Coca-Cola Europacific Partners - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP). Following this, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). The company is the largest Coca-Cola bottler by revenue in the world. It is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, London Stock Exchange and on the Spanish Stock Exchanges and trades under the symbol CCEP. CCEP is headquartered in London, UK.

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

Across our operations, we serve 600 million consumers and help 2 million customers across 29 markets to grow. In 2022, we sold approximately 3.3 billion unit cases, generating approximately €17.3 billion in revenue and €2.1 billion in operating profit. We combine the strength and scale of a large, multi-national business with an expert, local knowledge of the customers we serve and communities we support. In Europe, we operate 43 production facilities across 13 countries, and in API operate 32 facilities across six countries and distribute across the Pacific.

All references to “CCEP” in this current disclosure refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) and API (territories of previously known Coca-Cola Amatil) for 2022. Our operations in Europe account for 78% and in API for 22% of our total revenue.

In 2020 we set our set out our ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2040 and reduce our GHG emissions across our entire value chain by 30% by 2030 (vs. 2019). Our 2030 GHG reduction commitment was approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway. In May 2021 we acquired Coca-Cola Amatil (API). Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted at the end of 2022 new short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the impact of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. At CCEP, we want sustainability to support every part of how we do business and our strategy is underpinned by This is Forward, our sustainability action plan. It was first launched in 2017, and in 2022, we reviewed and updated it to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that includes ambitious, time-bound sustainability commitments addressing key global sustainability issues where we know we can make a difference, in line with the priorities and concerns of our stakeholders. These include climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks.

Approximately 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. To reduce our Scope 3 emissions, we have asked approximately 200 carbon strategic suppliers (representing approximately 80% of our emissions) to set science based targets by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 in Europe and by 2030 in API.

In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity in Europe comes from renewable sources, and we are committed to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030. In 2021, we joined The Climate Group’s EV100 initiative, committing to accelerate our transition to electric vehicles by 2030 in Europe. CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business, and is implementing the recommendations from the TCFD. We have voluntarily disclosed against the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) since 2020, the most recent in our 2022 Integrated Report.

We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2022) for CCEP in our 2022 Integrated Report and our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured on a limited basis by DNV in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. We have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2019 baseline year.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Australia
Belgium
Bulgaria
Fiji
France
Germany
Iceland
Indonesia
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Papua New Guinea
Portugal
Samoa
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason
Do not own/manage land

Please explain
CCEP and 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 2022. In 2022, we purchased approximately 750,000 tonnes of beet sugar and approximately 350,000 tonnes of cane sugar.

We purchase the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups, for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar, are managed together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. From our ongoing focus on water footprinting, we also know that the majority of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain, particularly farming, production and processing of sugar beet. We therefore address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices, such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands.

Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world with changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw materials that we use for our products. The majority of sugar we use across our territories is sugar beet (67.7% in 2022) grown in Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. The remaining 32.3% comes from cane sugar grown in Australia, Brazil, India, Thailand and South Africa. In 2022, 97.5% (100% in Europe and 90.3% in API) of our sugar was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA. In 2022, 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 10% of packaging used, with approximately 20% of our revenue driven by products which include pulp and paper (e.g. cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box). We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point of sale material over the coming years.

Many of our key agricultural raw materials, such as pulp and paper, are purchased together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands.

In 2022, we used a total of approximately 135,000 tonnes (85,000 tonnes in Europe and 50,000 tonnes in API) of board for secondary and tertiary packaging, and marketing materials – 99.2% (99.8% in Europe and 98.3% in API) was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point-of-sale material in the future. The majority of the paper board we use across our territories is sourced from Brazil, Canada, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay. Paper cups are sourced from Brazil, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Sweden.

Since 2015, we have also included a requirement for third-party certification (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)), in all our supplier contracts related to pulp and paper. Every new contract relating to pulp, paper and cardboard now includes a requirement for third-party certification. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials – including the pulp and paper that CCEP uses.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
10-20%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
In 2022, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for approximately 16% of our revenue. Oranges and citrus fruits are a key ingredient in a number of our products, such as Fanta, as well as a number of our juices.

We purchase the entire requirement of our concentrates and syrups for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as orange juice, are done together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands.

Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials - including oranges and other citrus fruits - that we use to produce our products. For orange, lemon and apple juice, we're working with TCCC, our juice suppliers and other third-party frameworks to establish programmes to ensure compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. For example, in Spain, we continue to support the Misión Posible: Desafío Guadalquivir project. The project based in Sevilla and Cádiz, run in partnership with WWF and the Coca-Cola Foundation, aims to improve the irrigation of agricultural crops in the area and the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir river by restoring a nearby marsh. Thanks to the project, approximately 1 million m^3 of water were returned to nature in 2022. We also work with partners such as the SAI, in areas where we source some of our products, such as Spain, to improve the sustainability of our juice supply. Juice farmers can also use the Farmer Self-Assessment tool (FSA), which we have developed with the SAI, making demonstrating compliance with the PSA easier and facilitating enhanced supply chain.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Coffee and tea)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Less than 10%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
It is estimated that around 3% of our revenue is dependent on coffee and tea for our Honest, Chaqwa and Fuze Tea brands through The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC).

We purchase the entire requirement of our coffee and tea for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, including coffee and tea for our Honest, Fuze Tea and Chaqwa brands, are done together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. We therefore address many of the issues we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system. Indeed, from our ongoing focus on water footprint, we also know that the majority of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our

suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands.

In Europe, we source coffee and tea for our Honest, Chaqwa and Fuze Tea brands through TCCC, with whom we work closely to ensure compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. In 2022, 98% of coffee and 100% of tea sourced by TCCC at global level was PSA-compliant – including the coffee in our Honest Coffee brand which was 100% PSA-compliant, meeting Fairtrade and other third-party certification standards. Our Fuze Tea brand, contains tea extracts from 100% PSA-compliant suppliers, via Rainforest Alliance certification. The 'green frog' seal, confirming the tea has been sourced from Rainforest Alliance-certified™ farms, is included on all packaging for the complete Fuze Tea range. In API, 64% of coffee sourced for our Grinders brand was sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA.

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00BDCPN049
Yes, a CUSIP number	G25839104
Yes, a SEDOL code	(XNAS) BYQQ3P5
Yes, a SEDOL code	(LSE) BDCPN04
Yes, a SEDOL code	(AEX) BD4D942
Yes, a SEDOL code	(MADX) BYSXXS7
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CCEP
Yes, another unique identifier, please specify (Legal entity identifier)	549300LTH67W4GWMRF57

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	CCEP's Board of Directors has 5 committees. It has primary oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and is supported in its oversight and with driving our climate agenda by its Committees and predominantly by the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee and Audit Committee. There is close collaboration across these Committees due to the role they play in ESG reporting, disclosure and assurance. A joint meeting of both the ESG and Audit Committee was held in October 2022 to discuss CCEP's approach to TCFD compliance and ESG assurance. All members of the ESG Committee are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (3) are independent non-executive directors. All members of the Audit Committee are independent non-executive directors. The ESG Committee is responsible for overseeing performance against our sustainability action plan, This is Forward, strategy and goals, reviews environmental and social related risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks, one of our 12 principal risks, and GHG emissions reduction targets. The ESG Committee in close collaboration with the Audit Committee oversees ESG reporting, disclosure and assurance. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding how CCEP should respond to social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns to more effectively achieve its business and sustainability goals. The Audit Committee ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are managed across the Group, oversees risk management process, including an annual Enterprise Risk Assessment to identify principal risks including climate risk, oversees CCEP's financial and reporting obligations, including ESG-related reporting, and has oversight over sustainability metrics for capital expenditure proposals. In 2022, the ESG Committee's main focus was the development of This is Forward to incorporate API markets and to meet evolving stakeholder expectations. The Committee also spent time considering our science based emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2040 to include API. It also reviewed our updated carbon inventory, including GHG emissions related to our business in API. The Committee agreed on two new targets which following Board approval, were subsequently submitted to the SBTi for their approval. The SBTi's decision is awaited and expected by the end of 2023.

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	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	We have a strong governance framework with a Board of Directors (Board) overseeing the interests of all stakeholders. The Board held six formal meetings during 2022, with additional ad hoc meetings with Board and Committee members held in line with business needs. The Board provides overall leadership, independent oversight of business performance and is accountable to shareholders for the Group's long-term success. The Board is primarily responsible for our strategic plan, risk appetite, systems of internal control and corporate governance policies, to ensure the long-term success of CCEP, underpinned by sustainability. It retains control of key decisions and ensures there is a clear division of responsibilities. The Board also has responsibility for our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", which includes forward looking, science based carbon reduction targets. To demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that supports the Board is the ESG Committee. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of "This is Forward" to the ESG Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The Committee held five formal meetings during 2022. Aspects of "This is Forward", including climate-related matters, were considered at every ESG Committee meeting in 2022 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. The Board also receives annual training and deep dives on climate-related issues which in 2022 included a session focused solely on risks, including climate risks. Climate risks and opportunities are also considered as part of the Board's annual strategy session, held each September, with progress updates to the Board throughout the year. CCEP's Audit Committee of the Board oversees CCEP's risk management processes, including our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA), which includes climate-related risks. Because of the potential impact that climate-related risks could have on our business, climate-related issues are fully integrated into our business strategy, our enterprise risk management (ERM) processes and business plans.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We have 14 directors who have disclosed that they have expertise in sustainability in the Board of Directors' skills matrix, specifically: - Our Chairman of the Board of Directors is a member of the Responsible Banking, Sustainability and Culture Committee of Banco Santander. - One Non-executive Director has extensive insight and experience on climate-related issues gained throughout his career and is Chairman of CCEP's ESG Committee. - One Non-executive Director brings expertise from her long standing executive career and in particular on innovation including as a driver of transformational and scalable supply chain solutions. She is also a member of the ESG Committee. - One Independent Non-executive Director has strong strategic, digital and sustainable development skills. He is also a member of the Nomination Committee. - One Independent Non-executive Directors brings expertise gained throughout his career as a champion of sustainability and setting the foundations for leading initiatives. He is also a member of CCEP's ESG Committee.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
CCEP is a signatory to the UN Global Compact and the CEO Water Mandate. Our CEO is empowered by our Board to put our agreed business strategy into effect including responsibility for our actions to reduce emissions across our entire value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019), to reach Net Zero by 2040, to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030 and to engage with our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science based GHG emissions reduction targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) and to use 100% renewable electricity in their operations by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API).

Our CEO works directly with our ELT to ensure we meet our targets and take management decisions related to climate management. Our CEO also has overarching responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management which includes identifying and managing our principal risks, including climate-related risks. Our CEO, together with the Chief Customer Service & Supply Chain Officer (CCSSCO) and Chief PACS Officer provide an update on climate to our Board at least annually. This includes presentations on climate-related regulation, climate-related risks and a report on progress against our climate goals.

Consumers continue to rank climate change as one of the most important sustainability challenges our world is facing and it is one of our principal risks. Our CEO works with our Executive Leadership Team (ELT), which has overall responsibility at a management level for ensuring that we are on-track against our sustainability commitments and KPIs (including climate-related KPIs), which are part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan. This includes approving the updated CCEP-wide This is Forward sustainability action plan which include our climate strategy. Our CEO and ELT also have responsibility for identifying and managing our principal risks, including climate change.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

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

Please explain
Our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with overall responsibility for and ownership of sustainability issues – including climate-related issues at CCEP. Primary management responsibility for the ESG Committee is held by our Chief PACS Officer and they are responsible for providing the ESG committee with management updates on sustainability issues – including updates on 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 CCSSCO, provide at least annual 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 the CCEP's publicly stated sustainability goals.

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

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Customer Service & Supply Chain Officer (CCSSCO)))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
Our CCSSCO is the ELT member responsible for sustainability issues across our business operations and value chain, including all climate-related issues. Our CCSSCO is responsible for climate and water-related risks, has performance objectives linked to 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 form a key part of their rewards.

Our annual enterprise risk assessment, which involves our top leaders, Board, Audit Committee and ELT members, gives us a top down, strategic view of emerging risks at the enterprise level. The Compliance & Risk Committee holds a quarterly meeting in which local risk owners can share updates on key risks and how they are being managed. The ESG Committee informs the Board and ELT. Risk management is a key responsibility for all senior executives who are assigned ownership of specific risks. Our CCSSCO is responsible for climate-related risks which specifically relate to our business operations (e.g. our production facilities) and our value chain.

Our CCSSCO is also responsible for our Customer Relationship, Supply Chain and Quality Environment Health and Safety functions, which lead on commitments and targets related to climate, water, packaging and sustainable sourcing. This includes efforts to enhance energy efficiency at our production facilities, 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 energy use ratio) and they are responsible for providing management updates and reports on climate-related issues to CCEP's Board-level ESG Committee.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (General Counsel)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
Our General Counsel provides updates on water related risks including climate-related legislative and regulatory issues to the Audit Committee as part of the General Counsels update at most Audit Committee meetings or incorporated as part of the overall risk updates to the Audit Committee.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We operate a Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for approximately 300 of our senior leaders. This includes our CEO, ELT and all BU GMs. Since 2020 it has included a performance measure focused on the reduction of GHG emissions across our value chain, with a 15% weighting. The 3-year target has been set by the Remuneration Committee based on our long-term ambition to reach net zero emissions and help to keep the global temperature increase to within 1.5°C. The 2023 LTIP threshold target is a relative reduction in total value chain GHG emissions over a 3-year period from 2022 of 12%/litre with full vesting for 17%/litre. Sustainability is part of our business strategy, focusing leaders on taking actions aligned with those of our shareowners. Part of our senior leaders' Individual Performance Objectives continue to be based on leading the development of a 'Future-ready culture', including specific 'green future' objectives to continue our sustainability agenda.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Our Senior Executives are assigned ownership of specific risks. Performance against the avoidance and reduction of these risks forms a part of their reward and compensation. E.g. our Chief PACS' annual objectives and bonus package is linked to objectives related to our climate-related risks and will be rewarded for performance against these objectives. This includes objectives related to recycled PET, CO2 emissions and packaging. As for other ELT members, objectives are aligned with our strategy and our sustainability action plan, and the assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at the year end.

We also operate a Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for approximately 300 people who occupy the most senior roles in the business. This includes our CEO, ELT and BU GMs. It includes a performance measure focused on the reduction of GHG emissions across our value chain, with a 15% weighting. The 3-year target has been set by the Remuneration Committee based on our long-term ambition to reach net zero emissions and help to keep the global temperature increase to within 1.5°C. The 2023 LTIP threshold target is a relative reduction in total value chain GHG emissions (gCO2e/litre) over a 3-year period from 2022 of 12%/litre with full vesting for 17%/litre.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Our remuneration schemes reflect our overarching company goals including those related to sustainability and climate change. Our CEO and our ELT have overarching responsibility for all of the sustainability-related KPIs which together form our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward". This includes the following climate-related KPIs: "% reduction in energy use and water use", "% of PET which is recycled PET", "absolute GHG emissions reduction across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019)", "% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity", "% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles".

CCEP's Board of Directors sets an executive compensation programme which aligns the interest of the company's senior leaders with those of its shareowners and wider stakeholders, by rewarding performance that meets and exceeds business and individual goals. The Board reviews whether incentive compensation opportunities would encourage senior executives to take unreasonable business risks. There are also implicit controls against senior executives taking unacceptable levels of risk through Malus and Clawback provisions in short- and long-term incentives, and through long-term alignment with shareholder interests using (i) share-based awards with a 3 to 5-year total holding period, and (ii) additional shareholding guidelines (e.g. 300% of salary for the CEO) which continue post-employment. Compensation programmes are designed so that a significant portion of our executive compensation is performance-based, with capped upside-earning potential and goals set based on Board-approved annual and long-term strategic business plans.

Monetary rewards are based on our compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives.

Our CEO's bonus is determined by individual performance measures, including sustainability. In addition, performance against set individual objectives – including objectives related to sustainability and climate change - form the rewards package for our Other Named Executive Officers.

This incentive is linked to reaching our short-term target to reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and our long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Our remuneration schemes reflect our overarching company goals including those related to sustainability and climate change. Our CEO and our ELT have overarching responsibility for all of the sustainability-related KPIs which together form our sustainability action plan. This includes the following climate-related KPIs: "adoption of carbon reduction roadmaps", "packaging initiatives", "implementing alternatives to PET", "DRS and rPET collection initiatives including reuse targets".

Monetary rewards are based on our compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives.

Our CEO's bonus is determined by individual performance measures, including sustainability. In addition, performance against set individual objectives – including objectives related to sustainability and climate change - form the rewards package for our Other Named Executive Officers.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
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. The Policy applied to the CEO is cascaded directly to other ELT members (albeit with different quantums) and the framework is cascaded for executives throughout the business.

This incentive is linked to reaching our climate-related targets within our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our short-term target to reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and our long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

Entitled to incentive
Process operation manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
At CCEP, monetary rewards are based on our annual compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives. In addition, performance against set individual objectives form the rewards package for our Officers with direct responsibility for sustainability.

Our remuneration schemes reflect our overarching company goals including those related to sustainability and climate change. Directors at our production facilities and senior leaders in our Supply Chain function are accountable for performance against many of our environmental and climate-related targets (e.g. energy and water efficiency and reduction) at a local level. All have site-specific environmental targets and KPIs – including "reduction in energy use" and "reduction in water use" - which are tracked via our continual monitoring of energy and water use ratios. These KPIs are tracked on a monthly basis with performance reviewed monthly by our Senior Leadership Team.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive is linked to reaching our climate-related targets within our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our short-term target to reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and our long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

Entitled to incentive
Other, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
At CCEP, monetary rewards are based on our annual compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives. In addition, performance against set individual objectives form the rewards package for our Officers with direct responsibility for sustainability.

Our Senior Executives are assigned ownership of specific risks, and performance against the avoidance and reduction of these risks forms a part of their reward and compensation. Our Chief Supply Chain Officer's annual objectives and bonus package is linked to objectives related to our climate-related risks and they will be rewarded for performance against these objectives. This includes objectives related to alternatives for PET usage 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.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive is linked to reaching our climate-related targets within our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our short-term target to reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and our long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

Entitled to incentive
Business unit manager

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
At CCEP, monetary rewards are based on our annual compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives. In addition, performance against set individual objectives form the rewards package for our Business Unit (BU) managers (i.e. those with overall management responsibility for specific markets – e.g. GB). Our BU managers' annual objectives and bonus package is linked to the strategic objectives that can have the greatest impact on the business in a given year, including the delivery of sustainability and stakeholder equity at a local level. Typical objectives include targets related to DRS schemes, which support our strategy on sustainability and packaging. As for other ELT members, objectives are aligned with "This Is Forward", our sustainability action plan, and the assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at the year end.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive is linked to reaching our climate-related targets within our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our short-term target to reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and our long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (Non-monetary award)

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
We have internal awards active across our operations to recognise employees who achieve internal efficiencies and emissions reductions as a result of personal performance/excellence. These include the ICON awards (open to all employees within our Supply Chain function) which can recognize employees or teams who have made significant progress in the areas of sustainability (including energy and climate change and GHG emissions reductions – e.g. by developing new energy saving technologies for our cold drink equipment or working on efficiency projects within our operations).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
This incentive is linked to reaching our climate-related targets within our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our short-term target to reduce our absolute emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and our long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Our short-term horizon aligns to our Annual Business Plan (ABP). Our ABP is updated annually, in Q4 of the previous business year. We align our short-term targets (such as annual energy or water reduction targets at production facilities) to this time scale as it aligns with short-term annual budgeting and investment (e.g., for energy or water savings technologies) within our ABP.
Medium-term	1	3	Our medium-term horizon aligns to our Long Range Planning (LRP). Our LRP is updated every year, in order to keep a focus on longer-term projects or required investments and strategic changes needed to meet our targets. The LRP time horizon enables CCEP to influence outcomes through strategic, capital allocation, commercial and operational decisions. This enabled us to accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET) resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe (in 2019, we announced enhanced packaging targets for Europe, bringing forward the deadline to use at least 50% rPET from 2025 to 2023. Since 2021, our rPET use in Europe has been >50%). We have expanded this process to our API markets, facilitating the switch in New Zealand to 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our RE100 target.
Long-term	3	20	Our long-term horizon is 3+ years onward, aligned to our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan and targets, which includes targets which have a 2025-2030 and 2040 horizons. This longer-term focus allows us to invest in, or plan for the most complicated or strategic changes we need to make in order to meet our targets. (e.g., our science based carbon reduction targets and plans to collect 100% of the packaging we put on the market).

C2.1b

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

CCEP's 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. In 2020, we added a new rating which is Velocity. Risk velocity is defined as the speed at which a risk manifests itself or affects an organization (speed to impact).

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

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

"Significant" impact is defined as a financial impact between €30m and €100m and could lead to a significant impact to the successful achievement of our company's strategic objectives.

"Major" impact is defined as a financial impact of over €100m and could lead to a major impact to the successful achievement of our company's strategic objectives.

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

The likelihood of risks is also assessed based on their expected occurrence during the medium-term (i.e. three-years aligned to our long-range planning period).

Risks that are deemed to have

- a less than 25% chance of occurrence are categorized as "unlikely".;

- those with a 25%-50% chance of occurrence, as "possible";

- those with a 50%-75% chance of occurrence, as "'likely" and

- those with a greater than 75% chance of occurrence are categorized as "highly likely".

The velocity of risks will enable us to determine how quickly we will be impacted and the level of preparedness we should have.

Risks

- for which impact will materialize over 3 years are categorized as "slow";

- those which will materialize within 1 to 3 years are considered as "moderate";

- those which will impact us in less than a year are considered "rapid" and

- those which will impact us in less than a month are classified as "very rapid".

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

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and overarching governance processes. Through our enterprise-wide risk management programme, we identify, measure and manage risk, embedding a strong risk culture across our business. Our risk management framework looks at both risks and opportunities, and also guides how we capitalise on opportunities.

The process used to determine which climate-related risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our value chain consists of two parts:
- Identifying and assessing risks: to gain an understanding of the risks CCEP faces, we assess risks top down and bottom up. Our annual enterprise risk assessment (ERA) gives us a top down strategic view of risk at the enterprise level. During the ERA, we carry out a risk survey with our top business leaders, followed by interviews with the Board and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) to identify current and emerging risks. We periodically review and update our assessment processes. In 2022, we received feedback from over 100 of our senior leaders, including all Board members. In 2022, we started conducting the interviews in small groups to trigger insightful conversations among participants for specific risks. We have also started the analysis of interdependencies between our defined risk categories. A deeper understanding of such interdependencies will help us define our risk mitigations and controls more effectively.
- To gain a bottom up view of risk, from an operational perspective, we carry out risk assessments at a business unit (BU), functional and project level. Each BU has established local compliance and risk review processes, undertaken by its local leadership team. The local leadership teams review and update risk assessments, ensuring that risk management is incorporated into business routines.

Day to day ERM work is overseen by the Compliance and Risk Committee (CRC), a management committee chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). Every quarter, the CRC invites risk owners to share updates on key risks and how they are being managed. The CRC reports to the Board Committees, such as the Audit Committee, at least five times per year.

In 2022, API was integrated into our ERM framework. We have leveraged risk management best practice from API in Europe, for instance integrating ERM into the annual business planning cycle.

In 2022, we partnered with Risilience, to further develop our strategic scenario planning capabilities. The initial focus of our collaboration is on climate change risk to support strategic decision making.

We assessed physical and transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons, namely a five year time horizon, a 2030 and 2040 view (linked to our GHG target timelines). This is in line with a slight extension of our business planning timeframes, our 2030 GHG emissions reduction target, and our long-term 2040 Net Zero target. The time horizon used for our short-term financial impact assessment is five years, during which we can influence outcomes through strategic, capital allocation, commercial and operational decisions. Due to the number of variables and current constraints of our climate risk scenario analysis, financial impact estimates have limitations beyond the short term. Beyond five years, there is significant uncertainty around the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, therefore we have only assessed the financial impact on this time horizon.

We also performed a high-level review of how CCEP may be impacted by climate change over the medium and long term. We are using scenario analysis on a non-financial basis to help us understand where risks and opportunities are most likely to materialise, to identify trends, and to integrate them into our strategy. Out of the risks and opportunities we assessed, there are seven risks (three physical, four transition) which we believe are significant. Some risks (e.g. exposure to litigation or investor market risk) were assessed in detail, but are not currently deemed to be significant. We will continue to monitor and refine our modelling of all climate-related risks and opportunities. Planned future mitigating actions, including those to deliver our short-term and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, have not been taken into consideration in the scenario analysis. We plan to utilise this scenario modelling and apply relevant learnings as we continue to develop and refine our carbon reduction roadmaps. This will help increase the resilience of our carbon reduction plans and our wider business strategy by ensuring we fully consider the impact of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, particularly over the medium to long term.

Managing risks:
Once risks are identified, we analyse them to understand the likelihood, potential impact, velocity and effectiveness of existing mitigations. Actions are developed where mitigations are not meeting expectations or the risks are at unacceptable levels. The risk criteria that we use for our risk assessments are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they adequately cover the different types of consequences and remain fit for purpose. Since the implementation of risk appetite statements (RAS), we have used this tool to support business decision making aligned with our strategic objectives. We compare our current risk profile (ERA outcome) with our RAS (tolerated level of risk). RAS are reviewed annually by the CRC and the Audit Committee, with actions defined as necessary. We are in the process of adapting the RAS for operations by defining key risk indicators for each statement with the risk owners.

To strengthen our ability to identify emerging risks early, we continue with CCEP's procurement team and external partner Resilinc, a provider of a tool that uses AI for cognitive risk sensing, to help manage our supplier risks. The tool extracts relevant information and trends from all available external and internal sources and makes them available to the responsible category manager in procurement.

Oversight of these processes is managed by several groups. Our Audit Committee (AC) of the Board of Directors has overall responsibility for managing and responding to risks at CCEP. Our ERM processes are overseen by our CCO who leads our Compliance and Risk Department. The CCO also chairs the CRC, which is comprised of a cross-functional group of leaders and risk management experts and meets five times per year. The CRC is reporting to the AC and is responsible for overseeing and approving company-wide enterprise risk practices, ensuring that management has identified and assessed all material risks faced by the organisation, and has established an infrastructure capable of addressing those risks.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of risk. This is complemented by a series of bottom-up risk assessment which focuses on the risks we face at country and site level. This process includes an assessment of current legislation. We monitor current regulation and maintain dialogue with government representatives and policy makers at EU, national and local level. This includes meetings with regulatory officials and input into public consultations related to proposed changes to regulations. To provide additional insight, we meet regularly with local stakeholders, including NGOs and customers. Concern over climate change has led to a variety of existing regulatory and policy initiatives which aim to limit GHG emissions and have a direct impact on our operations. This includes carbon taxation related to our GHG emissions, regulation related to 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. EU member states are in the process of implementing regulations to comply with the obligations of the Single Use Plastics Directive. The obligations include a 90% collection target for plastic bottles by 2029, a requirement that plastic bottles contain at least 30% recycled content by 2030 and a requirement for plastic beverage bottles to include tethered closures by 2024. Some member states have adopted or are in the process of adopting regulations that are stricter than the minimum requirements of the Single Use Plastics 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 to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks, is integrated in our ERM and governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of risk. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of emerging regulation. We continuously monitor emerging regulation and maintain a regular dialogue with government representatives and policy makers at EU, national and local level. This includes meetings with regulatory officials and input into public consultations related to proposed legislation and meeting wide range of local stakeholders, including NGOs and customers. A variety of regulatory proposals that could impose mandatory GHG emissions reductions and reporting requirements continue to be considered by policy makers across our markets. Policy makers also continue to explore extended producer responsibility legislation that could place additional packaging, recycling and waste management requirements on our sector. Our business model depends on the availability of our products and packages in multiple channels and locations. Emerging regulation that restricts our ability to use certain types of packaging (e.g. single-use-plastic bottles), and regulation that introduces taxation on the use of non-recycled plastic or non-reusable packaging could increase our costs. Emerging regulation to introduce mandatory levels of recycled content or regulation related to packaging collection and recycling schemes (e.g. deposit return schemes or DRS) could increase costs for our business, as could regulation which restricts our ability to design or market new packages. Taxes or other charges imposed on the sale of certain products, e.g. deposit fees related to beverage packaging, could also increase costs for consumers or reduce consumer purchasing of our products.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of the risks we face. The process includes a comprehensive assessment of the risks associated with new and emerging technologies. We consider technology as both a climate-related opportunity and a short-term risk. We continue to assess a variety of new technologies to explore the potential it has in helping to reduce GHG emissions at our production facilities and across our value chain. Technology opportunity We assess the potential risks related to a wide range of technologies, including new enhanced or chemical recycling technologies which use depolymerisation to turn hard-to-recycle plastics back into food-grade plastic that can be used in our packaging. We undertook a comprehensive assessment of the climate-related risks of this technology prior to making an investment in CuRe technology via our innovation investment fund, CCEP Ventures, which supports the Sustainable Packaging Office by providing early-stage funding to technologically advanced companies and start-ups that, among other things, enable us to explore new ways to bring sustainable packaging innovation to life. We 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. Regulation or market forces could result in the phasing out of fossil fuel and fossil-fuel dependent equipment and vehicles. This could result in carbon-intensive assets becoming devalued and stranded, resulting in impairment and asset write-offs. CCEP has a limited proportion of equipment or assets that depend directly on fossil fuels, with our own fleet assets the primary driver of risk.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk, including any potential litigation, is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management processes. This includes a comprehensive assessment of legal risks, including potential litigation arising from climate change transition risks. Through our climate risk scenario analysis we assessed legal and liability risk as part of our climate transition risk assessment, through our work with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline, under 5 emission pathway scenarios, from >4°C-1.5°C scenarios. This included reviewing liability and litigation risk, and reviewing scenarios of evolving litigation, incl. causal mechanisms, likelihoods, and damages. Exposure to litigation were assessed in detail, but are not currently deemed to be significant. Legal risks are evaluated and validated as part of the ISO 14001 audits and certification scheme. 64 out of 66 of our NARTD production facilities are certified under the ISO 14001 environment management standard (all outstanding production facilities are located in Papua New Guinea where we are actively working towards certification.). Our policies and procedures require compliance with all laws and regulations that apply to our business operations. Our Scientific and Regulatory Affairs (SRA) function tracks and assesses current and future legal changes at an EU and country level. Our SRA function is responsible for tracking all applicable and relevant legislation, updating our sites about new legal changes, and communicate any actions, that should be taken locally to respond.
Market	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM and governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of risk. This is supported by bottom-up risk assessments which focus on risks at a country and site level. This process includes an assessment of climate-related risks in our marketplace, including our customers and suppliers. Over 90% of our Scope 3 emissions are linked to our supply chain, including the packaging and ingredients we purchase. We work closely with our suppliers to monitor, understand and address the climate-related risks they face. This includes undertaking climate-related risk assessments at a commodity level and in partnership with EcoVadis to assess supplier climate-related risks. We use the outcomes from our risk assessments to inform our procurement decisions and reduce the supplier climate-related risks that we face. We know that consumer awareness of environmental impact drives a shift towards more sustainable, lower-emission alternative products and services. The scenarios assume that consumer preferences will shift towards packaging options that are perceived to be more sustainable, transforming market demand. We conducted a Short-term (five years) cumulative gross risk financial impact assessment (assuming no mitigation) and concluded that the five year discounted cash flow at risk from transitional market risk (loss of revenue and/or missed growth opportunities) is low (less than €350m). We are addressing this risk by: - Regular review of products and business models based on their carbon, packaging and water footprints. - Removing packaging materials where we can and setting targets to work towards collecting all the packaging we use, increase our use of recycled content and reuse packaging in a circular system. We also regularly assess market trends on our packaging and ingredients. As consumers become more environmentally conscious we are aiming to capture this opportunity by eliminating the use of oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030. In 2022, 44.7% of the PET bottles we sold were 100% rPET bottles (Europe 54.0%; API 25.8%).

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and our company's overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of the risks we face. This is complemented by a series of bottom-up risk assessment which focus on the risks we site at country and site level. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of climate-related risks to our corporate reputation and allows us to build a comprehensive view of the risks that we face. This includes reputational risks related to not responding adequately to global issues such as climate change, resource scarcity, marine litter and water scarcity. Concern over the issues of resource scarcity, litter, and marine litter has led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives across our markets which aim to increase recycling and reuse and reduce packaging waste in our territories. If we are not able to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address concerns about packaging and recycling, it could result in higher costs through increased or new packaging taxes, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence and a reduction of consumer acceptance of our products and/or packaging. This could in turn result in a decrease of purchasing intent from consumers. For example, concern about environmental impacts of packaging and plastic has led to laws and regulations that aim to increase the collection and recycling of beverage packaging, reduce packaging waste and littering and introduce specific design requirements related to our packaging. As a result, we may have to change our packaging strategy and mix in a short time frame. If we fail to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address concerns about packaging and recycling, it could result in higher costs through packaging taxes, producer responsibility reform, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence, and a reduction of consumer demand for our products contained in single use plastic packaging.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	We modelled how extreme weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns could have a direct physical impact on our business or our supply chain. Based on this analysis, the potential risk is highest from an increase in drought/water stress and an increase in heatwaves both of which could cause disruption to our operations and key suppliers. We conducted a short-term (five years) cumulative gross risk financial impact assessment (assuming no mitigation) and concluded that the five year discounted cash flow at risk from climate-related physical risks is low (less than €350m). Our scenario analysis key findings were: 1. Extreme weather events could cause disruption to facilities and logistics routes: • Acute weather events such as extreme heat or flooding could limit our ability to produce or distribute our products. • The highest level of increased physical risk could come from extreme heat, impacting Australia and Spain over the next five years. • Insurance premiums could increase to cover such events. 2. Increasing water stress or water scarcity: • Drought, causing an increase in water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, even if temporary, could result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages. • 24 out of our 66 NARTD production facilities are located in areas of baseline water stress, based on WRI Aqueduct mapping. We have experienced impacts from drought at several of our sites in prior years. • A limited increased risk could occur at our sites in both Europe and API in the near-term. This risk marginally increases under the >4°C and +2.5°C warming scenarios. The largest increase of physical risks over the medium and long term occur under the >4°C warming scenario – driven by potential operational disruption at CCEP facilities and disruption to ingredients supply. We conducted a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario and without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of CCEP production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause further deterioration of water quality in affected regions.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	We modelled how extreme weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns could have a direct physical impact on our business or our supply chain. Based on this analysis, the potential risk is highest from an increase in drought/water stress and an increase in heatwaves both of which could cause disruption to our operations and key suppliers. We conducted a short-term (five years) cumulative gross risk financial impact assessment (assuming no mitigation) and concluded that the five year discounted cash flow at risk from climate-relaled physical risks is low (less than €350m). Our scenario analysis key findings were: 1. Changes to weather and precipitation patterns could cause disruption to supply of ingredient: • The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain, could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues. • Sugar and orange yields could be negatively impacted across all emissions pathways. • Sugar beet is likely to be the ingredient most sensitive to changing weather patterns in the short term. In our modelling, Spain demonstrated the highest likely decrease in yield, due to potential increased rainfall. • Our modelling demonstrates that coffee yields are unlikely to be adversely impacted. Medium (2030) and long-term (2040 and beyond) The largest increase of physical risks over the medium and long term occur under the >4°C warming scenario – driven by potential operational disruption at CCEP facilities and disruption to ingredients supply. We conducted a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario and without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of CCEP production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as floods, extreme heatwaves, windstorms or freezing, exposes us to the risk of our sites being damaged and/or key transportation routes being impacted)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as floods, extreme heatwaves, windstorms or freezing, exposes us to the risk of our sites being damaged and/or key transportation routes being impacted. Acute weather events such as extreme heat or flooding could limit our ability to produce or distribute our products.
• The highest level of increased physical risk could come from extreme heat, impacting Australia and Spain over the next five years.
• Insurance premiums could increase to cover such events.

We produce and distribute primarily within the countries we operate in, and an impact to our production facilities could mean we may not be able to produce in line with customer demand or may experience increased CAPEX costs for facility repairs. Even if temporary, a reduction in our manufacturing capacity could raise our production costs, limit our production capacity or jeopardise our deliveries.

We modelled how extreme weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns could have a direct physical impact on our business. We looked at multiple physical threat types. This risk reflects the risk that extreme weather events could cause disruption to facilities and logistics routes.

We also conducted a non-financial assessment of this risk out to 2030 and also 2040 and beyond. The largest increase of physical risks over the medium and long term occur under the >4°C warming scenario – driven by potential operational disruption at CCEP facilities. We also conducted a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario and without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of CCEP production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia.

We have already been impacted by climate-related risks. In July 2021, severe floods in the Walloon region of Belgium impacted the operations of our production facilities at Chaudfontaine. This event closed the site, disrupted all of our site distribution and supply routes, and prevented safe employee access.

Based upon the definition of substantive risk above, both the risk to the disruption of our manufacturing facilities and our distribution centres would be considered substantive.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
4000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
70000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Min potential impact: This is based upon net costs incurred post insurance claims from natural catastrophe claims (e.g., flood events) in the recent past. These have not exceeded ~€4m in value. The projected losses due to extreme flooding or storms will clearly depend on the severity of the event as evidenced by recent events. In July 2021, flooding events which impacted the operations of our production facilities in Chaudfontaine & Bad Neuenahr. An estimate of ~€4m represent the incremental expense incurred offset/partially offset by the insurance recoveries collected as a result of the 2021 flooding events.

Max potential impact: Our TCFD statement within our 2022 Integrated Report provides a cumulative five-year discounted cash flow at risk (assuming no mitigation) estimation of less than ~€350m. An annualised estimate is ~€350m / 5 years = €70m

To assess physical risks, we focused on impacts from extreme weather events including extreme temperature, water stress, storms and flooding risks. Extreme weather affects our value chain today, and the impacts represent the differential between the current run rate of impacts and the 2027-forecasted level. We undertook climate scenario analysis to quantify the change in expected (i.e. probability weighted) physical impacts on CCEP's key facilities. The University of Cambridge's Centre for Risk Studies' Climate Risk Atlas was applied to assess the exposure of each key CCEP facility to various hazard types. The model quantified the aggregate risk of multiple extreme weather threat types. The model provided a range of CCEP's extreme weather exposure attributed to facility disruption risk.

Due to the number of variables and current constraints of our climate risk scenario analysis, financial impact estimates have limitations beyond five years, there is significant uncertainty around the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, therefore we have only assessed the financial impact on this time horizon.

We assessed the directional cumulative five-year discounted cash flow at risk (assuming no mitigation). This was completed independently per risk type, including operational disruption and asset damage (physical). We considered the materiality of this risk on a "gross risk" basis, not taking into account relevant risk mitigations and any opportunities that may be linked to this risk. This risk threat type was assessed in isolation & independently of other climate-related risks and opportunities.

Cost of response to risk
3000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Situation: Some of our manufacturing sites are located in areas prone to flooding, and we recognised the need to address this issue proactively to safeguard our operations and ensure the continuity of our business.

The largest increase of physical risks over the medium and long term could occur under a>4°C warming scenario – driven by potential operational disruption at CCEP facilities and disruption to ingredients supply. We conducted a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario and without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of CCEP production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia.

Task: We evaluated the risks associated with flooding and developed a comprehensive plan to implement flood defences at our manufacturing sites across Europe and API.

Action: To tackle this challenge, we work to adapt to and mitigate climate-related risks to our business from extreme weather events by investing in flood defence and climate adaptation at our sites. In 2022, we invested approximately €3 million in flood defence and climate adaptation across Europe and API.

We work to adapt to and mitigate climate-related risks to our business from extreme weather events by investing in business continuity planning.

Result: The implementation of flood defences at our manufacturing site has yielded significant benefits. Our operations are now better protected against potential flood damage, reducing the risk of production disruptions and financial losses.

The overall resilience and long-term sustainability of our business have been enhanced, positioning us favourably against competitors in the market.

The figures shared here should be used for guidance only. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

Comment
The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information. The process of scenario analysis for climate change assessments is rapidly evolving and it is iterative. We expect the approaches, tools and data quality available to mature over time. Modelling the future is inherently uncertain and this increases over longer time horizons. We used hypothetical scenarios – actual events may be significantly different. The statements and results summarised in this disclosure do not represent forecasts of expected risk and outcomes.

CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business. In 2022, we expanded our TCFD disclosures within our 2022 Integrated Report.
• Scenarios have been modelled on a gross-risk basis, assuming no mitigating actions or progress on our stated This is Forward sustainability action plan, and assumes that CCEP's operational footprint, product portfolio and GHG emissions remains static.
• Our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our 2030 absolute GHG emissions reduction commitment and Net Zero 2040 target, are designed to help us mitigate climate-related risks.
• Financial scenario analysis of emission pathways has been estimated over the a five years time horizon. We expect that more significant impacts of climate change would be seen over the medium term (2030) and long term (2040 and beyond). Medium-term and long-term physical and transition risks have been disclosed on a qualitative basis only.
• This work should not be viewed as a forecast, and will evolve in the coming years as we refine these scenarios.

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
We assessed the transition risk linked to changing policies by governments and regulators across all CCEP markets. To do this we conducted scenario analysis across all main transition risks faced across our value chain under three emissions pathways. The level of exposure to transition risks is driven by the warming scenario, with a +1.5°C scenario showing the highest level of potential transition risk.

We modelled carbon pricing policies being implemented variably across global jurisdictions to incentivise decarbonisation. There is a risk that CCEP will directly or indirectly pay an incremental price for emissions across our value chain. As it primarily relates to our Scope 3 emissions, many of the key commodities we source could be covered by new carbon pricing policies. Therefore, our analyses indicate low exposure today, though in the long-term we expect that the impact to the business could become significant if no emissions reductions activities were taken.

CCEP's carbon price financial impacts modelling assesses the impacts and drivers of GHG emissions across value chain, including;
Upstream suppliers pass through costs (carbon-intensive petroleum-based and natural removal mechanisms)
Costs consumers face in using the products increase, developing a demand decrease
Operational overhead costs increase

If new carbon pricing policies are introduced around the world and existing carbon pricing schemes continue to increase the equivalent cost per ton of carbon, these costs either impact our system as direct costs or indirect costs through increased prices of our key sourced commodities, such as energy, metal, plastic, glass and others. On the other hand, carbon pricing schemes could support the business and global community to achieve desired emissions reduction goals. Therefore, we also consider this to be a significant opportunity.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Exceptionally unlikely

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)
70000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
140000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our TCFD statement within our 2022 Integrated Report provides a cumulative five-year discounted cash flow at risk (assuming no mitigation) estimation of between €350m–€700m. An annualised estimate is therefore:
Min potential impact: ~€350m / 5 years = €70m
Max potential impact: ~€700m / 5 years = €140m

We partnered with Risilience to build our scenario analysis, by developing a digital twin model of CCEP. This used data from CCEP's financial forecasts, operational footprint, supply chain information, product portfolio and environmental data.

The scenario assumes immediate and coordinated action to curb emissions. For example, societies switch to more sustainable practices, extreme weather is more common than today, but the world has avoided the worst impacts of climate change. In this scenario, carbon pricing is used as a shadow mechanism through which governments can incentivise GHG emissions reductions. The scenarios assume the use of higher carbon prices across CCEP markets to price and penalise GHG emissions, including those linked to packaging materials, to drive decarbonisation. The headline assumption is an average €80/tCO2e of carbon taxes in five years time.

We assessed this policy dimension through our climate scenario analysis. We made the following assumptions:
- Assumed a climate scenario pathways of +1.5°C emissions pathway scenario. This modelling assumes shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) linked to the Paris Ambition or SSP 1–1.9.
- Policies are determined at national or sub-national levels of governance, reflecting the difficulties in mandating a global agreement, although some international coordination is expected.
- Price is variable between countries, countries are categorized, primarily by income level, into climate policy leaders (started transition, high ambition), followers (emerging initiatives, international power plays key), and laggards (prioritize socioeconomic development, limited ambition).
- Time horizon was 5 years
- The carbon price assumptions for this scenario was an average €80/tCO2e of carbon taxes in five year's time

We assessed the directional cumulative five-year discounted cash flow at risk (assuming no mitigation). We considered the materiality of this risk on a "gross risk" basis, not taking into account relevant risk mitigations and any opportunities that may be linked to this risk. This risk threat type was assessed in isolation and independently of other climate-related risks and opportunities.

Cost of response to risk
300000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To potentially reduce future carbon price taxes we are implementing a comprehensive sustainability strategy to decrease our carbon footprint. By adopting these measures, we can significantly reduce our carbon emissions, potentially avoiding carbon price taxes and contributing to a more sustainable future.

We have identified opportunities that can help us deliver our decarbonisation commitments. For example, between 2020 and 2022, we invested over €300 million to support the decarbonisation of our business. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET), resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe.

Packaging accounts for a significant part of our GHG emissions, representing 38% of our total carbon footprint. We work to reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging in many ways - including reducing the weight of our packaging, innovating in refillable packaging and packageless technology, and by reviewing our pack mix. Recycled PET also provides CCEP with a significant opportunity. As consumers become more environmentally conscious we are aiming to capture this opportunity by eliminating the use of oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030. In 2022, 44.7% of the PET bottles we sold were 100% rPET bottles. We estimate our use of rPET in 2022 delivered a reduction of approximately 100,000 tonnes of CO2e (comparing 0% rPET rate versus actual 2022 48.5% rPET rate).

In 2022, to support the development of a new Group wide science based GHG emissions reduction target, we established carbon reduction roadmaps across our markets. These focus on achieving "big bet" decarbonisation initiatives across our value chain by 2030. This includes initiatives such as reviewing our pack mix, efficiency improvements to our cold drink equipment (CDE), and our 3rd party transportation and distribution. This work will help us evolve our low-carbon transition plan, supported by long-term investment. To support our business planning, we have embedded a carbon projection into our 2023–2025 long range plan and 2023 business plan, providing us with greater connection between our commercial and carbon forecasts. We also piloted a preliminary internal carbon price of €100/tCO2e in Europe as a way of influencing strategic business decisions.

Comment
The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information. The process of scenario analysis for climate change assessments is rapidly evolving and it is iterative. We expect the approaches, tools and data quality available to mature over time. Modelling the future is inherently uncertain and this increases over longer time horizons. We used hypothetical scenarios – actual events may be significantly different. The statements and results summarised in this disclosure do not represent forecasts of expected risk and outcomes.

CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business. In 2022, we expanded our TCFD disclosures within our 2022 Integrated Report.
• Scenarios have been modelled on a gross-risk basis, assuming no mitigating actions or progress on our stated This is Forward sustainability action plan, and assumes that CCEP's operational footprint, product portfolio and GHG emissions remains static.
• Our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our 2030 absolute GHG emissions reduction commitment and Net Zero 2040 target, are designed to help us mitigate climate-related risks.
• Financial scenario analysis of emission pathways has been estimated over the a five years time horizon. We expect that more significant impacts of climate change would be seen over the medium term (2030) and long term (2040 and beyond). Medium-term and long-term physical and transition risks have been disclosed on a qualitative basis only.
• This work should not be viewed as a forecast, and will evolve in the coming years as we refine these scenarios.

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Adoption of energy and water efficiency measures)

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
The adoption of energy and water efficiency measures across our manufacturing operations also provides an opportunity for our business.

In 2022, we invested ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies. We estimate that this could save ~9,000 MWh, and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e per year. We estimate that these investments could help us avoid annual electricity and natural gas costs of approximately €1-1.2 million per year. We also piloted an internal price on carbon in Europe and proposed a preliminary internal carbon pricing level of €100/tCO2e to influence strategic business decisions.

The next phase of our climate action plan will be supported by additional investment which will provide targeted financial support to decarbonise our business.

We adopt a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on water efficiency within our own operations, and work to protect the sustainability of the water sources that our business, our communities and our suppliers rely upon. Our manufacturing water use ratio (measured as litres of water per litre of finished product produced. All beverage production facilities) is a key metric to measure water efficiency and all of our NARTD production facilities must set site-level water use ratio reduction targets, the level of which is based on the local site risk. In 2022, we achieved a 5.4% improvement in water use efficiency since 2019.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that that this could result in savings of approximately 125,000 m³ per year and help us avoid annual water and waste water treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year.

The next phase of our climate action plan will be supported by additional investment which will provide targeted financial support to decarbonise our business. To support our long-term decarbonisation through 2040, we will need to continue to invest in energy and water efficiency measures across our manufacturing operations through 2040. This investment would make up part of our carbon reduction roadmaps, alongside investments to reduce emissions from our packaging, cold drinks equipment and transportation.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1100000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1300000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We estimate that our investment in energy and water efficiency measures help us avoid OPEX costs of €1.1-1.3 million per year (based on 2022 underlying energy/water costs). This estimate is based upon the average annual cost of water and energy that we would have had to purchase or use if energy and water efficiency measures had not been introduced over the past three years. Note, we do not expect 2022 underlying energy/water costs to remain constant going forwards, however for simplicity we have made this assumption.

To support our Net Zero by 2040 ambition, and reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019), we are supporting our sites to reduce their emissions and become PAS 2060 carbon neutral certified. By the end of 2022, six sites – Chaudfontaine, Belgium; Genshagen, Germany; Morpeth, Great Britain; Vilas del Turbón, Spain; Jordbro, Sweden and Putāruru, New Zealand – were certified as carbon neutral.

Assuming that our CAPEX investment plans continue to remain at the same level as they have previously, we could expect the same level of cost avoidance in the future assuming underlying energy/water costs to remain constant going forwards.

Cost to realize opportunity
26400000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
To capitalise on this opportunity, our strategy is to invest each year in technologies which help us to improve energy and water efficiency at our production facilities. At the end of 2022, we submitted a short-term target and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040 to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for their approval. Both are absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across our value chain. To support this plan we modelled the energy and carbon savings that would be required across the business. This included ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies; and €1.6m in water-saving technologies in 2022. We estimate that this could save ~9,000 MWh, and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e per year and up to approximately 125,000 m³ of water savings per year and help us avoid annual water and waste water treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year. The total cost to realise this opportunity in 2022 was €24.8m + €1.6m = €26.4m. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

For example, at our production facilities in Indonesia, we carried out more than 30 energy-efficiency projects which helped to reduce our energy use ratio from 0.93 in 2021 to 0.82 MJ/litre in 2022. The majority of the energy saving comes from our boiler optimization initiative, in which we match the production demand with the boiler capacity,

allowing us to reduce the use of natural gas.

We have begun building and implementing country-level GHG reduction plans, including potential CAPEX and OPEX investment requirements, for the short and long term (between 3-5 years). Cost estimates for these long-term plans are not yet available for public disclosure. We have therefore used our 2022 CAPEX investments in this cost calculation.

Comment
The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information. The process of scenario analysis for climate change assessments is rapidly evolving and it is iterative. We expect the approaches, tools and data quality available to mature over time. Modelling the future is inherently uncertain and this increases over longer time horizons. We used hypothetical scenarios – actual events may be significantly different. The statements and results summarised in this disclosure do not represent forecasts of expected risk and outcomes.

CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business. In 2022, we expanded our TCFD disclosures within our 2022 Integrated Report.
• Scenarios have been modelled on a gross-risk basis, assuming no mitigating actions or progress on our stated This is Forward sustainability action plan, and assumes that CCEP's operational footprint, product portfolio and GHG emissions remains static.
• Our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our 2030 absolute GHG emissions reduction commitment and Net Zero 2040 target, are designed to help us mitigate climate-related risks.
• Financial scenario analysis of emission pathways has been estimated over the a five years time horizon. We expect that more significant impacts of climate change would be seen over the medium term (2030) and long term (2040 and beyond). Medium-term and long-term physical and transition risks have been disclosed on a qualitative basis only.
• This work should not be viewed as a forecast, and will evolve in the coming years as we refine these scenarios.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Using recycled PET (rPET) provides a significant opportunity to avoid using virgin fossil-fuel based plastic as 100% recycled plastic material has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. This enables us to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions and ensure that the single use plastic bottles we use are fully recyclable, and as sustainable and as low-carbon as possible. As a result, a consumer will be purchasing a beverage in a package which contains a high percentage of recycled plastic and has a lower carbon footprint versus a PET bottle which contains only virgin plastic. In addition, it would have been manufactured in an energy efficient production facility which is powered by renewable electricity. The active choice to purchase a beverage manufactured by us directly enables our consumers to avoid or reduce GHG emissions. This also provides additional benefits, including enhanced reputation for our business and our brands, especially those brands which use packaging with 100% rPET.

rPET also provides us with a significant opportunity to increase our recycled content level in specific countries to mitigate potential taxes, and could 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 GB, where its use will help us to reduce our 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.

As consumers become more environmentally conscious, we are aiming to capture this opportunity by eliminating the use of oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030. In 2022, 44.7% of the PET bottles we sold were 100% rPET bottles (Europe 54.0%; API 25.8%).

We have made significant investments to develop a strong rPET roadmap and increase our use of rPET. We finished 2022 with Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden using 100% rPET for all locally produced bottles; Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, GB, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand using 100% rPET across all single serve bottles; and Fuze Tea, Smartwater, Chaudfontaine and Vio being 100% rPET brands.

In 2022, we introduced rPET in our 390ml carbonated soft drinks bottles in Indonesia, using material from our Amandina PET recycling plant, which is a joint venture with Dynapack Asia.

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)
33700000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
64900000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Regulators and policy makers across our European markets are beginning to incentivise the use of rPET, and introduce taxation, marketing restrictions and bans on single use plastic bottles which do not contain recycled plastic.

For example:
• In 2022, Great Britain introduced a £200 (€234)/tonne tax on plastic bottles that do not contain at least 30% recycled plastic. In 2022, 63.8% of the PET we used in Great Britain was rPET.
• In Spain, the government is considering a €450/tonne tax on non-reusable plastic packaging, which would be avoidable when using packaging made with rPET. In 2022, 39.7% of the PET we used in Spain was rPET.

We believe it to be highly likely that we could be taxed on the use of virgin plastic in the future. Our continued use of rPET will help us to reduce our exposure to this type of taxation.

We aim for at least 50% of the material we use for PET bottles to come from rPET by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 API, reaching 100% by 2030. In 2022, of the ~280,000T of PET we used across all our markets, 48.5% was rPET.

Taxation of €220-€450/tonne could be applied to any virgin plastic we use. We estimate that our investments in rPET could help us reduce exposure to this kind of taxation by €33.7m to €64.9m a year (based on continuing to use 48.5% rPET (~136,000 tonnes) in 2023). Increasing the rPET we use beyond 50% could result in a further decrease in exposure to this kind of taxation.

Cost to realize opportunity
160000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our strategy is focused on long-term investment in plastic reprocessing to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality recycled PET in all our markets. This includes long-term supply agreements with our major rPET suppliers, establishing a joint venture with Plastipak, our rPET supplier in France, and investing in new 'enhanced' recycling technologies which will help to ensure that hard to recycle plastics can be turned into recycled plastic that can be used again in our bottles. One of these recycling technologies has been developed by CuRe Technology, a start up exploring new ways to rejuvenate hard to recycle plastic waste. CCEP Ventures has invested in CuRe to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology from pilot plant to commercial readiness. Once the technology is commercialised, which we are expecting in 2025, we will receive the majority of the output from a CuRe licensed, new build plant.

In 2022, we began using materials from our Indonesian PET recycling plant, which is a joint venture with Dynapack Asia. The state of the art facility, run by Amandina Bumi Nusantara, will help towards creating a closed loop plastic packaging supply chain by producing food grade PET pellets made from locally collected post-consumer plastic bottles.

Together with Pact Group, Cleanaway and Asahi Beverages, we have also formed a joint venture to build and operate a new PET plastic recycling facility in Victoria, Australia. Construction started in 2022 and is expected to be completed in 2023. This will be the second facility built by the joint venture in Australia, following the opening of the Albury-Wodonga site in New South Wales in March 2022.

To continue to realise this opportunity, we invest in recycled PET, which currently costs more than virgin PET. In 2022, we spent an additional approximately €160m on purchasing rPET, over and above the cost of purchasing virgin PET. This additional cost will continue to increase as we purchase additional volumes of recycled PET. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. We view this investment to be an important part of our long-term decarbonisation strategy.

Comment
The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information. The process of scenario analysis for climate change assessments is rapidly evolving and it is iterative. We expect the approaches, tools and data quality available to mature over time. Modelling the future is inherently uncertain and this increases over longer time horizons. We used hypothetical scenarios – actual events may be significantly different. The statements and results summarised in this disclosure do not represent forecasts of expected risk and outcomes.

CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business. In 2022, we expanded our TCFD disclosures within our 2022 Integrated Report.
• Scenarios have been modelled on a gross-risk basis, assuming no mitigating actions or progress on our stated This is Forward sustainability action plan, and assumes that CCEP's operational footprint, product portfolio and GHG emissions remains static.
• Our This is Forward sustainability action plan, including our 2030 absolute GHG emissions reduction commitment and Net Zero 2040 target, are designed to help us mitigate climate-related risks.
• Financial scenario analysis of emission pathways has been estimated over the a five years time horizon. We expect that more significant impacts of climate change would be seen over the medium term (2030) and long term (2040 and beyond). Medium-term and long-term physical and transition risks have been disclosed on a qualitative basis only.
• This work should not be viewed as a forecast, and will evolve in the coming years as we refine these scenarios.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Led by Investor Relations (IR), we have a comprehensive annual investor engagement programme which includes investor conferences, investor roadshows and analyst meetings, as well as quarterly webcast conference calls. These meetings allow us to regularly engage with our shareholders about the general performance of the business as well as key environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. We use these meetings to collect feedback on our strategy (including our ESG initiatives and our sustainability action plan, 'This is Forward', including climate change-related topics (eg GHG emissions, packaging) and performance), which is then regularly fed back to senior management as well as the Board of Directors.

We also periodically host more detailed Capital Markets events (last held on 2nd November 2022) where we provide an update on our ESG initiatives as well as host a detailed Q&A session.

In addition, the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee engages with shareholders every 12-18 months on the remuneration policy and its implementation which includes GHG emissions reduction performance measures.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Action on Climate Plan on a Page - all pages
CCEP_Net_Zero_Summary_Slides-July 2023.pdf

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Since 2021 CCEP has been working with external physical climate specialists Marsh Advisory to establish through scenario modelling, how climate change will impact on the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations locations across Europe and the API regions. We are using a multi-step materiality modelling approach that is fully aligned with the UK Government's recommended TCFD physical risk modelling methodology and covers how climate change will impact the frequency and severity of climate-related weather events on our manufacturing and operations, under RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios (~2.0°C and ~4.3˚C emissions pathways respectively). This covers all major climate-induced threats (coastal inundation, river flooding, surface water flooding, extreme heat, extreme wind, wildfire, freeze-thaw and drought-driven soil movement) through to 2100. The work formed a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario and without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of our production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia. In 2022, we partnered with Risilience, a specialist risk consultancy which utilises technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. In partnership with Risilience, we have developed a digital twin platform enabling us to model physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20–30 year timeline, in line with various warming scenarios. This digital twin model used data from CCEP's financial forecasts, operational footprint, supply chain information, product portfolio and environmental data. We modelled scenarios under different climate emission pathways. These pathways were defined by assumptions about policy change, energy outlooks, technology innovation, and global temperature change, underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in IPCC reports. This included SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 2-4.5 (+2.5C), and SSP 1-1.9 (+1.5C). This physical climate materiality assessment is an important step to inform CCEP's climate resilience planning. Higher risk sites will be furnished with operational adaptation plans and risk engineering improvements to mitigate against damage and business interruption.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Since 2021, CCEP has been working with external physical climate specialists Marsh Advisory to establish through scenario modelling, how climate change will impact on the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations locations across Europe and the API regions. We are using a multi-step materiality modelling approach that is fully aligned with the UK Government's recommended TCFD physical risk modelling methodology and covers how climate change will impact the frequency and severity of climate-related weather events on our manufacturing and operations, under RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios (~2.0°C and ~4.3˚C emissions pathways respectively). This covers all major climate-induced threats (coastal inundation, river flooding, surface water flooding, extreme heat, extreme wind, wildfire, freeze-thaw and drought-driven soil movement) through to 2100. The work formed a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario and without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of our production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia. In 2022, we partnered with Risilience, a specialist risk consultancy which utilises technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. In partnership with Risilience, we have developed a digital twin platform enabling us to model physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20–30 year timeline, in line with various warming scenarios. This digital twin model used data from CCEP's financial forecasts, operational footprint, supply chain information, product portfolio and environmental data. We then modelled scenarios under different climate emission pathways. These pathways were defined by assumptions about policy change, energy outlooks, technology innovation, and global temperature change, underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in IPCC reports. This included SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 2-4.5 (+2.5C), and SSP 1-1.9 (+1.5C). This physical climate materiality assessment is an important step to inform CCEP's climate resilience planning. Higher risk sites will be furnished with operational adaptation plans and risk engineering improvements to mitigate against damage and business interruption.
Transition scenarios: Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	In 2022, we have begun working with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks - including policy, technology, market and reputation risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4°C), SSP 3-7.0 (3°C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5°C), SSP 1-2.6 (2°C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5°C). Nationally determined contributions were used to an extent to parameterise the model. Key Data Sources used within the Resilience scenario modelling included; o IPCC - SSPs: to define emission pathways o World Bank Carbon Pricing Database: to define current carbon prices o Inevitable Policy Response: to define policy ambition classification o Various economic carbon price trajectories: incl. IEA, NGFS, CPLC

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

Focal Question (Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School) - Physical Risk .
We modelled how extreme weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns could have a direct physical impact on our business or our supply chain. Based on this analysis, the potential risk is highest from an increase in drought/water stress and an increase in heatwaves both of which could cause disruption to our operations and key suppliers. We assessed cumulative gross risks under a five-year discounted cash flow basis, assuming no mitigation. We also assessed risks in the medium (2030) and long term (2040 and beyond) on a non financial basis.

Physical Risk Focal Question : "How will climate change impact the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and changes in climate conditions on our upstream supply, sites and operations and downstream products, under a SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 4-4.5 (2C-4.5C), and SSP 1-1.9 (+1.5C) scenario through 2050?"

Focal Question (Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School) - Transition Risk .
Our scenario analysis was focused on the transition risks faced across our value chain under three emissions pathways. We assessed cumulative gross risks under a five-year discounted cash flow basis, assuming no mitigation.

Transition Risks Focal Question : "How will policy change, energy outlooks and technology innovation under a SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 4-4.5 (2C-4.5C), and SSP 1-1.9 (+1.5C) scenario impact transition risks – including policy, market, liability, technology, and reputation risks for CCEP through 2050?"

The time horizon used for our financial impact assessment is five years. Due to the number of variables and current constraints of our climate risk scenario analysis, financial impact estimates have limitations. Beyond five years, there is significant uncertainty around the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, therefore we have only assessed the financial impact on this time horizon.

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Focal Question - (Marsh)- Physical Risks: "How will climate change impact the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our 625 manufacturing and operations locations (including 85 critical production and operations sites across Europe and the Australia, Pacific and Indonesian (API) regions) under a RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenario, through 2100?"

Through the climate scenario analysis of our physical risks completed by Marsh, 625 sites that are owned or operated by CCEP (including 85 critical production and operation sites) were screened, leveraging attribute data including their property-level location, construction archetype and property, contents and business interruption values. By modelling each site's hazard potential both today and in a warmer world, we were able to assess potential damage 'hot spots' and underlying risk drivers were identified.

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

Risilience: Physical Risks:
- Extreme Weather: Under all pathways, acute weather events such as extreme heat or flooding could limit our ability to produce or distribute our products. the highest level of increased physical risk could come from extreme heat, impacting Australia and Spain over the next five years.
- Increasing Water Stress or water scarcity: 24 of our 66 NARTD production facilities are located in areas of baseline water stress, based on WRI Aqueduct mapping We have experienced impacts from drought at several of our sites in prior years. A limited increased risk could occur at our sites in both Europe and API in the near-term. This risk marginally increases under the >4C and +2.5C scenarios.
-Changes to weather and precipitation patterns could cause disruption to supply of ingredients: The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain, could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues. Sugar and orange yields could be negatively impacted across all emissions pathways. Sugar beet is likely to be the ingredient most sensitive to changing weather patterns in the short term. In our modelling, Spain demonstrated the highest likely decrease in yield, due to potential increased rainfall.

Risilience: Transition Risks. Our analysis highlighted a greater potential impact from transition risks (Policy, Market, Technology and Reputation) in the short term compared to physical risk. The level of exposure to transition risks is driven by the warming scenario, with a 1.5+C scenario showed the highest level of potential risks - coming from Policy risks which assumed an average of 80/tCO2e carbon taxes in year 5, in a 1.5C scenario.
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Marsh: Physical Risks: Following the initial review of 625 sites, we completed a detailed review of 27 high priority CCEP production facilities under the no policy (>4°C) scenario, without mitigating actions. Over the long term time horizon, the risk of flooding is expected to be the primary threat to a limited number of CCEP production facilities, primarily in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia.

This physical climate materiality assessment is an important first step to inform CCEP's resiliency planning, where the roadmap is for higher risk sites to be furnished with operational adaptation plans and risk engineering improvements to mitigate against damage and business interruption. We continue to adapt to and mitigate climate-related risks to our business from extreme weather events by investing in flood defence and climate adaptation at our sites. In 2022, we invested approximately €3 million in flood defence and climate adaptation across Europe and API.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence

	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 our product and services strategy, in particular our packaging strategy. Packaging represents 38% 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. In 2022, we reviewed and updated our sustainability action plan, This is Forward, to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that we will work towards across 29 markets, and includes ambitious, time-bound sustainability commitments. We are committed to reducing our use of packaging where possible and ensuring that the equivalent of all the packaging we do use is collected, reused or recycled so that it does not end up as waste or litter. These actions will also reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging. In 2022, our packaging represented 38% of our total value chain carbon footprint. We aim to achieve this through the key pillars of our packaging strategy: • Removing unnecessary packaging • Innovating in refillable and packageless solutions • Achieving 100% collection so that packaging can be recycled and reused • Increasing the recycled content of our packaging Our Sustainable Packaging Office (SPO) streamlines all the technical and exploratory sustainable packaging work across our geographies, accelerates our innovation and supports progress towards our goals. Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET) resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe. Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019. In 2022, we held multiple workshops across our key geographies to help forecast our future pack mix up to 2030. This work is critical in developing our overall emissions reduction strategy. Our work takes into account upcoming legislation, both likely and enacted, which in selected markets or sub-channels will require us to reduce the use of single use plastic or introduce refillable packaging. As a result of this project we have started to build a roadmap that will increase the sustainability of our packaging portfolio.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Over 90% of our GHG emissions comes from our Scope 3 emissions, specifically emissions from our suppliers of packaging (38%), ingredients (23%), cold drink equipment (19%) and transportation (8%). Engaging and working with our carbon strategic suppliers to: • set their own science based GHG emissions reduction targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) • use 100% renewable electricity in their operations by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API) • share their carbon footprint data with us We are also focusing on; • Aiming for 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials to be sourced in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). • Investing in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions – focusing on supporting advanced water management practices. • Supporting suppliers in being able to measure, set targets and reduce their emissions through training programmes such as the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition (Supplier-LoCT) programme GHG emissions from our 3rd party distribution and transportation account for approximately 7% of our Scope 3 emissions. To reduce emissions, we are improving our warehouse capacity, working with suppliers to change the way we transport our products, and increasing our use of alternative fuels. In Great Britain, in partnership with Maritime Transport Ltd, and GB Railfreight, we are making the switch from road to rail to distribute our drinks between our production facilities and 3rd party warehouse locations across London and Yorkshire. When running at full capacity, the change will see up to 18,000 loads of CCEP's products – some 2.5m cans and bottles – delivered by rail per day, reducing carbon emissions by nearly 50% compared to previous road operations. In 2022, ~9% of our third party distribution km travelled (~24m) in Europe were via alternative modes of transportation like rail, ship or Eco-Combi trucks. In 2022, ~8% of our 3rd party distribution km travelled (~20m) in Europe used fuels like HVO100 or CNG.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced CCEP's R&D strategy, particularly on packaging. Our packaging represents 38% of our value chain carbon footprint, so it is key to pioneer sustainable packaging design solutions and new ways to eliminate packaging waste. In line with these goals, we have targets aimed at reducing the emissions of our packaging, including an aim for at least 50% recycled plastic in our PET bottles by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API), ultimately aiming to stop using oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030. We have made some substantial strategic decisions to update our R&D strategy, focused on increasing our long-term investment in plastic reprocessing, to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality recycled PET in our markets. To achieve a circular pathway for plastic packaging, new depolymerisation recycling technologies are required to make plastic easier to recycle without losing its strength or clarity. While this technology is still in its infancy, we are investing to help scale it so that damaged or lower grade plastics, (e.g., those in the oceans or currently sent to incineration and landfill), can be made into bottles in the future. A new depolymerisation recycling technology has been developed by CuRe Technology, a start-up exploring new ways to rejuvenate hard to recycle plastic waste. In 2020, CCEP Ventures (CCEP's innovation investment fund) invested in CuRe to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology from pilot plant to commercial readiness. Through CCEP Ventures, our investment platform for sustainability initiatives, we aim to invest in solutions that will help us reach our Net Zero 2040 target, including carbon-capture technology. In 2022, we invested in a collaboration with the University of California, Berkeley to research the production of sugar from captured CO2. Building upon that partnership, CCEP Ventures recently entered into two new partnerships with Universitat Rovira i Virgili in Tarragona, Spain and the University of Twente in the Netherlands. These partnerships will explore ways to transform captured CO2 that is present in an emission source or even in the atmosphere into the production of other goods like fuel, ingredients, and packaging.
Operations	Yes	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. In 2022, we reviewed and updated our sustainability action plan, This is Forward, to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that we will work towards across 29 markets, and includes ambitious, time-bound sustainability commitments. It includes our updated short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across our entire value chain, which we recently submitted to the SBTi for their approval. Our operations and commercial sites account for 12% of our total carbon footprint. We are working to reduce emissions from our production facilities by shifting to renewable electricity, improving energy efficiency, investing in on-site renewable energy, transitioning from fossil fuel to electric machinery (such as boilers and manual handling equipment) and reducing our fugitive CO2 losses. In 2022, we invested ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies. We estimate that this could save approximately 9,000 MWh and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e per year. We estimate these investments could help us avoid annual electricity and natural gas costs of ~€1-1.2 million per annum. For example in 2022, we saved approximately 800 MWh per year by improving the efficiency of high pressure air compressors at three Spanish production facilities. In Indonesia, we carried out more than 30 energy-efficiency projects, which helped to reduce our energy use ratio from 0.93 in 2021 to 0.82 MJ/litre in 2022.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Revenues: Policy initiatives which limit our ability to design new packages or use certain packages (e.g. single use packaging) could negatively impact our revenues. Taxes or other charges imposed on the sale of certain packaging types could increase our costs or cause consumers to purchase fewer of our products, impacting potential revenues. We are modelling the impact of potential packaging changes to our revenues and have integrated this into our financial planning processes (1-3y horizon). Many of the territories in which we operate are evaluating the implementation of an increase in packaging related taxation, or extended producer responsibility legislation, which could occur in the next 5 years. Circular economy legislation has been introduced in France that requires a 50% reduction in the number of single use plastic bottles by 2030 and the phasing out of single use plastic packaging by 2040. In Great Britain, there are packaging regulatory proposals, including the introduction of deposit return schemes (DRS) and a move towards extended producer responsibility. Direct and indirect costs: Potential increases in operating costs as a result of energy taxation or increased energy prices are modelled by our procurement function and are included in our financial planning (1-3 year horizon). The countries in which we operate have a variety of fuel and energy taxes, GHG emissions reporting requirements and voluntary emissions reduction targets. Current energy taxation exposure is estimated to be between 15-30% of wholesale energy costs. Laws that directly impact the resources we require, our direct fuel and energy costs, or indirectly impact our distribution networks, packaging or raw materials costs, could result in a low impact increase to our operating costs. We are addressing these potential cost increases through our current and previous GHG reduction targets which have driven energy and water efficiencies; benefiting from the resulting monetary savings. Being an earlier adopter of these new technologies is likely to reduce vulnerability we may face to changes in energy prices and energy or carbon taxes. Capital expenditures/allocation: Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET) resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe. Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019. We plan CAPEX investment over a rolling 3-year period, including climate-related investments. We are now currently developing a company-wide decarbonisation plan, including the CAPEX requirements to decarbonise our business over the next 3-5 year period. We committed €9.7m in 2019, €2.0m in 2020, €40.7m in 2021 and €26.4m in 2022 on sustainability and efficiency-related capital investments, including energy and carbon reduction projects. This includes projects such as advanced energy management and monitoring systems, allowing real-time adjustments to be made by our line operators to reduce energy consumption. Investments of this kind have helped us to reduce our energy and water usage, measured through our energy use ratio. In 2022, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.35 MJ/litre of product produced, a 7.9% decrease versus our 2019 baseline. The cost of these types of investments tends to be greater than investments in less energy efficient technologies and the period of financial return is often longer. Although we believe these investments will provide long-term benefits, there is a risk that we may not achieve our desired returns. Acquisitions and divestments: In 2020, CCEP completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil. In 2022, following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040 We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023. Access to capital: CCEP is subject to interest rate risk, and changes in our debt rating could have a material adverse effect on interest costs and debt financing sources, potentially impacting our financial planning process. Our debt rating could be materially influenced by factors, including financial performance, acquisitions, and investment decisions (including those to address climate-related risks), as well as capital management activities of TCCC and/or changes in the debt rating of TCCC. Our debt rating depends on our ability to maintain performance and revenues, reflected by our financial results. In 2019, we amended our Revolving Credit Facility to include a link to sustainability performance, including a KPI related to a reduction in GHG emissions (Scope 1,2 and 3) per litre sold. We benefit from better debt pricing on this Credit Facility if we meet these targets. This is reviewed annually. Assets: CCEP factors the current and future value of our assets and any climate-related impacts into our financial planning processes (1-3 year horizon). E.g., we have assessed the climate-related impact of our Scope 1 vehicle fleet, including cars, trucks and vans. We monitor fuel consumption and fleet emissions in all of our territories and are currently developing a long-range investment plan to support a transition to low-emission vehicles, including fuel-efficient hybrids and electric vehicles (EVs) across our company car and van fleet in support of our EV100 commitment to switch all of our vehicles to EVs by 2030. In 2022, 20% of our cars were plug-in hybrid electric or pure electric vehicles. Liabilities: CCEP continually reviews its liabilities including tax legislation, regulations, court rulings, related interpretations and tax accounting standards in countries in which we operate. This includes climate-related liabilities related to GHG regulation and packaging taxes, being debated or introduced in the countries we operate in. We are anticipating a wave of EU legislation to drive the use of refillable/returnable packaging within the next five years, e.g., quotas for refillable packaging which already exist in Germany and France. The impacts will vary and depend on the future mix of materials in our packaging portfolio.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
24800000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
5

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
15

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
CCEP recognises the importance of aligning its capital expenditure spending with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. To achieve our ambitious goals, we expect to gradually increase our investment in green capital expenditure over the next decade. This will help us to be more efficient, reduce our resource consumption, invest in innovative solutions and build a more secure and resilient supply chain.

In the absence of a generally accepted list of environmentally sustainable activities for our industry, we have started to develop an internal taxonomy to define our investments linked to sustainability. For the development of this internal framework we have taken the current EU taxonomy as a starting point and defined which of our activities we believe are sustainable. We reviewed the list of eligible activities and alignment criteria - per current version of the EU taxonomy - to assess the impact of our activities on climate and also considered activities related to the other environmental objectives set by the EU Commission, including water and circular economy. The development of our internal taxonomy is work in progress and we expect further updates to be made, especially once the EU taxonomy has been updated to include our industry as well.

To identify such spending, CCEP employs a comprehensive methodology that involves several key steps:

Establishing Sustainability Goals: CCEP sets clear sustainability goals and commitments that align with the 1.5°C world. These goals include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving water resources, promoting recycling and circular economy practices, and ensuring sustainable sourcing of ingredients, among others.

Conducting Climate Risk Assessments: CCEP performs climate risk assessments to evaluate the potential impacts of climate change on its operations, supply chain, and overall business. This assessment involves analysing various factors such as changing weather patterns, water availability, regulatory changes, and consumer preferences influenced by climate concerns.

Developing Investment Criteria: CCEP defines specific investment criteria that incorporate environmental sustainability considerations. These criteria may include metrics such as greenhouse gas emissions reductions, energy efficiency improvements, water conservation measures, waste reduction initiatives, and investments in renewable energy sources. We utilise "internal carbon pricing" and "true cost of water" for sustainability investments evaluation wherever it is relevant.

Investing in Low-Carbon Technologies: CCEP actively seeks and invests in innovative, low-carbon technologies and solutions that can help achieve its sustainability goals. This includes exploring renewable energy options, adopting energy-efficient manufacturing processes, implementing sustainable packaging solutions, and supporting research and development initiatives focused on climate-friendly innovations.

Monitoring and Reporting: CCEP establishes robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track the progress of its capital expenditure projects aligned with a 1.5°C world. Regular reporting helps assess the effectiveness of investments, identify areas for improvement, and communicate the company's sustainability performance to stakeholders.

By following this methodology, CCEP strives to identify and prioritize capital expenditure spending that contributes to a 1.5°C world. Through a combination of internal initiatives, stakeholder engagement, and sustainability-driven decision-making, the company aims to minimize its environmental footprint while driving positive change in the beverage industry.

Forward looking %'s are a best estimate based on our current transition plan assumptions. Our detailed financial planning process does not include a time horizon up to 2030 and therefore the above %'s should not be seen as an actual forecast.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
343784

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
218082

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3325879

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
131639

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
377616

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
10335

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
19029

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
509

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
90900

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
41290

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1413459

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5410655

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5972521

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
90

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
69

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
99

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
99

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
4180764.7

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
295904

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
186494

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3230421

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
148243

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
347914

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6668

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
11420

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1321

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
93335

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
51682

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1040060

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4931065

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5413463

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
31.2016762547451

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In December 2020, we launched a new climate strategy for our territories in Europe (legacy Coca-Cola European Partners), including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as being in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

At the end of 2022, following the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil, we submitted a new Group wide short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040 to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for their approval. Both are absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across our value chain and being in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023.
Our target covers our territories in Europe and API. Our target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and 90% of our Scope 3 emissions. Our SBTi target excludes emissions from Category 2, Capital Goods; Category 7, Employee Commuting; Some emissions from Category 11, emissions from home chilling; Category 15, Investments.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET) resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe. Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019. This is in addition to the ~30% absolute reduction already achieved between 2010 and 2019 in Europe.

In 2022, to support the development of a new Group wide science based GHG emissions reduction target, we established carbon reduction roadmaps across our markets. These focus on achieving “big bet” decarbonisation initiatives across our value chain by 2030. This includes initiatives such as reviewing our pack mix, efficiency improvements to our cold drink equipment (CDE), and our third party transportation and distribution. This work will help us develop a low-carbon transition plan, supported by long-term investment. To support our business planning, we have embedded a carbon projection into our 2023–2025 long range plan and 2023 business plan, providing us with greater connection between our commercial and carbon forecasts. We also piloted a preliminary internal carbon price of €100/tCO2e in Europe as a way of influencing strategic business decisions.

We are supporting our sites to reduce their emissions and become PAS 2060 carbon neutral certified. By the end of 2022, four more of our production facilities became carbon neutral, totalling six to date. To be part of this programme, production facilities must have significantly reduced their emissions over the previous three years, and have a plan to continue reducing emissions in the future.

We reviewed and updated This is Forward to cover all of our markets in Europe and API We established a sustainability-linked supply chain finance programme. In 2022, invested in Australia and Indonesia to help build two new PET recycling plants.

Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions are attributed to our supply chain (Scope 3). To reduce our Scope 3 emissions, we have asked approximately 200 carbon strategic suppliers (representing approximately 80% of our emissions) to set science based targets by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API. We have also asked these suppliers to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 in Europe and by 2030 in API.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
343784

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
218082

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3325879

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
131639

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
377616

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
10335

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
19029

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
509

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
90900

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
41290

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1413459

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5410655

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5972521

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
69

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
99

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
99

Target year
2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
597252.1

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
295904

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
186494

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3230421

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
148243

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
347914

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6668

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
11420

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1321

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
93335

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
51682

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1040060

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4931065

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5413463

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
10.4005587515817

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In December 2020, we launched a new climate strategy for our territories in Europe (legacy Coca-Cola European Partners), including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as being in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

In 2022, following the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil, we reviewed and updated our This is Forward sustainability action plan to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that we will work towards across 29 markets, and includes ambitious, timebound sustainability commitments. Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we submitted short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval, with target review expected to begin in Q3 2023. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023. Our GHG reduction target is in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC.

Our target covers our territories in Europe and API. Our target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and 90% of our Scope 3 emissions. Our existing short-term (2030) SBTi target excludes some emissions from Category 1 (other purchased goods and services e.g., IT, consultancy and trade marketing spend); Category 2, Capital Goods; Category 7, Employee Commuting; Some emissions from Category 11 (emissions from home chilling); Category 15, Investments.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are focused on decarbonising our business, in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway. We know that these targets are challenging and we are focused on delivering them by:
• developing a low-carbon transition plan, focused on reducing emissions across each area of our value chain, supported by long-term investment
• including a GHG emissions reduction target in our LTIP for senior management. This metric has a 15% weighting and is included alongside traditional financial metrics, including earnings per share and return on
invested capital
• asking our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets (By 2023 in Europe and by 2030 in API) , and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 in Europe and by 2030 in API.

Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET)
resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe.

In 2022, to support the development of a new Group wide science based GHG emissions reduction target, we established carbon reduction roadmaps across our markets. These focus on achieving “big bet” decarbonisation
initiatives across our value chain by 2030. This includes initiatives such as reviewing our pack mix, efficiency improvements to our cold drink equipment (CDE), and our third party transportation and distribution. This work will help us develop a low-carbon transition plan, supported by long-term investment.

Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019.

To support our business planning, we have embedded a carbon projection into our 2023–2025 long range plan and 2023 business plan, providing us with greater connection between our commercial and carbon
forecasts. We also piloted a preliminary internal carbon price of €100/tCO2e in Europe as a way of influencing strategic business decisions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
640931

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
70

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
74.4

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
14.6666666666667

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This target supports the delivery of our SBTi target, through the reduction of our Scope 2 emissions under the market based approach. As part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, we have committed to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030. The percentage of electricity consumed in 2022 that comes from renewable sources has been assured on a limited basis by DNV based upon Guarantees of Origin or PPAs from CCEP suppliers. We are a proud member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative across Europe and API, a group of organisations committed to 100% renewable electricity.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target applies to the whole organisation. As a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, we are committed to using 100% renewable electricity across all of our markets by 2030. In Europe The target relates to consumption of renewable electricity, covering both purchased/acquired electricity as well as self-generated.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Using renewable electricity is critical to our decarbonisation journey. As a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, we are committed to using 100% renewable electricity across all of our markets by 2030.

In 2022, 74.4% of the electricity consumed was from renewables sources. In Europe, we have purchased 100% renewable electricity since 2018, with 99.5% of the total electricity we used in Europe in 2022 coming from renewable sources. The gap is due to a small amount of non-renewable electricity used in leased facilities where we do not directly control the electricity contracts. In API, 20.5% of the electricity purchased and 23.8% of the electricity used was from renewable sources. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target. In Australia, we have signed an eight year renewable electricity agreement with Alinta Energy to purchase large-scale generation certificates and 13,000 MWh a year of renewable electricity from the Yandin Wind Farm, one of the largest in Western Australia.

We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities, including on-site and power-purchase agreements for solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), district heating and hydropower. In 2022, 15 of CCEP's facilities sourced electricity from on-site solar, wind or hydro power, generating ~17,000 MWh of electricity. For example, in Portugal, we installed solar panels at our Azeitão plant in 2022, supplying up to 18% of the site's electricity demand.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers	Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
8

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
17

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
9.78260869565217

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This target is not part of an emissions target.
Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions are attributed to our supply chain (Scope 3). To reduce our Scope 3 emissions, we have asked approximately 200 carbon strategic suppliers (representing approximately 80% of our emissions) to set science based targets by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API and to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030.

By the end of 2022, 17% (Europe 27%; API 5%) of these suppliers had set a science based emissions reduction target. A further 42% (Europe 56%; API 30%) have committed to set science based targets, including those who may have already submitted targets to the SBTi. Approximately 36% of our Scope 3 emissions in Europe were linked to suppliers with SBTi-validated targets in 2022. We have also asked our strategic suppliers to begin sharing their supplier emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We are asking all of our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science based GHG reduction emissions targets, including our ingredients suppliers, by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) and to use to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030.

Carbon strategic suppliers are a subset of our strategic suppliers and account for ~80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions (approximately 200 suppliers in total).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. We have therefore committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, and to shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. We have also asked our strategic suppliers to begin sharing their supplier emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information. Approximately 200 of our suppliers of packaging, ingredients, cold drink equipment and transportation are responsible for over 90% of our value chain emissions. While we have asked all of our suppliers to set science based targets, through the Science Based Targets Initiative, we will be tracking progress against these approximately 200 suppliers, as these will have the most significant progress against our carbon reduction targets. The target was set in December 2020, and we will begin providing updates on progress in next year's reporting cycle.

By the end of 2022, 17% (Europe 27%; API 5%) of these suppliers had set a science based emissions reduction target. A further 42% (Europe 56%; API 30%) have committed to set science based targets, including those who may have already submitted targets to the SBTi. Approximately 36% of our Scope 3 emissions in Europe were linked to suppliers with SBTi-validated targets in 2022.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In December 2020, we launched a new climate strategy for our territories in Europe (all territories at the time when we were legacy Coca-Cola European Partners), including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as being in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited (referred to as API post-Acquisition), and subsequently changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc. In 2022, we reviewed and updated our This is Forward sustainability action plan to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that we will work towards across 29 markets, and includes ambitious, timebound sustainability commitments.

We are committed to decarbonising our entire business. Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023.

Our GHG reduction target is in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
We are focused on decarbonising our business, in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway. We know that these targets are challenging and we are focused on delivering them by:
• developing a low-carbon transition plan, focused on reducing emissions across each area of our value chain, supported by long-term investment
• including a GHG emissions reduction target in our LTIP for senior management. This metric has a 15% weighting and is included alongside traditional financial metrics, including earnings per share and return on
invested capital
• asking our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets (By 2023 in Europe and by 2030 in API) , and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 in Europe and by 2030 in API.

Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET)
resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe.

In 2022, to support the development of our new Group wide science based GHG emissions reduction target, we established carbon reduction roadmaps across our markets. These focus on achieving “big bet” decarbonisation initiatives across our value chain by 2030. This includes initiatives such as reviewing our pack mix, efficiency improvements to our cold drink equipment (CDE), and our third party transportation and distribution. This work will help us develop a low-carbon transition plan towards 2040, supported by long-term investment.

To support our business planning, we have embedded a carbon projection into our 2023–2025 long range plan and 2023 business plan, providing us with greater connection between our commercial and carbon
forecasts. We also piloted a preliminary internal carbon price of €100/tCO2e in Europe as a way of influencing strategic business decisions.

Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019.

We support a limited amount of carbon offsetting outside of our value chain in the short term, focused on mitigating emissions beyond our value chain, by purchasing a limited amount of high-quality carbon credits to offset emissions where we cannot reduce further. Over the longer term, we will be working to directly invest in nature-based solutions that remove carbon from the atmosphere, to support neutralisation of any unabated emissions at our target year.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
We are focused on decarbonising our business, in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway. In line with SBTi-Net Zero guidance, we support a limited amount of carbon offsetting outside of our value chain in the short term, focused on mitigating emissions beyond our value chain. To do this, we have purchased a limited amount of high-quality carbon credits to offset emissions where we cannot reduce further – for example, to offset remaining emissions for our carbon neutral production facilities.

In 2022, we retired 9,375 tCO2e of carbon credits from a VCS-certified REDD forest protection project based in Pulau Borneo, Indonesia. These credits were used to offset remaining emissions from our six carbon neutral sites. DNV provided limited assurance for our 2022 retired tCO2e of carbon credits. We have also purchased a limited amount of credits that we plan to use in 2023 and 2024, from VCS-certified REDD/REDD+ projects based in Indonesia. In the longer term, we will be working to directly invest in nature-based solutions that remove carbon from the atmosphere.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	22	15000
Implemented*	21	276500
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material recycling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

100000

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

160000000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

One of the most significant ways we can reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging is by replacing virgin material with recycled content across all of our packaging types. In 2022 48.5% of the PET we used was rPET. We estimate our use of rPET in 2022 delivered a reduction of approximately 100,000 tCO2e. Recycled PET has a cost-premium when compared to virgin PET, there is no cost savings associated with this initiative. In 2022, we invested €160 million in the use of rPET rather than virgin PET. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. By using rPET, CCEP could appeal to environmentally conscious consumers & enhance brand reputation.

Material circularity & a circular economy are important for our business because new packaging requires raw materials which are carbon intensive to extract and create. As a result it is critical to ensure that the materials we do use for our packaging are recycled and used again. We know that 100% recycled PET (rPET) plastic has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Our work to increase the collection and recyclability of our materials, & our investment in recycled materials, such as rPET, is more resource efficient, avoids the use of virgin fossil-based plastic and helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Other initiatives, including our ongoing efforts to lightweight our packaging and the increased use of dispensed and refillable solutions also help us to reduce the carbon footprint.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15000

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1100000

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

24800000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
We are working to reduce emissions from our production facilities by shifting to renewable electricity, improving energy efficiency, investing in on-site renewable energy, transitioning from fossil fuel to electric machinery (such as boilers and manual handling equipment) and reducing our fugitive CO2 losses. In 2022, we invested ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies. We estimate that this could save approximately 9,000 MWh and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e per year. We estimate these investments could help us avoid annual electricity and natural gas costs of ~€1-1.2 million per annum. For example in 2022, we saved approximately 800 MWh per year by improving the efficiency of high pressure air compressors at three Spanish production facilities. In Indonesia, we carried out more than 30 energy-efficiency projects, which helped to reduce our energy use ratio from 0.93 in 2021 to 0.82 MJ/litre in 2022. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

Our standard capital investments are required to meet strict internal rate of return thresholds. Many of our energy efficiency projects meet this threshold and are therefore included within our regular annual capital investments. We continue to develop our understanding of the estimated payback period related to sustainability investments in our own operations. These range from 3-5 year pay-back periods, to investments which pay-back over a 20+ year period.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product or service design

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
11500

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1000000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Changing the material of our cans from steel to aluminium reduces our carbon emissions. This is because there is a bigger mass of material in a steel than an aluminium can. For example, a typical 330ml can made of steel weighs 21.5g whereas a 330ml can made of aluminium weighs 9.3g. In 2022, we continued to shift our can portfolio from steel to aluminium in Europe. We estimate the volume transitioned to aluminium cans from steel during 2022 resulted in eliminating approximately 11,500 tonnes of CO2e. In Europe we have shifted from 66% cans being aluminium in 2020, to 93% of cans being aluminium at the end of 2022. In API, we only use aluminium cans.

Using aluminium instead of steel, comes with an on-cost. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Cold drink equipment)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
150000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
To reduce emissions from our cold drink equipment (CDE) over the past decade, we have installed energy saving devices and LED lighting to make our existing equipment more energy efficient. More recently, we are focused on replacing older, inefficient equipment with newer, more energy efficient models.

GHG emissions from our CDE represent 19% of our total carbon footprint. In 2022, we reduced the energy use of our CDE equipment per unit across our markets by 3% versus 2021. Our efforts to replace old and obsolete equipment, also led to a reduction of 8% in the size of our CDE fleet and a 10% decrease in total energy consumption versus 2021. This helped drive a reduction of GHG emissions of 13% CO2e in 2022 compared to 2021, and a reduction of GHG emissions of ~150,000 CO2e in 2022.

In API, CDE can often be a significant source of emissions, due to the use of fossil fuels in the national electricity grid. In addition to working to improve the energy efficiency of our fleet across API, we strongly support the continued shift to renewable electricity across our markets.

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 2022, we invested ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies across our markets, saving ~9,000 MWh per year and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e, contributing to achieving a 9.4% reduction of our carbon footprint in 2022 versus 2019 baseline year. We estimate that these investment measures could help us avoid annual costs of approximately €1.0-1.2 million per year. In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that these investments could help us avoid annual water and waste treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year.
Internal finance mechanisms	CCEP has implemented energy and carbon saving activities in line with internal capital investment allocation mechanisms. In 2022, we spent €24.8 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 us to continue to lightweight our cans and bottles. These projects are expected to deliver energy savings of 9,000 MWh per year.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Across CCEP, mandatory energy and carbon reduction activities have been implemented in compliance with regulatory requirements and standards. For example, we are in compliance with the benchmarking covenant on energy efficiency in the Netherlands.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	In 2020, we integrated a full value chain carbon reduction target into our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), incentivising approximately 300 of our most senior leaders, including our CEO, ELT member and all business unit general managers, to deliver a reduction in GHG emissions across our value chain. The carbon reduction metric has a 15% weighting and sits alongside traditional financial metrics, including earnings per share (EPS) and return on invested capital (ROIC). In addition, our Senior Executives are assigned ownership of specific risks, and performance against the avoidance and reduction of these risks forms a part of their reward and compensation. For example, our Chief Supply Chain Officer's annual objectives and bonus package is linked to objectives related to our climate-related risks and they will be rewarded for performance against these objectives. This includes objectives related to energy efficiency and reduction, water efficiency and reduction as well as objectives related to packaging. As for other ELT members, objectives are aligned with "This Is Forward" and the assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at year end. Every CCEP employee has at least one objective relating to sustainability in their annual Individual Performance Objectives to which they will be measured against, as part of CCEP's annual performance review process. We have also set specific KPI measures at VP and Director level which align to our "This is Forward" commitments to ensure these are driven at a local level on a day-to-day basis. For example, our Cold Drink Directors in each country have annual energy targets related to our cold drink equipment fleet that they are responsible for delivering. This helps to ensure that we can meet our cold drink equipment fleet growth targets in each country and grow our instant consumption equipment but manage the overall energy consumption of our cold drink equipment fleet.
Employee engagement	CCEP has internal awards active across our operations to recognize employees who achieve internal efficiencies and emissions reductions as a result of personal performance / excellence. These include the ICON awards (open to all employees within our Supply Chain function) to recognize employees or teams who have made significant progress in the areas of sustainability (including energy and climate change and GHG emissions reductions – e.g. by developing new energy saving technologies for our cold drink equipment or working on efficiency projects within our operations.)

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (LCA using EPA Standards. LCA calculation methodology developed by Dr. Ramani Narayan, from Michigan State University, based on US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Standards.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (PET plastic beverage bottles made with 100% rPET)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Using recycled material in bottles and cans keeps valuable resources in a circular economy and reduces the carbon footprint of our packaging. In 2019, we announced enhanced packaging targets for Europe, bringing forward the deadline to use at least 50% rPET from 2025 to 2023. In Europe, we achieved our 50% rPET target in 2021, four years early. We have set an ambition to use 50% recycled plastic in API by 2025. We also have a target to stop using oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030.

In 2022, 48.5% of the PET we used was rPET (Europe 56.3%; API 26.9%). We estimate our use of rPET in 2022 delivered a reduction of ~100,000 tonnes of CO2e (comparing 0% rPET rate versus actual 2022 48.5% rPET rate).
In 2022, 44.7% of the PET bottles we sold were 100% rPET bottles (Europe 54.0%; API 25.8%).

We have made significant investments to develop a strong rPET roadmap and increase our use of rPET. We finished 2022 with:
• Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden using 100% rPET for all locally produced bottles;
• Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand using 100% rPET across all single serve bottles; and
• Fuze Tea, Smartwater, Chaudfontaine and Vio are 100% rPET brands

In 2022, we introduced rPET in our 390ml carbonated soft drinks bottles in Indonesia, using material from our Amandina PET recycling plant, which is a joint venture with Dynapack Asia.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Comparative GHG impact. In 2022, 48.5% of the PET we used was rPET, saving ~100,000 tonnes of CO2e. We compared the total carbon footprint of 100% rPET bottles versus if those same packs had been 0% rPET bottles, using our carbon footprint data.)

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

Functional unit used
PET plastic beverage bottles made with 100% rPET.

In 2022, 44.7% of the PET bottles we sold were 100% rPET bottles (Europe 54.0%; API 25.8%).

We finished 2022 with:
• Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden using 100% rPET for all locally produced bottles;
• Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand using 100% rPET across all single serve bottles;
• Fuze Tea, Smartwater, Chaudfontaine and Vio are 100% rPET brands.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
PET plastic beverage bottles made with no (0%) rPET content.

For the purposes of this calculation, we based the comparison on if the following packaging types were using 0% instead of 100% rPET: all locally produced bottles in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland, Belgium and Norway; single serve (500ml and less) bottles in Germany and Great Britain; some small bottles for some brands in France (Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Powerade, Fuze Tea); all Honest, Smartwater, Vio and Chaudfontaine bottles.

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
100000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
In 2022 48.5% of the PET we used was rPET (Europe 56.3%; API 26.9%).

In 2022, in Europe, all locally produced bottles in Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden were made from 100% rPET for. In addition, all single serve bottles in Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand were also made from 100% rPET. Finally, Fuze Tea, Smartwater, Chaudfontaine and Vio are 100% rPET brands.

We estimate our use of rPET in 2022 delivered a reduction of approximately 100,000 tonnes of CO2e (comparing 0% rPET rate versus actual 2022 48.5% rPET rate).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
44.7

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Coca-Cola Amatil Limited

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP). Following this, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). The company is the largest Coca-Cola bottler by revenue in the world. It is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, London Stock Exchange and on the Spanish Stock Exchanges and trades under the symbol CCEP. CCEP is headquartered in London, UK.

C5.1b

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

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

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	CCEP's carbon footprint is calculated in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard, using an operational control approach to determine organisational boundaries. Our carbon emissions have been independently assured against the ISAE 3000 standard by DNV for the latest reporting period and our 2019 baseline. In line with the GHG Protocol, we have restated our baseline figures for 2019 and prior periods. This was done to reflect new emission factors and more accurate data within our calculations.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
343784

Comment
In line with the GHG Protocol, we have restated our baseline figures for 2019 and prior periods. This was done to reflect new emission factors and more accurate data within our calculations.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
380173

Comment
In line with the GHG Protocol, we have restated our baseline figures for 2019 and prior years. This was done to reflect new emission factors and more accurate data within our calculations.

Scope 2 emissions include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location and a market based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). . The carbon emission factors for Scope 2 emissions are applied in terms of the two methods provided by the GHG Protocol:
1. Location based: All electricity purchased is converted into CO2 emissions using the average grid emissions factor for electricity in the country in which it is purchased. Renewable Energy Certificates ('RECs') are not applied to the total Scope 2 emissions.
2. Market based: All electricity purchased is converted to CO2 using emissions factors from contractual instruments which CCEP has purchased or entered into. RECs are applied based on RE100 guidance which allows for RECs to be used against electricity consumed in the same country as where the RECs are purchased, or used within the same single market (only Europe). Residual factors are applied for all electricity purchased that is not renewable when applying the market based approach.

We use the market based approach to aggregate Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

The quantity of purchased renewable electricity was verified through renewable electricity certificates such as Guarantees of Origin (GOOs) in the EU, Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) in the UK or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) from our electricity suppliers in each country, and through meter readings of renewable electricity generated on site. In Australia, our large-scale generation certificates (LGCs) are reported through the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER).

In Europe since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity has come from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule, and we continue to purchase electricity from renewable sources. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
218082

Comment
In line with the GHG Protocol, we have restated our baseline figures for 2019 and prior periods. This was done to reflect new emission factors and more accurate data within our calculations.

Scope 2 emissions include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location and a market based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). The carbon emission factors for Scope 2 emissions are applied in terms of the two methods provided by the GHG Protocol:
1. Location based: All electricity purchased is converted into CO2 emissions using the average grid emissions factor for electricity in the country in which it is purchased. Renewable Energy Certificates ('RECs') are not applied to the total Scope 2 emissions.
2. Market based: All electricity purchased is converted to CO2 using emissions factors from contractual instruments which CCEP has purchased or entered into. RECs are applied based on RE100 guidance which allows for RECs to be used against electricity consumed in the same country as where the RECs are purchased, or used within the same single market (only Europe). Residual factors are applied for all electricity purchased that is not renewable when applying the market based approach.

We use the market based approach to aggregate Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions

The quantity of purchased renewable electricity was verified through renewable electricity certificates such as Guarantees of Origin (GOOs) in the EU, Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) in the UK or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) from our electricity suppliers in each country, and through meter readings of renewable electricity generated on site. In Australia, our large-scale generation certificates (LGCs) are reported through the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER).

In Europe since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity has come from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule, and we continue to purchase electricity from renewable sources. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3697879

Comment
4 sources of emissions are calculated and relevant.
1. Ingredients: 1,208,952 tCO2e. Emissions associated with our ingredients were calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country multiplied by the types of ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Coca-Cola, Diet Coke). Ingredients include the concentrate & syrups we use to produce our products and the juices, sugar and sweeteners we purchase. Emissions factors used include those from the World Food LCA Database and EcoInvent as well as those 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. We also use supplier specific emission factors for our key sugar suppliers.
2. Packaging: 2,110,296 tCO2e. The carbon footprint of our packaging was calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country multiplied by standard primary, secondary & 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, packaging collection and recycling rates are also included in line with the GHG Protocol as well as various Life-Cycle Analysis methodologies (e.g. PAS2050, GHG Protocol Product Standard, ISO14044). We use a range of global and regional industry relevant emission factors, including those from the European Environment Agency, PET Container Recycling Europe (PETCORE) and Plastics Europe.
3. Purchased Water: 6,631 tCO2e. Calculated using the volume of water from a mains source in the site, multiplied by the Defra/BEIS factor for the supply of municipal water.
4. Other Purchased Goods and Services: estimated at 372,000 tCO2e. Based on 2019 spend of other purchased goods & services excluding ingredients, packaging & purchased water. Includes spend on e.g. professional services, facility management, IT, office supplies, sales and marketing materials, mapped to the CEDA database. Emissions from other purchased goods & services are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our 2022 Integrated Report.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
176000

Comment
Emissions from capital goods are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary. They are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

Please note, emissions were calculated using economic input / output analysis based on 2019 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 GHG emissions expressed in tonnes CO2e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
131639

Comment
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary.

This includles fuel- and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 such as Well-to-Tank (WTT), and transmission and distribution (T&D) from energy supply to our sites and assets.

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) T&D losses, and 2) upstream emissions associated with extracting and processing the fuels, or WTT emissions. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2022 T&D and WTT Scope 3 emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
377616

Comment
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary.

Road Haulage - Calculated using 2019 primary data related to the fuels used - diesel, CNG, evolution diesel, HVO and biodiesels. The emission factors for fuel use was multiplied by the number of litres used to produce a figure in tonnes CO2e. Emission factors for diesel are sourced from DEFRA/BEIS. Emission factors for biodiesel and other alternative fuels are sourced from primary supplier data. Emission factors for CNG/diesel are sourced from CCEP's Logistic Department's methodology and for evolution diesel sourced from PREEM. Average biofuel blend provided by DEFRA/BEIS 2022. 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.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10335

Comment
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary.

Calculated using 2019 primary waste water and solid waste data. Solid waste figures are categorized by destination; recycled, composting, incineration, incineration including recovery or landfill. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste by the emissions factor appropriate to its destination. Emission factors sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2022.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
19029

Comment
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary.
Calculated based on 2019 primary data of business journeys taken rail (domestic and international) and flights (long and short haul). Data for all business travel is sourced via our Travel Business Partner (Amex Global) and for other journey types the data is passenger KMs and ticket type for long-haul flights. Activity data is multiplied by the relevant emission factor sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2022.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23000

Comment
Emissions from employee commuting are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

Emissions in this category included employee commuting for all of 2019. CCEP data for each country was used to understand working hours per year (using a 8hr/day; 40 hour week), and annual leave per country; along with job role and usual work location to estimate number of employees commuting. The EcoAct commuting model was used to calculate employee commuting emissions for 2019 based on job role (e.g, manufacturing, certain field sales roles) and usual work location (e.g., production facility). Emissions calculated according to the following formula: For each commuting travel type (e.g. walking, private transport, public transport) - FTE by Country * Average Commuting time by Country * Average speed by Transportation type * Emissions by Transportation type by distance. Emission factors are derived using a combination of sources; 1) average commuting time by country (Stutzer, A. and Frey, B.S. based on data from European Foundation 2000 and from the US Census Bureau 2000), 2) survey data from EcoAct clients and DEFRA/BEIS factors for transportation, 3) World Bank database of commuting patterns by country (time spent commuting, average distance, ratio of private to public transport by country). The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e. Calculation example: Data used to determine the total distance travelled by vehicle type. Emissions = (Total distance by vehicle * the relevant DEFRA/BEIS 2019 emission factor)/1000.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
509

Comment
Emissions from upstream leased assets are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. This includes the electricity deemed to be associated with the home charging of company plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV).

Countries have been allocated an average number of recharges per week influenced by any repayment mechanisms they may have. This is combined with standard battery size information and fleet size to calculate an amount of electricity consumed. In some countries, we now use actual KWh of electricity consumed where we can connect to employees home chargers. This consumption is then multiplied by the location based IEA factor for each country in order to generate a tCO2e figure.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
132900

Comment
Two sources of emissions are calculated and relevant:

1. CO2 release by consumer (90,900 tCO2e): Calculated based on BIER Guidance2 version 4.1 (July 2019). Emissions from customer release when the product is consumed was included if fossil-based and not included if biogenic based.

2. Refrigeration of product bought by customers (42,000 tCO2e): Calculated based on the volumes (UC) of each packaging type sold in the reporting year 2019. An assumption that 70% of the products are refrigerated was applied, and the volumes were convtered into litres to apply emissions factors for refrigerating the volumes sold of each specific packaging type. DEFRA/BEIS 2019 electricity emission factors were applied to calculate total tonnes of CO2e emissions. Variation Calculation example: (Total energy consumed (kWh) * DEFRA/BEIS 2019 emission factor) / 1000. Emissions from CO2 of release by consumer are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
41290

Comment
Emissions from End of Life (EoL) disposal of packaging by consumers are calculated and included in our SBTi target. EoL emissions are included in our reported emissions from packaging (spflit between Category 1 for recycled materials and Category 12 for packaging that is not recycled). Recycling rates used for the calculations are obtained from a variety of sources. The data sources that we have used this year in our packaging recovery and value chain carbon footprint calculations can be found below. Sources for these rates include a variety of local and national collection partners, and we use their most recently published rates at the time of preparation of this publication.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1413459

Comment
Emissions from downstream leased assets are calculated and included in our SBTi target. These include the emissions generated from the electricity used by our hot and cold drink equipment at our customers' premises, including refrigerated coolers, vending machines, dispensing units and coffee equipment. 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, 2020.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7500

Comment
Emissions from investments are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. To calculate the emissions from investments, emissions factors from the CEDA v6 database were used.

Each company CCEP invests in was mapped to an appropriate category from the CEDA database according to their taxonomy description. Where there was uncategorized spend within the top taxonomy tier, the average emissions factor for that tier was used. CCEP's Equity ownership % for the relevant year was applied to each company's revenue for the year to calculate CCEP's proportion of the company emissions. All emission factors used local currency and 2019 as the year of production to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services. The Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated for each business using CEDA.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

C5.3

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

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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)
295904

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our scope 1 emissions include direct owned and operated sources of emissions such as:
• Stationary combustion sources
• Natural gas
• Diesel/Petrol fuel for back up boilers/generators and on-site shunter
• Light fuel oil
• Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG e.g. for forklift trucks)
• Propane
• Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
• Mobile Combustion – CCEP operated customer delivery, vans and car fleet
• Diesel
• Petrol
• Biofuels including biodiesel and biomethane
• Emissions of refrigerants
• Process Fugitive CO2 emissions from manufacturing processes (e.g. losses occurring during product carbonisation process)
• On-site renewables including geothermal, solar, water turbine, ground source heat (listed as GHG emission sources, but zero rated in terms of carbon emissions)
• Anaerobic biogas
We follow Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER) emissions sector guidance on the emissions source for the source of the CO2 supplied to CCEP to carbonate soft drinks, and whether these are generated from fossil or biogenic sources of CO2 .

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
We report Scope 2 GHG emissions against both a location-based and a market-based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). In Europe since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity has come from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target. We also continue to purchase electricity from renewable sources. 14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, GB, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).

Our purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs. In Australia, we have signed an eight year renewable electricity agreement with Alinta Energy in 2022 to purchase large-scale generation certificates and 13,000 MWh a year of renewable electricity from the Yandin Wind Farm, one of the largest in Western Australia. In Portugal, we installed solar panels at our Azeitão plant in 2022, supplying up to 18% of the site's electricity demand.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
303597

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
186494

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our Scope 2 emissions include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location and a market based approach.

The carbon emission factors for Scope 2 emissions are applied in terms of the two methods provided by the GHG Protocol:
1. Location based: All electricity purchased is converted into CO2 emissions using the average grid emissions factor for electricity in the country in which it is purchased. Renewable Energy Certificates ('RECs') are not applied to the total Scope 2 emissions.
2. Market based: All electricity purchased is converted to CO2 using emissions factors from contractual instruments which CCEP has purchased or entered into. RECs are applied based on RE100 guidance which allows for RECs to be used against electricity consumed in the same country as where the RECs are purchased, or used within the same single market (only Europe).

We use the market based approach to aggregate Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

The quantity of purchased renewable electricity was verified through renewable electricity certificates such as Guarantees of Origin (GOOs) in the EU, Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) in the UK or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) from our electricity suppliers in each country, and through meter readings of renewable electricity generated on site. Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon in 2022 were 63,500 tonnes of CO2e, reported outside of the three Scopes, in line with WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol guidance.
In 2022, we used ~900,000 MWhs (~1.5% of total electricity use) in leased non-production facilities where we do not purchase the electricity directly. We have applied the national grid emission factor for those sites, as we have no control or visibility of the electricity purchasing for those sites. Emissions related to the generation of electricity for these sites are included in our Scope 2 emissions.
CCEP does not import heat or steam from any neighboring sites.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3530421

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Average data method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
6

Please explain
Supplier-specific = 6% (we have begun to use supplier specific emission factors for sugar beet in Europe. We are working to extend this to other packaging and ingredient suppliers).

Average data = 85.5% (see below)
1.Ingredients: 1,222,904 tCO2e. Emissions associated with our ingredients (concentrate & syrups used to produce our products and the juices, sugar & sweeteners we purchase) 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). Emissions factors used include those from the World Food LCA Database, EcoInvent and from bespoke LCA studies (incl. a study undertaken in 2012 by Klenk et al to investigate the carbon footprint of sugar beet, one of our main ingredients).
2.Packaging: 2,004,448 tCO2e. The carbon footprint of our packaging was calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country multiplied by standard primary-secondary-tertiary packaging specifications at brand/pack ID level (e.g. 500ml PET bottle in France). Specifications are gathered and a weighted average applied at brand/pack ID-level. GHG emissions associated with the use of recycled content, packaging collection & recycling rates are also included in line with the GHG Protocol as well as various LCA methodologies (e.g. PAS2050, GHG Protocol Product Standard, ISO14044). We use a range of global & regional industry relevant emission factors including those from the European Environment Agency, PET Container Recycling Europe and Plastics Europe. Emissions from End of Life (EoL) disposal of packaging by consumers is included in our reported emissions from packaging, including recycled material in Cat 1, EoL emissions from non-recycled packaging in Cat 12.
3.Purchased water: 3,069 tCO2e. Calculated using the volume of water from a mains source in the site multiplied by the Defra/BEIS factor for the supply of municipal water.

Spend-based = 8.5%
Other purchased goods & services estimated 300,000 tCO2e. Based on 2022 spend of other purchased goods & services such as professional services, facility management, IT, office supplies, sales & marketing materials, mapped to the CEDA database. Other purchased goods & services emissions are excluded from our SBTi target boundary, our annual external assurance and our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
147000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from capital goods are calculated, but are excluded from our SBTi target boundary, our annual external assurance and our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

To calculate the emissions from capital goods, emissions factors from the CEDA v5 database were used. Each commodity was mapped to an appropriate category from the CEDA database according to their taxonomy description. Where there was uncategorized spend within the top taxonomy tier, the average emissions factor for that tier was used. All emission factors used EUR as currency and 2022 as the year of purchase to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
148243

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. 2022 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 2022 T&D and WTT Scope 3 emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
347914

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary.
Road Haulage: calculated using 2022 primary data related to the fuels used - diesel, CNG, HVO100 and biodiesels. The emission factors for fuel use was multiplied by the number of litres used to produce a figure in tonnes CO2e. Emission factors for majority of fuels used are sourced from BEIS/DEFRA, with some supplier specific emission factors for certain biodiesels and other alternative fuels are sourced from primary suppliers. Average biofuel blend provided by BEIS 2022.
Rail: calculated by using tonne/km provided by our transportation records. Emissions calculated by multiplying tonne/km by the emission factor general rail freight by BEIS 2022, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.
Shipping: calculated the same way as rail with tonne/km by the general cargo average emission factor from BEIS 2022.

This represents a 7.9% decrease versus our 2019 baseline year. The decrease in 2022 versus 2019 is a result of using more alternative fuels and new technologies. Alternative fuels currently make up ~8% of the total kilometres driven by our hauliers in Europe, and we are working to increase this. Our hauliers use hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO100) in Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, compressed natural gas (CNG) and BioCNG in France, liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Belgium and Luxembourg and gas-powered trucks in Germany and Spain.. We continue to focus on moving KMs from road to rail and are increasing the amount of alternative fuels. In 2022, ~9% of our third party distribution km travelled in Europe were via alternative modes of transportation like rail, ship or eco-combis. In addition, ~8% of our third party distribution km travelled in Europe used fuels like HVO100 or CNG.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6668

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated using 2022 primary wastewater and solid waste data. Solid waste figures are categorized by destination: recycled, composting, incineration, incineration including recovery or landfill. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste by the emissions factor appropriate to its destination. Emission factors sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2022. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

This represents a 35.5% decrease versus 2019 baseline year when represented as tCO2e. The decrease in 2022 versus 2019 was due to a 2.3% decrease in our wastewater volumes and a 8.4% decrease in our solid waste volumes which also now includes liquid waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
11420

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated based on 2022 primary data of business journeys rail (domestic and international) and flights (long and short haul). Activity data is multiplied by the relevant emission factor sourced from BEIS 2022. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e. This represents an 40.0% decrease versus our 2019 baseline year. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and changes to working practises, there was a significant drop in emissions from business travel in 2022 versus 2019, but an increase in 2022 versus 2021.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
21000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from employee commuting are calculated, but are excluded from our SBTi target boundary, our annual external assurance and our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

Emissions in this category included both employee commuting and home working emissions for all of 2022. CCEP data for each country was used to understand working hours per year (using a 8hr/day; 40 hour week), and annual leave per country; along with job role and usual work location to estimate number of employees commuting. The EcoAct commuting model was used to calculate employee commuting emissions for 2019, for January–March 2020, and for April-December 2020 for those employees still assumed to be commuting based on job role (e.g, manufacturing, certain field sales roles) and usual work location (e.g., production facility). Home working emissions, energy use from office equipment, home heating and cooling (where appropriate), which would not have occurred in an office-working scenario, was used for the working from home period, April – December 2021. Job role (e.g., office based) and usual work location (e.g., head office) data was used to estimate the number of employees working from home vs. commuting during this period. When calculating the base case office equipment emissions, the power consumption of laptops, secondary screens, printers, and lighting was accounted for. For the workstation power consumption, an average “in use” power load per desk of 140 Watts, calculated in the CIBSE Guide F (2012)5, was used. For the use of lighting in the home office, which can vary greatly, an allowance of 10 Watts was assumed throughout the year.

Commuting emissions calculated as follows:
For each commuting travel type (e.g. walking, private transport, public transport) - FTE by Country * Average Commuting time by Country * Average speed by Transportation type * Emissions by Transportation type by distance. Emission factors are derived using:
1) average commuting time by country (Stutzer, A. and Frey, B.S. based on data from European Foundation (2000) & US Census Bureau (2000),
2) survey data from EcoAct clients and DEFRA/BEIS factors for transportation,
3) World Bank data on commuting patterns by country (time spent commuting, average distance, ratio of private to public transport by country).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1321

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
10

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

We expect to see emissions for this category grow as we transition to EV100. 2022 versus 2019 baseline year saw an increase of 159% in CO2et driven by the amount of plug-in and pure electric vehicles in our fleet growing from 474 in 2019 to 1,519 in 2022.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
132335

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use)
Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Products that indirectly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Two sources of emissions are calculated and relevant:

1. CO2 release by consumer (93,330 tCO2e): Emissions from CO2 release by consumer are calculated and are part of our SBTi target boundary. Calculated based on BIER Guidance2 version 4.1 (July 2019). Emissions from customer release when the product is consumed was included if fossil-based and not included if biogenic based.

2. Refrigeration of product bought by customers (39,000 tCO2e): Emissions from refrigeration of product purchased by consumer are calculated, but are excluded from our SBTi target boundary, our annual external assurance and our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts The Use of Sold Product model is based on the LCA of Coca-Cola products conducted in 2013. For each packaging type (PET, can, glass bottle), energy consumption required for chilling was calculated based on the volume of liquid and the packaging weight following the steps outlined below. Country specific IEA 2022 grid electricity emission factors were then applied to calculate emissions generated from home chilling.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
51682

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from End of Life (EoL) disposal of packaging by consumers are calculated and included in our SBTi target. EoL emissions are included in our reported emissions from packaging (split between Category 1 for recycled materials and Category 12 for packaging that is not recycled). Recycling rates used for the calculations are obtained from a variety of sources.

Calculation = Percentage of ready to drink primary consumer packages collected for recycling or collected and refilled expressed as a weighted average based on CCEP individual unit sales

Collection rate represents a weighted average of national collection rates; collected for recycling rates (measures packaging that is collected in a market to then be sorted for recycling); recycling rates (measures packaging at the point in the sorting process where it does not need to undergo any further processing before it is turned into recycled content, as defined by the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive) or refillable rates.

The calculation is based on CCEP's sales of individual units by package type, by country and is used to express the overall percentage of equivalent bottles, cans and other primary consumer packaging types introduced into the market. This is an estimate to represent the percentage of primary consumer packages that have been collected and refilled or collected for recycling for the year. Collection rates are determined by country for each packaging type based on either national studies of collection or recycling data by packaging material type, production facility standards for refillable packs, or internal estimates (approximately <1%).

Given the delay in publication of national collection data and statistics there is a time lag between the availability of this data and our reporting. Therefore the national collection rates for the latest reporting period (often prior year) are applied to the reporting period volumes.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1040060

Emissions calculation methodology
Asset-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions in this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target.

Emissions calculation methodology: emissions in this category result from the operation of cold drink equipment (CDE), including refrigerated coolers, vending machines, dispensing units and coffee equipment, located on our customers' premises. Energy use and resulting emissions for CDE are calculated using a common approach across CCEP. We use supplier data and Coca-Cola test energy consumption rates (kWh/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 (over 500 different equipment types), which are assigned an average standard energy consumption rate, multiplied by the number of units per model and the operational time (i.e. number of 24hr days). These calculations are conservative in that they assume our equipment is operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Energy saving initiatives which have been introduced to our CDE Fleet - e.g. energy management systems, LED lighting and fitted doors and purchasing new, more efficient equipment - are reflected in the yearly energy reduction rates and weighted averages. Resulting energy consumption figures by country are then multiplied by the country specific emission factor for combined electricity and heat sourced from IEA, 2019. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

Emissions in this category were previously allocated as "Downstream transportation and distribution" emissions. This category represents a 26.4% reduction versus our 2019 baseline year. In 2022, we reduced the energy use of our CDE equipment per unit across our markets by 3% versus 2021. Our efforts to replace old and obsolete equipment, also led to a reduction of 8% in the size of our CDE fleet and a 10% decrease in total energy consumption versus 2021. This helped drive a reduction of GHG emissions of 13% CO2e in 2022.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We do not have any relevant franchises. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
24000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (o calculate the emissions from investments, emissions factors from the CEDA v6 database were used.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions from investments are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. To calculate the emissions from investments, emissions factors from the CEDA v6 database were used.

Each company CCEP invests in was mapped to an appropriate category from the CEDA database according to their taxonomy description. Where there was uncategorized spend within the top taxonomy tier, the average emissions factor for that tier was used. CCEP's Equity ownership % for the relevant year was applied to each company's revenue for the year to calculate CCEP's proportion of the company emissions. All emission factors used local currency and 2022 as the year of production to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services. The Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated for each business using CEDA.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Agricultural commodities
Sugar

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
759262

Denominator: unit of production
Other, please specify (Per 100,000 sales volume litres)

Change from last reporting year
Higher

Please explain
This represents a 0.2% increase per litre of product compared to 2021 (4.04 to 4.03) and an absolute increase of emissions of 66,876 tonnes CO2e or 9.7% of emissions from sugar versus 2021. The majority of sugar we use across our territories is sugar beet (67.7% in 2022) grown in Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. The remaining 32.3% comes from cane sugar grown in Australia, Brazil, India, Thailand and South Africa. Our GHG emissions for sugar are calculated by multiplying the amount of sugar used in the products sold each year (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients LCA work and carbon emission factors.

Where possible, we have begun to use supplier specific emission factors for sugar beet in Europe. We are working to extend this to other packaging and ingredient suppliers over the coming years.

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

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Pulp and paper)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
73679

Denominator: unit of production
Other, please specify (Per 100,000 sales volume litres)

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Our GHG emissions for paper and pulp are calculated by multiplying the amount of material used each year from our packaging specifications (tonnage) in the products we have sold (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source/emission factor. We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients and Packaging LCA work and emission factors. For paper and pulp, our emissions per unit production decreased 15% compared to 2021.

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

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Oranges)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by
Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
92744

Denominator: unit of production
Other, please specify (Per 100,000 sales volume litres)

Change from last reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Emissions associated with our ingredients were calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country, multiplied by the types of ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Diet Coke, Coca-Cola). Ingredients included within our boundary, including our concentrate together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners also used to produce our products. Emissions factors used include World Food LCA Data-base, EcoInvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012). We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients and Packaging LCA work and emission factors.
Our emissions per unit production for oranges increased 8% compared to 2021.

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

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Coffee)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Reporting emissions by
Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
59245

Denominator: unit of production
Other, please specify (Per 100,000 sales volume litres)

Change from last reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Emissions associated with our ingredients were calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country, multiplied by the types of ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Diet Coke, Coca-Cola). Ingredients included within our boundary, including our concentrate together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners also used to produce our products. Emissions factors used include World Food LCA Data-base, EcoInvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012). We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients and Packaging LCA work and emission factors. Our emissions per unit production for coffee increased 20% compared to 2021.

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

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
0.0000291

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
482398

Metric denominator
liter of product

Metric denominator: Unit total
16579625080

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
7.2

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in output

Please explain
We saw a 4.0% decrease in scope 1 emissions in 2022 versus 2021, but a 7.6% increase in scope 2 emissions in 2022 versus 2021. Our production volume (litres of product) increased 7.9% from 15.4 billion in 2021 to 16.6 billion in 2022. This resulted in an overall decrease of 0.3% on the overall intensity figure of 0.00002910 from 0.00003136.

This was possible due to energy efficiency initiatives implemented in the reporting year. In 2022, we invested ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies across our markets, saving ~9,000 MWh per year and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e.

Scope 2 emissions increased in 2022 mainly due to more electricity being consumed in API countries that are not purchasing renewable electricity. Production volumes in API increased 5.6% (2022 versus 2021) while at the same time, electricity consumption increased by 9.6%.

Intensity figure
0.00002785

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
482398

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
17320000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
20.4

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
We saw a 4.0% decrease in scope 1 emissions in 2022 versus 2021, but a 7.6% increase in scope 2 emissions in 2022 versus 2021. Revenue increased from €13.8 billion in 2021 to €17.3 billion in 2022, a 25.8% increase. This resulted in an overall increase of 20.4% on the overall intensity figure of 0.00002785 from 0.00003500.

This was possible due to energy efficiency initiatives implemented in the reporting year. In 2022, we invested ~€24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies across our markets, saving ~9,000 MWh per year and ~30,000 tonnes of CO2e.

Scope 2 emissions increased in 2022 mainly due to more electricity being consumed in API countries that are not purchasing renewable electricity. Production volumes in API increased 5.6% (2022 versus 2021) while at the same time, electricity consumption increased by 9.6%.

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	291704	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	331	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1045	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	2824	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29436
France	23031
Belgium *This is both Belgium and Luxembourg*	23082
Netherlands	7583
Sweden	1101
Norway	1087
Bulgaria	0
Spain	41465
Portugal	3083
Germany	66255
Iceland	767
Australia	37043
Indonesia	34244
New Zealand	8925
Papua New Guinea	11570
Fiji	6022
Samoa	1211

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)
Scope 1 emissions include direct sources of GHG emissions from operations (manufacturing) & commercial sites (non-manufacturing). Source of emissions include : • Natural gas • On-site diesel & petrol fuel • Light fuel oil • Liquefied propane gas (LPG) - e.g. forklift trucks Other Scope 1 emissions sources include refrigerant losses, on-site anaerobic wastewater treatment & process Fugitive CO2 emissions from manufacturing processes (e.g. losses occurring during product carbonisation process)	225383
Includes all Scope 1 emissions from own leased cars and vans, Full Service Vending (FSV) trucks and Direct Store/Red Fleet (or local distribution) delivery trucks in relevant markets. Emissions in this category include car and van emissions from conventional fuels, car and van emissions. Where CCEP's cars and vans are Electric vehicles (EV) and Plug-in Hybrid vehicles (PHEV), the electricity consumption is accounted for as Scope 3.	70521

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15985	2
France	4119	0
Belgium *This is both Belgium and Luxembourg*	7210	1
Netherlands	8495	88
Sweden	202	12
Norway	124	164
Bulgaria	264	286
Spain	21730	67
Portugal	2199	4
Germany	49683	3065
Iceland	1	1
Australia	82001	74119
Indonesia	101413	101413
New Zealand	2899	0
Papua New Guinea	1875	1875
Fiji	4484	4484
Samoa	913	913

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 sites (manufacturing) Our Scope 2 emissions include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our operations (manufacturing) and commercial sites (non-manufacturing). We report against this on both a location (2022: 303,597 tCO2e) and a market based (2022: 186,494 tCO2e) approach.	264749	150716
Commercial sites (non-manufacturing) Our Scope 2 emissions include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our operations (manufacturing) and commercial sites (non-manufacturing). We report against this on both a location (2022: 303,597 tCO2e) and a market based (2022: 186,494 tCO2e) approach.	38848	35778

C7.7

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

No

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?

Remained the same overall

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	8304	Decreased	1.7	We increased the amount of renewable electricity we used in 2022 by 5.9% compared to 2021 from 630,277 MWh to 667,150 MWh in 2022 (+36,873 MWh). If we compare the +36,873 MWh from renewable electricity versus non renewable electricity, this saves circa. 8,304 tCO2e (calculation is based on an average IEA factor of 0.2252 as we have increased renewable consumption across multiple countries and 0.2252 is the average IEA factor for Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, New Zealand and Indonesia. (36,873*0.2252=8,304). Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 481,689 tCO2e in 2021 to 482,398 tCO2e in 2022. Therefore, the calculation for the emissions value percentage should be (8,304/481,689)*100 = 1.7%.
Other emissions reduction activities	9000	Decreased	1.8	In 2022, energy and carbon reduction activities across CCEP's operations have resulted in avoided Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. In 2022, we invested approximately €24.8 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies. We estimate that this could save approximately 9,000 MWh and approximately 30,000 tonnes of CO2e per year. Our total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 481,689 tCO2e. Therefore, the calculation for the emissions value percentage should be (9,000/481,689)*100 = 1,8%
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	30709	Increased	6.4	Our gross scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 481,689 tCO2e in 2021 to 482,398 tCO2e in 2022 (a change of +709 tCO2e). This increase was due to a change in output driven by our production volumes benefiting from the continued recovery from COVID-19 of the away from home channel and the return of travel and tourism with further growth in the home channel, and therefore increasing by 7.9% from 15.3 billion litres in 2021 to 16,6 billion litres in 2022. Despite this increase in production, emissions have not grown as much as could be expected as last year, due to our renewable energy purchases and other emissions reduction initiatives. In 2022, an estimated 30,000 tonnes of CO2e were reduced from these activities. Therefore, our net increase was +709 tCO2e. If these measures had not been taken, increased output alone would have generated an extra 30,709 tCO2e (6.4%) of emissions. The emissions value (percentage) for the change in output was therefore calculated using the following formula: (30,709/481,689)*100 = 6.4%
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	1082398	1082398
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	649963	230120	880083
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	36486	0	36486
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	23395	<Not Applicable>	23395
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	709844	1312518	2022362

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
14981

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
14981

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
Sustainable biomass relates to the use of pine wood as a fuel to generate steam in a wood fired boiler used a distillery in Fjij. The wood is sustainably sourced and supplied by Forest Enterprises Limited. All licenses are issued by the Ministry of Forestry. Forest Enterprises Limited also supplies seedlings to land owners for replanting.

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
N/A

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
N/A

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
30724

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
26007

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
This relates to Fuel Oil (stationary combustion) and Gas Oil (stationary combustion)

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
634968

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
12156

Comment
This relates to natural gas

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
404550

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
48100

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Comment
This relates to LPG, Petrol (mobile combustion), Diesel (mobile combustion), Diesel (stationary combustion) and Petrol (stationary combustion)

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1085223

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
89088

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
12126

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	29344	29344	17187	17187
Heat	6208	6208	6208	6208
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
83124

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
12256

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
869

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
96249

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
74356

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
424

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
441

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
75221

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
42177

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
2703

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3100

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
47980

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29618

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
29618

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17100

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
10032

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
27132

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
16737

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16737

Country/area
Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
430

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
604

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1034

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
144578

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
144578

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12115

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12115

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
159891

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
10869

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
170760

Country/area
Iceland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7481

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1798

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9279

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
114283

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
3349

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
117632

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
130771

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
9618

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
140389

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
26636

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
26636

Country/area
Papua New Guinea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3096

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3096

Country/area
Fiji

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7403

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
993

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8396

Country/area
Samoa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1507

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1507

C8.2h

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

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct-line PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8780

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2017

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Other, please specify (PPA)

Comment
An eight-hectare solar farm near to our soft drinks manufacturing site in Wakefield delivered 8,780 MWh to the site in 2022, representing 25% of total electricity consumption for 2022. No tracking instrument is used as it's metred.

Using renewable electricity is critical to our decarbonisation journey. As a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, we are committed to using 100% renewable electricity across all of our markets by 2030. In Europe, we have purchased 100% renewable electricity since 2018, with 99.5% of the total electricity we used in Europe in 2022 coming from renewable sources. The gap is due to a small amount of non-renewable electricity used in leased facilities where we do not directly control the electricity contracts.

In API, 20.5% of the electricity purchased and 23.8% of the electricity used was from renewable sources. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target. In Australia, we have signed an eight year renewable electricity agreement with Alinta Energy to purchase large-scale generation certificates and 13,000 MWh a year of renewable electricity from the Yandin Wind Farm, one of the largest in Western Australia. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities, including on-site and power-purchase agreements for solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), district heating and hydropower. In 2022, 15 of CCEP's facilities sourced electricity from on-site solar, wind or hydro power.

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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
83118

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Other, please specify (EDF Renewable for Business)

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

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

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
74356

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Other, please specify (EDF France - ENR (Electricity from Renewable Source of Energy))

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, CHP)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
41935

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Luxembourg

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
233

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Luxembourg

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
29424

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Other, please specify (Eneco)

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16949

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Gold Standard Renewable Energy

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16336

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
144354

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12101

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
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Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
158108

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Other, please specify (Supplied by UniPer Energy Sales)

Comment
Using renewable electricity is critical to our decarbonisation journey. As a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, we are committed to using 100% renewable electricity across all of our markets by 2030. In Europe, we have purchased 100% renewable electricity since 2018, with 99.5% of the total electricity we used in Europe in 2022 coming from renewable sources. The gap is due to a small amount of non-renewable electricity used in leased facilities where we do not directly control the electricity contracts.

In API, 20.5% of the electricity purchased and 23.8% of the electricity used was from renewable sources. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target. In Australia, we have signed an eight year renewable electricity agreement with Alinta Energy to purchase large-scale generation certificates and 13,000 MWh a year of renewable electricity from the Yandin Wind Farm, one of the largest in Western Australia. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities, including on-site and power-purchase agreements for solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), district heating and hydropower. In 2022, 15 of CCEP's facilities sourced electricity from on-site solar, wind or hydro power.

CCEP appointed DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited (DNV) to provide limited assurance over selected sustainability metrics, including "Percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources" at a 'Group', 'Europe' and 'API' level for the year ended 31 December 2022. The assurance engagement was planned and performed in accordance with the 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. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2022 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards 2022 and our 2022 Sustainability Group and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in the independent assurance statement.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Iceland

Sourcing method
Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type
Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7481

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (Primarely renewable electricity from national grid in Iceland is so we have counted this in our renewable purchased electricity numbers for 2022.)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Iceland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Using renewable electricity is critical to our decarbonisation journey. As a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, we are committed to using 100% renewable electricity across all of our markets by 2030. In Europe, we have purchased 100% renewable electricity since 2018, with 99.5% of the total electricity we used in Europe in 2022 coming from renewable sources. The gap is due to a small amount of non-renewable electricity used in leased facilities where we do not directly control the electricity contracts.

In API, 20.5% of the electricity purchased and 23.8% of the electricity used was from renewable sources. In New Zealand, we switched to using 100% renewable electricity three years ahead of our target. In Australia, we have signed an eight year renewable electricity agreement with Alinta Energy to purchase large-scale generation certificates and 13,000 MWh a year of renewable electricity from the Yandin Wind Farm, one of the largest in Western Australia. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities, including on-site and power-purchase agreements for solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), district heating and hydropower. In 2022, 15 of CCEP's facilities sourced electricity from on-site solar, wind or hydro power.

CCEP appointed DNV Business Assurance Services UK Limited (DNV) to provide limited assurance over selected sustainability metrics, including "Percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources" at a 'Group', 'Europe' and 'API' level for the year ended 31 December 2022. The assurance engagement was planned and performed in accordance with the 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. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2022 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards 2022 and our 2022 Sustainability Group and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in the independent assurance statement.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Australia

Sourcing method
Please select

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
30152

Tracking instrument used
Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Please select

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
New Zealand

Sourcing method
Please select

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

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
26636

Tracking instrument used
Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Please select

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Please select

Supply arrangement start year

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Comment

C8.2i

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

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

Energy carrier
Steam

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
10032

Comment
To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we're focused on identifying new sources of renewable energy, reducing our fugitive CO2 losses and using less energy by investing in new equipment and employee training programmes.

To support our Net Zero by 2040 ambition, and reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (vs 2019), we are supporting our sites to reduce their emissions and become PAS 2060 carbon neutral certified. By the end of 2022, six sites – Chaudfontaine, Belgium; Genshagen, Germany; Morpeth, Great Britain; Vilas del Turbón, Spain; Jordbro, Sweden and Putāruru, New Zealand – were certified as carbon neutral. To be part of this programme, production facilities must have significantly reduced their emissions over the previous three years, and have a plan to continue reducing emissions in the future.

Our site in Jordbro, Sweden first achieved carbon neutral status in 2022, having first upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system with new fans equipped with variable speed drives which reduced airflow and improved energy efficiency. In addition, the site installed several energy meters to improve transparency of the facility's energy use. These changes improved the energy ratio at the site by almost 13% during 2020 compared 2019.

As 51.8% of Jordbro's site emissions come from heating, the site also switched to renewable-source district heating, which uses wood pellets, wood briquettes, bio-oil and wood chips sourced from the local area, eliminating these sources of emissions from the site.

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

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

Energy carrier
Steam

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
604

Comment
Bulgaria is a non-bottling location for CCEP. It is the location of our shared service centres.

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

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

Energy carrier
Steam

Low-carbon technology type
Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
10869

Comment
To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we're focused on identifying new sources of renewable energ and using less energy by investing in new supply agreements, equipment and employee training programmes. In Germany the following sites utilise low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling source;

Manufacturing Deizisau
Manufacturing Fürstenfeldbruck
Distribution Weimar (Dis)
Offices & Sales Berlin Stralauer Allee

To support our Net Zero by 2040 ambition, and reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019), we are supporting our sites to reduce their emissions and become PAS 2060 carbon neutral certified. By the end of 2022, six sites – Chaudfontaine, Belgium; Genshagen, Germany; Morpeth, Great Britain; Vilas del Turbón, Spain; Jordbro, Sweden and Putāruru, New Zealand – were certified as carbon neutral.

To be part of this programme, production facilities must have significantly reduced their emissions over the previous three years, and have a plan to continue reducing emissions in the future.

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.17

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
100

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
100

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In Great Britain 3 of our manufacturing sites and our head office self-generate electricity from solar installations.

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

Country/area of generation
France

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
424

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
424

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In France we have on-site solar installations at our production facilities at Marseille and a new installation from 2021 at our Toulouse site.

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
2.6

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2641

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2641

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment

In Belgium, our carbon-neutral production facility in Chaudfontaine uses on-site solar panels, geothermal heat capture and a hydroelectric turbine to produce more than 18% of the site's energy requirements. In Ghent, on-site solar panels have a capacity of 1,300 KWh and will produce 1,262 MWh of electricity each year – 3% of the site's energy consumption in 2022. In Antwerp, on-site solar panels will produce 1,817 MWh of electricity each year – 3.9% of the site's energy consumption in 2022.

In total for Belgium our on-site solar panels, across 3 manufacturing sites, produced 2,641 MWh of electricity in 2022. In addition our manufacturing site in Chaudfontaine also generate 62 MWh of electricity via the onsite water turbine

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower

Facility capacity (MW)
0.3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
62

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
62

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In Belgium, our carbon-neutral production facility in Chaudfontaine uses on-site solar panels, geothermal heat capture and a hydroelectric turbine to produce more than 18% of the site's energy requirements. In Ghent, on-site solar panels have a capacity of 1,300 KWh and will produce 1,262 MWh of electricity each year – 3% of the site's energy consumption in 2022. In Antwerp, on-site solar panels will produce 1,817 MWh of electricity each year – 3.9% of the site's energy consumption in 2022.

In total for Belgium our on-site solar panels, across 3 manufacturing sites, produced 2,641 MWh of electricity in 2022. In addition our manufacturing site in Chaudfontaine also generate 62 MWh of electricity via the onsite water turbine

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

Country/area of generation
Australia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
3.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
3349

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
3349

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In Australia 2 of our manufacturing sites (Kewdale & Richlands) and our Distribution Centre located in Eastern Creek self-generate electricity from solar installations.

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

Country/area of generation

Indonesia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
9.6

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
9618

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
9618

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In Indonesia, two of our sites (Cibitung and Surabaya) generating electricity from on-site solar panels. In 2021, we completed a three year solar panel project at our production facility Cibitung in Indonesia, the second largest rooftop solar project in South East Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

Country/area of generation
Fiji

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1.08

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
993

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
993

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In Fiji, we have one site, Suva Beverages, generating electricity from solar energy.

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy.

14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now self-generate electricity from solar installations. In 2022, our total on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

C8.2k

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

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity in Europe comes from renewable sources, and we are committed to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030.

Currently the majority of our renewable electricity is sourced through Guarantees of Origin, which do not add additionality to the grid. Over time we will plan to shift to Power Purchase Agreements, such as the 25-year agreement we established in 2020 to expand the solar park near our Wakefield production facility, delivering 8,780 MWh of electricity to the site in 2022. These types of PPAs will, over time, add additionality to the grid.

We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is also a key part of our renewable electricity strategy. 14 of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France, Great Britain, Australia, Fiji and Indonesia now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). In 2022, our on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 17,125 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

C8.2l

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

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Indonesia	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	Currently, there is a lack of renewable grid capacity within Indonesia. While the Indonesian government has set renewable electricity targets, these are not in line with 1.5C decarbonisation requirements. In addition, restrictions on the self generation of renewable electricity by the government regulated electricity market does not support the development of new renewable projects under current conditions. We expect this to improve in the longer term.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
0.35

Metric numerator
5.806.919.997

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
16,579,625,080

% change from previous year
7.04

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
CCEP calculates the average energy use ratio of our products as one of our key KPIs.
CCEP's manufacturing energy use ratio is calculated in line with TCCC's common KORE manufacturing standards. All beverage production facilities calculate manufacturing energy use ratio (non-alcoholic ready to drink, breweries and distilleries) as well as coffee related facilities (Grinders coffee). Recycled PET and PET pre-form sites are not included. Geothermal is excluded from our energy consumed (MJ) at production facilities in Great Britain and Belgium as this is an estimated usage.

Total of all energy consumed (MJ) at production facilities includes the use of diesel, natural gas as well as other fuels used, where used in our manufacturing operations (e.g. heating, forklift trucks). The fuels used in our distribution fleet (e.g. diesel used in our trucks and vans) are not captured in the manufacturing energy use ratio. Total production volume is measured in undiluted litres for all inventory produced at CCEP production facilities. Production facilities are defined as our bottling and production facilities for beverages under our operational control. This does not include externally sourced production (or "co-packed") sites or sites from which we source finished packaged goods.

Calculation of ratio = [Total of all energy consumed (MJ) at production facilities] ÷ [Total volumes of production from CCEP production facilities (production litres)]
Calculation of ratio = 5,806,919,997 MJ ÷ 16,579,625,080 --> 0.350
This represents a 7.04% decrease versus 2021 and a 8.55% reduction compared to our 2019 baseline year.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
DNV - CDP-verification-statement CCEP 2022.pdf
2022 DNV Assurance statement.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 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
DNV - CDP-verification-statement CCEP 2022.pdf
2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
DNV - CDP-verification-statement CCEP 2022.pdf
2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
DNV - CDP-verification-statement CCEP 2022.pdf
2022 DNV Assurance statement.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 (Manufacturing energy use ratio MJ/litre of product produced)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) In March 2023, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. The selected KPIs in scope were presented in our 2022 Integrated Report. DNV also carried out an Independent Assessment of our '2022 GRI and SASB Tables'('the Report') against the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI') Standards 2021. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. 2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources (%))	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources (%) In March 2023, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. The selected KPIs in scope were presented in our 2022 Integrated Report. DNV also carried out an Independent Assessment of our '2022 GRI and SASB Tables'('the Report') against the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI') Standards 2021. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. 2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of electricity consumed from renewable sources (%))	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of electricity consumed from renewable sources (%) In March 2023, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. The selected KPIs in scope were presented in our 2022 Integrated Report. DNV also carried out an Independent Assessment of our '2022 GRI and SASB Tables'('the Report') against the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI') Standards 2021. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. 2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of PET that is rPET)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of PET that is rPET (%) In March 2023, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. The selected KPIs in scope were presented in our 2022 Integrated Report. DNV also carried out an Independent Assessment of our '2022 GRI and SASB Tables'('the Report') against the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI') Standards 2021. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. 2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of packaging that is 100% recyclable %)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of packaging that is 100% recyclable. In March 2023, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. The selected KPIs in scope were presented in our 2022 Integrated Report. DNV also carried out an Independent Assessment of our '2022 GRI and SASB Tables'('the Report') against the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI') Standards 2021. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. 2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf

2022 DNV Assurance statement.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type
Reforestation

Type of mitigation activity
Carbon removal

Project description
We are focused on decarbonising our business, in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway. In line with SBTi-Net Zero guidance, we support a limited amount of carbon offsetting outside of our value chain in the short term. To do this, we have purchased a limited amount of high-quality carbon credits to offset emissions where we cannot reduce further – for example, to offset remaining emissions for our carbon neutral production facilities. In 2022, we retired 9,375 tCO2e of carbon credits from a VCS-certified REDD forest protection project based in Pulau Borneo, Indonesia. These credits were used to offset remaining emissions from our six carbon neutral sites.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9375

Purpose of cancellation
Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
No

Vintage of credits at cancellation
<Not Applicable>

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Investment analysis
Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Activity-shifting
Market leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address
The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, an initiative by InfiniteEARTH, aims to reduce Indonesia's emissions by preserving some 64,000 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest. This area, rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan, was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. Located on the southern coast of Borneo in the province of Central Kalimantan, the project is also designed to protect the integrity of the adjacent world-renowned Tanjung Puting National Park, by creating a physical buffer zone on the full extent of the ~90km eastern border of the park.

Comment

C11.3

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

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Other, please specify (Static, but reviewed periodically)

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
100

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
100

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Product and R&D

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (piloted an internal price on carbon in Europe and continuing to learn and scale)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022, we have established a working group that has conducted an assessment of our internal carbon pricing strategy.

We piloted an internal price on carbon in Europe and proposed a preliminary internal carbon pricing level of €100/tCO2e to influence strategic business decisions. The next phase of our climate action plan will be supported by additional investment which will provide targeted financial support to decarbonise our business. We aim to finalise this climate investment plan as part of our 2023 financial long-range planning cycle (2024-2026) in line with our stated mid-term financial objectives.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets
Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

% of suppliers by number
2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
80

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We have set a target to ensure that 100% of our carbon strategic suppliers set science-based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API), and transition to using 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API).

We are engaging with our carbon strategic suppliers to encourage them to set science based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API), and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API). We have also asked them to share their supplier-specific emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information.

Across our territories, we have identified approximately 400 Strategic suppliers, all of which we are engaged with to achieve our target. This group of suppliers has been selected as they account for approximately 81% of our Scope 3 emissions, 2% of our total number of suppliers, and approximately 80% of our spend (covering ingredients (excluding concentrate and juices purchased from TCCC and other franchisors), packaging, energy, capital equipment, building and facilities, fleet and logistics, sales and marketing, IT, telecoms, general administration and professional services; and excludes intercompany spend, customer spend).

This group of approximately 400 Strategic suppliers includes approximately 200 Carbon strategic suppliers. These suppliers are those that are responsible for supplying packaging, ingredients, 3rd party distribution and transportation and cold drink equipment. These carbon strategic suppliers are particularly critical to us achieving our SBTi and Net Zero targets, as they account for ~80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We aim for 100% of our 200 carbon strategic suppliers (representing 80% of our Scope 3 emissions) to set their own science based carbon reduction targets by 2023 (EU) and 2025 (API) and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (EU) and 2030 (API).

Whilst we have asked all of our suppliers to set science based targets through the SBTi, we are actively tracking the progress of our carbon strategic suppliers. As of 31 December 2022, 17% of our suppliers have already set science based GHG targets, a further 42% have committed to do so, including those who may have already submitted targets to the SBTi.

By the end of 2022 our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019. This includes a 8.9% reduction in Scope 3 emissions which indicates that our engagement with our suppliers is helping reduce our GHG emissions.

We are also working with carbon strategic suppliers of our primary packaging and ingredients to gather their supplier-specific emissions factors, together with The Coca-Cola Company, so that we can accurately measure our progress through 2030.

We also engage suppliers on sustainability issues and measure success by tracking the EcoVadis assessment score for all of our strategic suppliers. In 2022, the average EcoVadis assessment score was 59 and we aim for our suppliers to achieve an average overall score of 65 by 2025. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance. If suppliers do not improve their performance within a set timeframe they may not be used in the future.

We also continue to engage with our carbon strategic suppliers on initiatives to reduce our emissions. With our PET suppliers we invest in recycled PET (rPET). In 2022, 48.5% of the PET we used was rPET, delivering a reduction in GHG emissions of 78,978 tCO2e (52.9% versus 0% rPET). We also introduced a number of supplier-led packaging innovations, including recycled content in shrink film to reduce carbon emissions. We also collaborate to invest in low-carbon solutions for our transportation services (e.g. alternative fuels and hybrid vehicles), our cold drink equipment (e.g. energy management devices) and manufacturing equipment (e.g. energy efficiency measures).

Comment

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers)

% of suppliers by number
2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
80

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Over 90% of our GHG emissions are Scope 3 emissions - directly related to ingredients and packaging, 3rd party transportation and logistics and cold drink equipment. We have identified ~400 strategic suppliers, which account for the vast majority of Scope 3 emissions. This represents 2% of our total number of suppliers, and 80% of our total spend (which covers ingredients (with the exclusion of concentrate and juices purchased from TCCC and other franchisors), packaging, energy, capital equipment, building and facilities, fleet and logistics, sales and marketing, IT, telecoms, general administration and professional services. Excludes intercompany spend, customer spend).

The rationale for covering our ~400 strategic suppliers is to enable us to address the most material parts of our value chain footprint. This group includes the subgroup of ~200 carbon-strategic suppliers referenced above. We have integrated climate change KPIs into our supplier risk, evaluation and selection process.

Supplier risk is assessed at the initial sourcing phase, which includes sustainability and climate change criteria. We follow the principles of 7-step sourcing which includes taking suppliers through a selection process, with a Request for Information (RFI) being issued prior to creating a supplier shortlist. The RFI requests information on the potential supplier's sustainability strategy, including climate change related KPIs. For suppliers of goods and services which account for a significant percentage of our value chain carbon footprint (e.g. packaging, transportation, cold drink equipment), this includes information on energy use and GHG emissions.

In 2022, we continued to use data gathered through EcoVadis IQ to proactively manage sustainability risks. In partnership with Risilience, a supply chain risk management software company, we successfully piloted an artificial intelligence tool which helps us to proactively identify potential risks across our entire supply chain that could impact our business. We continue to roll out this tool across our territories in 2023.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We have also integrated climate change into the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which apply to all of our suppliers - including our critical suppliers - and the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which apply to our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials.

The SGPs set out the minimum requirements we expect of our suppliers, including environmental protection. The PSA, define what is meant by sustainable sourcing and include standards that our ingredient suppliers are expected to meet. The PSA include a focus on energy management and climate protection, including criteria to ensure that our suppliers maximize energy efficiency, seek to maximize the use of renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices. We require all our suppliers to sign up to our SGPs as part of our purchase order process and we made a commitment to ensure that all our suppliers comply with these principles from the end of 2020. We measure success by tracking the percentage of suppliers which comply with our SGPs. We aim for 100% of our suppliers to comply with our SGPs. We expect that our suppliers implement and cascade the SGPs within their supply chain. We work with suppliers to build SGPs into all new contracts and into multi-year contracts as they renew. We also measure success by tracking the percentage of our ingredient suppliers which comply with the PSA.

Comment

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets

% of suppliers by number
0.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
20

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
55

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Many of our suppliers will need support in order to be able to measure their emissions, and set GHG emissions reduction targets. To encourage them, we are working together with TCCC to engage suppliers in the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition programme, a cross-industry collaboration, that aims to provide suppliers with resources, tools, and knowledge to support their own climate journeys. Participating suppliers are invited to attend a series of instructional seminars on developing a GHG emissions footprint, setting a science based target, adopting GHG emissions abatement measures and disclosing progress. Participants get direct mentoring, and instructions on how to build internal capacity and earn recognition for their accomplishments. In 2022, approximately 50 CCEP suppliers were engaged with the programme. They account for approximately 20% of our spend and 55% of our CO2. They are all carbon strategic suppliers, as per definition in the previous sections. We will encourage and support more CCEP suppliers to join in 2023.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
By sponsoring this training we enable suppliers to engage with SBTi and set their targets quicker, which accelerates our 2040 net zero journey.

Our suppliers are responsible for over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions. We will not meet our own GHG emission reduction targets unless we work in partnership with them. We are engaging with our carbon strategic suppliers to encourage them to set science based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API).

We also measure success by tracking the percentage of our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science based targets and switch to using 100% renewable electricity.

Comment

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
20

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
20

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We are encouraging our suppliers to take action, to make significant carbon reductions in their businesses.

In 2022, we implemented a new sustainability-linked supply chain finance programme, structured and operated by Rabobank. The programme, one of the first of its kind in the global beverage industry, incentivises and rewards suppliers for improving their ESG performance. It will provide competitive financing that is linked to a number of sustainability-driven KPIs, via an assessment from Ecovadis. Suppliers are able to access incremental discounts against the initial funding rate.

The program is technically open to any CCEP supplier, however by the nature of supply chain financing programs it tends to attract medium to larger entities with recurring spend.

Approximately 1 in 4 of our carbon strategic suppliers (c200 suppliers out of c17K in total) have joined the sustainability-linked supply chain finance programme so far and approximately 100 suppliers overall. These carbon strategic suppliers are those that are responsible for supplying packaging, ingredients, 3rd party distribution and transportation and cold drink equipment. These carbon strategic suppliers are particularly critical to us achieving our SBTi and Net Zero targets, as they account for ~80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

% of suppliers by number : c100/17000 =~1%
% total procurement spend (direct and indirect) : 80% x ¼ =~20%
% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions 80% x ¼ =~20%

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
By the end of 2022 our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019. This includes a 8.9% reduction in Scope 3 emissions which indicates that our engagement with our suppliers is helping reduce our GHG emissions.

Our suppliers are responsible for over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions. We will not meet our own GHG emission reduction targets unless we work in partnership with them. We are engaging with our carbon strategic suppliers to encourage them to set science based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API). This programme enables our suppliers support our own plans to reduce GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and reach Net Zero by 2040.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
80

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
60

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We regularly engage with our major retail customers on climate change and encourage them to help us to reduce GHG emissions within our value chain. The rationale for selecting this group is that our major retail customers make up 80% of the total number of customers and 60% of our sales volume. Engaging with this group allows us to address the material aspects of our downstream value chain impact .

We hold regular roundtable discussions and workshops with our major retail customers on climate change and other sustainability topics to build awareness and identify actions we can jointly take to reduce GHG emissions.

We also support our customers to reduce their own emissions.
Since 2021, we have disclosed our carbon emissions to Carrefour as part of their "Road to 1.5°C. This is part of their requirement of Top 100 suppliers to set SBTi target by 2026.

In GB, in 2021,71% of our hotel, restaurant and cafe (HoReCa) customers told us that a net zero certification would be beneficial to helping them act on climate. In 2022, we continued to drive our Net Zero Pubs, Bars and Restaurants initiative, launched in 2021 during COP26 in Glasgow, in partnership with Pernod Ricard and Net Zero Now. The initiative aims to support businesses in the hospitality sector to understand their current carbon footprint and how they can reduce emissions and set a net zero target. The system is aligned with the GHG Protocol, SBTi and Oxford University Principles for Carbon Offsetting, enabling outlets to credibly leverage their carbon credentials with customers and employees. To date, over 200 pubs, bars and restaurants are signed up.

In Spain, we continue to support the ECODES Foundation Community's HOSTELERIA #PorElClima platform, which aims to reduce the carbon footprint of the hotel, café and restaurant sector, by giving guidance and recommendations and by raising awareness of carbon management practices in the industry.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We measure our success by tracking the number of customers that we collaborate with on climate change. We aim to increase the number of customers engaged in these programmes year on year.

In Spain, we measure the success of the HOSTELERIA#PorElClima by tracking the number of participating customers, the number of climate change actions, the success stories and number of geographical areas involved. In 2022, 3.797 customers participated in the programme and over 50.000 actions to tackle climate change were undertaken. In 2023, 5.624 outlets participated in the programme, increasing the number of new customers in the platform by 1.827 only in 6 months (+48% vs. prior year) and over 85,000 actions to tackle climate change were taken. Ecodes also measured the carbon footprint of 32 of our most committed customers in 2022, to which we offset the resulting emissions to make them carbon neutral and to help them understand their emissions and implement actions to reduce their impact.

In GB, Net Zero Now plays a key role in demonstrating how we are working with suppliers to reduce our Scope 3 emissions, resulting in positive reputational gain. The Net Zero Hospitality initiative, developed by Net Zero Now, the climate action platform, and supported by Coca-Cola Europacific Partners and Pernod Ricard UK, aims to help hospitality businesses measure and reduce their emissions using tailored reduction plans – enabling them to unlock multiple business benefits including reducing costs, increasing customer demand and engaging staff. The Initiative has over 2,800 venues signed up on its online platform.

We also have ongoing dialogue on climate change and packaging with our major retail customers aiming to reduce GHG emissions from our packaging. In France, we're working in partnership Carrefour for the use of refillable packaging that customers return after use, resulting in less plastic waste. We are measuring annual sales volume and conducted in-store interviews with Carrefour to understand consumer perception and acceptance of these new ways of purchasing our products. Behaviour change and shopper adoption will take time and need strong communication to engage with shopper and explain benefits of returnable glass. We are also testing refillable PET with Match in France.

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 our key stakeholders and further developed our stakeholder engagement matrix to consider the inputs, engagement and outcomes of the relationships between CCEP and each of its stakeholder groups.

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

Our approach to stakeholder engagement has been endorsed by our Board of Directors.

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

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

In 2022, we ran a nationwide campaign in Norway, in partnership with the Norwegian Football Federation, highlighting the importance of collecting bottles for recycling. The campaign resulted in the collection of €84,000 worth of empty bottles. In Sweden, we started a new joint initiative with NGO Keep Sweden Tidy and customer Reitan Convenience, to raise awareness about recycling and reuse, and encourage more people to recycle on the go.

Employees: We engage directly with our employees and provide the opportunity for two way engagement on sustainability topics – including our climate-related commitments. This includes regular town hall meetings (with leadership including the CEO), business updates and ‘all hands’ meetings. Our people use platforms to ask questions, including on local language internal communication platforms, Redline in Europe and Workplace in API. These and other communications channels provide a regular cadence of information. Our Accelerate Performance training programme which reaches employees in all of our territories includes an update on the progress we are making against our sustainability action plan – including our climate-related commitments. We also support our local communities by encouraging our people to participate in volunteering activities connected to our sustainability commitments, such as litter clean-up campaigns and charity fundraising events. Our volunteering policy enables all employees to use two paid working days per year to volunteer for a charity or cause of their choice. In 2022, employees across our territories dedicated 28,562 hours of volunteering time. For example, In Great Britain, ahead of the 2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games, we partnered with the Canal & River Trust, to improve and enhance the environmental wellbeing of three key areas along the Birmingham canal network. CCEP provided funding and volunteer support to the project.

Investors: Our CEO, CFO and the Investor Relations team engage regularly with investors and potential investors and regularly attend investor conferences and events. All of our investor presentations (available on our corporate website) include an update on the progress we are making against our sustainability action plan, including our GHG emissions reduction targets. During 2022, we engaged directly on sustainability issues - including climate change and our GHG emissions - on a 1:1 basis with many existing and prospective investors. In November 2022, CCEP held a Capital markets event attended by ~150 analysts, investors and potential investors. The Chairman also attended the capital markets event and met with investors. Led by Investor Relations, our annual investor engagement plan included investor roadshows with ESG specific events.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement
We have asked our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API).

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
80

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
17

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Setting a science based target is a key criterion in our sourcing process. We are encouraging our suppliers to take action, to make significant carbon reductions in their businesses.)

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

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?
Yes

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

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number
MP1

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

Description of management practice
We proactively engage with our suppliers to ensure the raw ingredients for our beverages are sourced sustainably. We are committed to sourcing 100% of our agricultural ingredients and raw materials sustainably. The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) are crucial to achieving our commitment. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. We apply these common PSA to the key agricultural ingredients that we purchase – this includes beet and cane sugar, pulp and paper, orange, apple and lemon juices, coffee and tea. In 2022, 97.6% of our sugar and 99.2% of pulp and paper were sourced by suppliers which were in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA.

In 2022, 97.5% of our spend was with Tier 1 suppliers which are covered by the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) – this includes juices and concentrates purchased from The Coca-Cola Company. The SGPs also apply to suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands.

Your role in the implementation
Knowledge sharing
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
Together with TCCC, we work together with 3rd party organisations, such as Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI), Rainforest Alliance and Bonsucro to develop pathways to our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) compliance for our main agricultural suppliers and commodities.

Together with TCCC and SAI we have worked on the development of an online Farmer Self-Assessment (FSA) tool, which makes demonstrating compliance with the PSA easier for farmers and facilitates enhanced supply chain transparency. Farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social and economic indicators. The tool provides farmers with the information they need to make their operations more sustainable and it enables them to share their progress with customers and suppliers within their own supply chains.

Achieving net zero emissions by 2040 will require significant and close collaboration with our suppliers. To raise awareness of our new climate strategy among suppliers, we held a virtual Supplier Day event in October 2020 and we organised a Renewable Electricity webinar in 2021 in which we invited all our “strategic” suppliers in Europe. During the discussion we focused on the importance of collaboration, as well as sharing experience and insights on carbon reduction solutions. We have asked our suppliers to take action on three key areas by 2023: set their own science based emissions reduction targets; use 100% renewable electricity; and share their carbon footprint data with CCEP.

In 2022, we continued to use data gathered through EcoVadis IQ to proactively manage sustainability risks according to a strategy we have developed. This category risk mapping functionality helps us to better understand any risks associated with a particular supplier or ingredient. All our supply chain partners are covered in Ecovadis IQ and our main focus is on sugar, coffee and tea. We also work with Resilinc, a supply chain risk management software company. Their artificial intelligence tool helps us to proactively identify potential risks (beyond sustainability) across our entire supply chain that could impact our business.

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) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

We know that the climate-related challenges the world is facing are greater than ever and we recognise that our long-term success will depend on the social and environmental sustainability of our operations, the resilience of our supply chain and our ability to manage the impact of climate change on our business model and performance.

We therefore aim to grow our business and brands to create a better shared future by taking action to manage our social and environmental impact and aim to create value for all our stakeholders.

This is Forward is our sustainability action plan. It sets out the actions we are taking on six key social and environmental topics, where we know we can make a significant difference on areas our stakeholders want
us to prioritise. In 2022, we reviewed and updated This is Forward to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that we will work towards across 29 markets, and includes ambitious, timebound sustainability commitments. It includes our updated short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across our entire value chain, which we recently submitted to
the SBTi for their approval. Our commitments also align with the targets which underpin the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is Forward was first launched in 2017 and we have made strong progress since then. However, the social and environmental challenges we face, including climate change and the plastic waste crisis, are greater than ever

We are committed to decarbonising our entire business. Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted at the end of 2022 short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023.
CCEP_Public_Policy_Engagement_Statement_2023.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

At the end of 2022, we submitted short- and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway as recommended by the IPCC, to the SBTi for their approval. The SBTi's decision is awaited and expected by the end of 2023.

The role of our public policy engagement is to create a policy environment that supports our ability to achieve sustainable growth alongside the delivery of the climate action required to limit global temperature increase to 1.5°C. Many policy developments are highly interlinked with our climate strategy because of the impact that the carbon footprint of our packaging or ingredients have on our emissions. Other policy developments are linked to the taxation of our products. We contribute to public policy dialogues by sharing our knowledge and expertise with those who have the potential to shape the laws, regulations and policies. We do this through trade associations which lobby on our behalf for the causes and industries they represent. We also engage in direct advocacy, usually with support of agencies.

Within our PACS function, our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with management responsibility for our ESG Committee. The ESG Committee has primary ownership of sustainability issues and responsible for monitoring our progress against our sustainability targets, including packaging, climate & water, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, risks, and water-related activities to ensure that they are aligned. Any inconsistencies in our methods to influence policy in relation to these would be highlighted through discussion with them and decisions made in this forum. This governance structure helps ensure that our positions and activities are consistent and aligned with our targets. Our PACS function reviews our policy positions on a local & international level, and each market has a Public Affairs (PA) lead. Any changes to policy which could influence our climate policy or commitments is discussed in weekly PACS Leadership Team meetings. The corporate & local PA leads are responsible for the relationships with - and the strategy and advocacy of - relevant trade associations. They are active members, often serving on Executive Committees, and ensure our values and positions are reflected.

We also work in partnership with PA professionals engaged by our brand owners, in particular TCCC, to represent the interests of our company and brands publicly and with political organisations.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

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

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

Low-carbon products and services

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

Other, please specify (Climate change Low Carbon Economy)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

Austria

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
CCEP is a member of the EU Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change (CLG EU) which was established in 2007. The group brings together progressive European business leaders who believe that there is an urgent need to develop new and longer term policies for tackling climate change. As a member of the Corporate Leaders Group, we have been active in supporting European Union (EU) policymakers in their work to increase the EU's GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030, in line with the EU's goal to become carbon neutral by 2050. We signed the Corporate Leaders Group CEO statement, which urges EU leaders to set a target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030.

In May 2020, we joined 150 other companies in signing the Recover Better business statement, a call to action for business leaders and governments around the world to prioritise science based climate action in their recovery efforts, convened by the SBTi, the UN Global Compact and We Mean Business. We also work directly with Skift in Norway and the Haga Initiative Business Climate Leaders in Sweden to advocate for progressive climate-related policies.

In 2021, we joined over 700 of the world's largest organisations and the We Mean Business Coalition (WMB), to call for G20 nations to step up their climate ambitions and adopt stronger targets to mitigate the worst effects of climate change.

In 2022, we gave our support, alongside 6,000 other companies, for Corporate Leaders Group and We Mean Business to issue a call to action urging the EU to accelerate actions to deliver the energy transition laid out in the Green Deal and we supported their call to the EU to publish legally binding nature restoration targets.

We support calls for EU policy makers to introduce net-zero emission reduction targets, in line with IPCC expectations. This will require EU leaders to advance a robust and ambitious 2030 energy and climate policy, alongside an energy security strategy that will enable Europe to meet its long-term climate objectives and drive sustainable growth and job creation.

In November 2022, we signed the Zero Emissions Vehicle at Cop 28 and we also joined hundreds of climate leaders, companies and civil society organisations to support We Mean Businesses' All in for 1.5°C letter to demonstrate the business and civil society commitment to doing everything possible to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The EU's Fit for 55 Package aligns the EU's ambition of reducing emissions by 55% by 2030 with its laws. It supports our climate transition by helping to progress the decarbonisation of the EU through new targets for renewables, support for infrastructure for low carbon transport and new CO2 standards for cars, amongst other measures.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Within the wider context of the EU Green Deal, we have engaged on the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, as well as on the EU Waste Framework Directive, the EU 'Packaging and Packaging Waste' Regulation and the EU 'Single Use Plastics' Directive.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
With packaging equating to ~38% of our overall value chain GHG emissions, at the EU level and in every market where we do business, we are directly engaged in positive and collaborative conversations with public and private stakeholders about ways to improve the environmental sustainability of our packaging with a focus on boosting recycling, reducing waste and to help tackle littering. We have directly engaged with EU institutions such as the European Commission on the development of the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, the implementation of the EU Plastics Strategy and the EU Single Use Plastics Directive and are now involved in the review of the EU Waste Management Directive and the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.

CCEP fully supports the concept of a circular economy and the carbon benefits that it will bring. Our life cycle analysis studies have shown that when we are able to use recycled content in our packaging we can significantly decrease its carbon footprint. As a result we support interventions which will help create this circularity for our packaging, including well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), which are already in place in some of our countries of operation and which serve to encourage high consumer recycling rates and produce high quality plastic and metal recyclate. Our life cycle analysis also shows the role the reuse can play in reducing emissions and we support interventions that will create a level playing field for the increasing the share of reuse where it makes environmental sense to do so.

We are actively supporting the introduction of DRS legislation in GB, Spain and France where efficient collection systems are missing and supporting the improvement or extension of existing schemes through policy schemes in other markets such as Belgium, Netherland or Australia. In a market like Indonesia where infrastructure and regulatory schemes do not exist, we supporting the development of regulations allowing the appropriate framework to encourage collection and incorporation of recycled content in our packaging.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
CCEP fully supports the concept of a circular economy and the carbon benefits that it will bring. Our life cycle analysis studies have shown that when we are able to use recycled content in our packaging we can significantly decrease its carbon footprint. As a result we support interventions which will help create this circularity for our packaging, including well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), which are already in place in some of our countries of operation and which serve to encourage high consumer recycling rates and produce high quality plastic and metal recyclate. To ensure that DRS are as efficient as possible in driving circular outcome, we advocate for a set of DRS minimum requirements to be included in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation, including the right of first refusal to the plastic we pay to collect to avoid this material being downcycled into non recyclable applications.

CCEP also fully supports reuse targets being included as an intervention in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation. As our life cycle analysis shows that there is an environmental break even point for the return-refill modality of reuse in relation to number of refill trips achieved and transport distance, we advocate for this environmental break even point to be incorporated into the targets to avoid unintended consequences.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The EU Circular Economy Action Plan, as well as the EU Waste Framework Directive, the EU 'Packaging and Packaging Waste' Regulation and the EU 'Single Use Plastics' Directive will be key in the achievement of our climate transition plan.

In 2022, our packaging represented 38% of our total value chain carbon footprint, the largest share of our total value chain carbon footprint. Reducing emissions from packaging will be key in delivering our climate transition plan. We aim to achieve this through the key pillars of our packaging strategy:
• Removing unnecessary packaging
• Innovating in refillable and packageless solutions
• Achieving 100% collection so that packaging can be recycled and reused
• Increasing the recycled content of our packaging

These pillars are directly supported by the EU Reuse targets including within the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation. CCEP fully supports the concept of a circular economy and the carbon benefits that it will bring. Our life cycle analysis studies have shown that when we are able to use recycled content in our packaging we can significantly decrease its carbon footprint. As a result we support interventions which will help create this circularity for our packaging, including well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), which are already in place in some of our countries of operation and which serve to encourage high consumer recycling rates and produce high quality plastic and metal recyclate. Our life cycle analysis also shows the role the reuse can play in reducing emissions and we support interventions that will create a level playing field for the increasing the share of reuse where it makes environmental sense to do so. Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET) resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe. Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
So far, within the EU, the introduction of taxes and separate collection systems for packaging such as deposit return systems is a Member State competence. Though we are engaging with EU institutions such as the European Commission to discuss the latter as part of the review of the EU Waste Management Directive and EU Packaging

and Packaging Waste Regulation, most of our engagement on these topics happens at the national level in countries where a packaging tax or deposit return system is already implemented or is considered or decided.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Packaging Tax/Beverage Deposit return systems)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage directly and indirectly with stakeholders, including policy makers, where we believe our experience, ambitions and points of view are of relevance.

Deposit Return Systems:
We have been engaging with EU institutions on the development of the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, and are now involved in the transposition of the EU Single Use Plastics Directive in national legislation, as well as with the review of the EU Waste Management Directive and the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. This also pertains the inclusion of the introduction of well-designed deposit return systems for beverage packaging in EU Member States through the directives. In Member States where deposit return systems are already considered or decided we also engage directly and indirectly with policy makers with the aim to ensure these systems are designed in the most effective and efficient way for our industry and business.

Packaging Taxes:
We have been engaging with Member State policy makers where the introduction of a packaging tax as a result of the so-called EU Packaging Levy was considered or decided to ensure these taxes are just and not in breach of the EU Single Market.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Deposit Return Systems:
We believe that Deposit Return Systems for beverage packaging can support high collection and recycling rates for beverage packaging if designed well. Amongst other elements, well-designed means that Deposit Return Systems should be setup and run by the obliged industry in a non-for-profit way, have a relevant packaging scope at a national scale and be run under strict governance rules within a supportive regulatory framework. Per the EU Waste Framework Directive, unredeemed deposits and the value of the secondary materials should remain with producers within a Deposit Return System.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
In 2022, our packaging represented 38% of our total value chain carbon footprint, the largest share of our total value chain carbon footprint. Reducing emissions from packaging will be key in delivering our climate transition plan. We aim to achieve this through the key pillars of our packaging strategy:
• Removing unnecessary packaging
• Innovating in refillable and packageless solutions
• Achieving 100% collection so that packaging can be recycled and reused
• Increasing the recycled content of our packaging

These pillars are directly supported by the introduction of well designed Deposit Return Schemes. CCEP fully supports the concept of a circular economy and the carbon benefits that it will bring. Our life cycle analysis studies have shown that when we are able to use recycled content in our packaging we can significantly decrease its carbon

footprint. As a result we support interventions which will help create this circularity for our packaging, including well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), which are already in place in some of our countries of operation and which serve to encourage high consumer recycling rates and produce high quality plastic and metal recyclate. Our life cycle analysis also shows the role the reuse can play in reducing emissions and we support interventions that will create a level playing field for the increasing the share of reuse where it makes environmental sense to do so. Between 2020 and 2022, we supported the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction target through a €300 million investment plan. A proportion of this investment helped us accelerate our use of recycled PET (rPET) resulting in us achieving our >50% rPET target four years early in Europe. Our efforts across our entire value chain reduced emissions by 9.4% versus 2019.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
In Indonesia we are engaging with the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation regarding the installation of Rooftop Solar Panels, to support the self-generation of renewable electricity at our own manufacturing sites.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Implementing regulation on Rooftop Solar Panels for Industry usage)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
CCEP encourages Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to have a clear and firm stance to promote the usage of Rooftop Solar Panels, especially by the private sector, to support the achievement of Indonesia's carbon reduction target. Permits and licenses for the self-generation of electricity are issued by the Indonesian State-Owned Electricity Company (PLN), which is the only electricity provider in Indonesia.

Currently, there is a limit placed on the amount of self-generated electricity any single site can generate. In addition, there are unclear rules around gaining permits and undefined SLAs. CCEP supports a clear and supportive policy environment, in order to support private sector investment growth in sustainability, especially in climate intervention initiatives.

CCEP engages with policy makers through business organizations, such as the Indonesia Employer Association, the European Business Chamber (Eurocham) and the World Resource Institute Indonesia. CCEP actively participates in dialogue and are involved in policy paper drafts on the topic via these business associations. CCEP has also formally engaged with the PLN through in-person meetings and written correspondence.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Using renewable electricity is critical to the delivery of our low-carbon transition plan. As a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, we are committed to using 100% renewable electricity across all of our markets by 2030. In addition, we have asked approximately 200 of our carbon strategic suppliers (representing approximately 80% of our emissions) to: set science based targets by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 in Europe and by 2030 in API. The shift to renewable electricity in Indonesia will be key for driving down Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing sites, and Scope 3 emissions from our Cold Drinks Equipment.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (UNESDA Soft Drinks Europe represents the European soft drinks industry. Its members produce still drinks, cordials, dilutables, carbonates, fruit drinks, energy drinks, iced teas and coffees, squashes and sports drinks.)

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
UNESDA members are committed to driving efficiency in the key areas of water stewardship, climate protection and sustainable packaging. UNESDA's 2019-2024 Aspirations states that "We fully support the European Commission's objective of building a sustainable Europe by 2030, and for the circular economy to continue to be a major priority at EU level. As the soft drinks industry we are working hard to continue being the frontrunners in making our products and packaging more sustainable. Climate change has crucial implications for the sustainability and competitiveness of our sector. We ask policy makers to drive forward an ambitious political framework to address climate change, based on evidence, economic impact, best practices and effective and inclusive solutions." https://www.unesda.eu/sustainable/

CCEP is an active member of UNESDA and supports its Environmental Responsibility and carbon reduction objectives through its Board Membership. As a member of its Environmental Committee, CCEP worked with UNESDA to develop a series of environmental goals/pledges on issues such as recycled content in packaging and packaging collection/recovery.

In addition, members recognize that environmental protection is a joint societal effort and therefore requires a common, consistent and coordinated approach. Across all of our industry energy is an important issue and UNESDA is focused on driving energy efficiency, conservation and reduction wherever possible. Our industry is part of a wider supply chain and we work closely with stakeholders and their partners to contribute jointly to a better environment. To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we focus on identifying new renewable sources of energy, reducing our fugitive CO2 losses and using less energy by investing in new equipment and in training programmes for our employees. At CCEP's bottling plants, the energy use ratio is about 0.35 MJ per litre of beverage produced. Packaging is a key resource for the sector and a major contributor to the sector's carbon footprint and UNESDA has taken a number of steps to introduce sustainable packaging policies as well as effective systems for reduction, recovery, recycling and reuse. UNESDA is a founding member of the PET Platform which gathers key players in the packaging chain and is committed to the use of 100% recycled plastic. The industry currently exceeds legal packaging recovery targets in a range of 50-80%.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
186036

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

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

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
EUROPEN members are committed to developing and using packaging which contributes to the achievement of the European Union's Sustainable Development Strategy and in particular the Commission's Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan. EUROPEN members are actively engaged in making the packaging supply chain industry sustainable through continuous innovation, through their own activities and voluntary industry commitments. EUROPEN advocates for packaging related issues, such as packaging recovery methods and packaging taxation elimination. Members include packaging producers, fillers, packers and importers.

Together with EUROPEN, we have indirectly engaged on the European Commission's revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, EU Green Deal and Circular Economy Action Plan. We have engaged with stakeholders to provide input into the EU Single Use Plastics Directive's secondary legislation elements and transposition in Member States.

CCEP is an active member of EUROPEN and supports these Environmental Responsibility objectives through its Board Membership and Chair position. As a member we also contributed to the development of its public positions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
22073

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The main topics of interest in 2022 were the EU Green Deal, Circular Economy Action Plan, the review of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and the continuing transposition of the Single-use-Plastic Directive

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

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

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

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

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
156530

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
In Spain and Portugal, in 2022 we continued our support for the Mares Circulares programme, in partnership with Ecomar Foundation, in the fight against ocean littering. The initiative helps clean coasts, seabeds and aquatic environments, creating awareness and training for citizens and promoting a circular economy.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 Integrated Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Performance indicators (sustainability) page 9; Business strategy pages 21-25; Sustainability action plan pages 26-27; Sustainability governance framework page 30; Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) pages 29-37; Climate pages 38-41; Packaging pages 42-45; Water pages 46-48; Supply chain pages 49-52; Drinks pages 53-55; Society - our communities pages 56-57; Our people pages 58-63; Principle risks pages 64-71; Risk factors pages 223-229

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Our 2022 Integrated Report includes progress on our sustainability commitments, disclosed alongside our financial performance for our activities in Europe and API. Our operations in Europe account for 78% and in API for 22% of our total revenue. We have publicly reported our Group carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2022) in our 2022 Integrated Report and our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables.

CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business, and is implementing the recommendations from the TCFD. In 2020, we voluntarily published our first disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD; we will continue to do this on an annual basis. In 2021, we began work to assess how our business may be impacted in the long term from climate-related risks, with a particular focus on production facilities and the availability of key ingredients in our value chain. Our 2022 Integrated report is the second year where we disclose our alignment to the TCFD recommendations.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 Sustainability Methodology.pdf
2022 Sustainability Country data tables.pdf
2022 Sustainability Group data tables.pdf

Page/Section reference
All pages in the three documents

Content elements
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Our Group and Country data tables provide an overview of our 2022 progress compared to 2019 baseline. All references to This is Forward sustainability action plan commitments and progress refer to our activities in Europe and API. Our operations in Europe account for 78% and in API for 22% of our total revenue. We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2022) for CCEP in our Group and Country data tables. In our methodology document we set out our approach to reporting, and a detailed overview of the methodology we use in calculating our data.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022 GRI and SASB.pdf

Page/Section reference
All pages

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
This document includes our performance over the past 12 months against the Global Reporting Index (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

Our 2022 Integrated Report and our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables have been prepared in accordance with the GRI principles for defining report content and report quality, and are in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021. Based on the material issues identified by our internal and external stakeholders, we've mapped these against the GRI Standard and identified the external boundaries associated with each. The CCEP boundary always covers all territories where CCEP has operations. It complements and serves as part of our 2022 Communication on Progress to the United Nations Global Compact.

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

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

Page/Section reference
All pages of each document

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Other metrics

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

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Climate Action 100+ RE100 Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) The Climate Pledge UN Global Compact We Mean Business Other, please specify (Corporate Leaders Group Europe - EV100)	As an influential global business, we use our voice to guide public policy and drive the transition to a low-carbon future. In 2021, we joined over 700 of the world's largest organisations and the We Mean Business Coalition, to call for G20 nations to step up their climate ambitions and adopt stronger targets to mitigate the worst effects of climate change. We are a proud member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative across Europe and API. We are also a member of the Corporate Leaders Group, supporting European Union policymakers in their work to increase the EU's GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030, in line with the EU's goal to become carbon neutral by 2050.

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?
Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Soil
Water
Other, please specify (Crop protection / Harvest and post-harvest handling)

Description of impacts
We proactively engage with our suppliers to ensure the raw ingredients for our beverages are sourced sustainably. We are committed to sourcing 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials sustainably. The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) are crucial to achieving our commitment. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. We apply these common PSA to the key agricultural ingredients that we purchase – this includes beet and cane sugar, pulp and paper, orange, apple and lemon juices, coffee and tea. In 2022, 97.6% of our sugar was sourced through suppliers in compliance with the PSA (100% in Europe, 90.3% in API) and 97.5% (97.3% in Europe and 98.4% in API) of our 2022 spend was with suppliers who agreed to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Together with TCCC, we work with 3rd party organisations, such as Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI) and Bonsucro, to develop pathways to compliance for our main agricultural suppliers. As a SAI member, we have worked on the development of an online Farmer Self-Assessment (FSA) tool, which will make demonstrating compliance with the PSA easier for farmers and will facilitate enhanced supply chain transparency. Farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social and economic indicators.
Also applicable to other agricultural ingredients such as juices, the FSA provides 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 closely collaborate with our suppliers to implement crop-specific programs and plans for jointly meeting our objectives and principles, building industry-wide collaborations and developing partnership to gain alignment, share best practice and effect change, convening supplier workshops e.g. our 2022 CCEP Supplier Day to share information, best practices and collaborate on the development of innovative sustainability projects, and recognizing outstanding performance. To encourage our suppliers to measure their emissions and set GHG emissions reduction targets, together with TCCC we engage suppliers in the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition programme, a cross-industry collaboration, that aims to provide suppliers with resources, tools, and knowledge to support their own climate journeys. Participating suppliers are invited to attend a series of instructional seminars on developing a GHG emissions footprint, setting a science based target, adopting GHG emissions abatement measures and disclosing progress. Participants get direct mentoring, and instructions on how to build internal capacity and earn recognition for their accomplishments. In 2022, approximately 100 Coca-Cola system suppliers were engaged with the programme.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	Our Board of Directors has five committees including an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The ESG Committee is responsible for overseeing our "This is Forward" strategy and goals for sustainability (including performance against them). It is also responsible for overseeing the risks our company faces – including water-related risks (which is one of our 12 principal risks because of the significance of issues like water scarcity have for our business), water management targets (e.g. water use ratio), water quality, water replenishment work and the future sustainability of our water sources. Water-related risks are therefore overseen at the highest level within the company. Information and updates on CCEP's community partnerships are provided to the ESG Committee, including reports on local water stress and the health of watersheds. The Chairman of the ESG Committee provides the Board with detailed updates at most Board meetings. During 2022, the ESG Committee and Board considered and approved updated water targets to align with TCCC's new global water strategy. The development of the water pillar within our This is Forward sustainability action plan sets out targets for water efficiency, regenerative water use and water replenishment and outlines management actions and key mitigations taken to manage risk. In 2023, we will use the Science Based Targets Network framework to conduct a biodiversity risk assessment of our entire value chain. This work will inform and support us in defining our future biodiversity strategy and no-deforestation commitments, helping tackle the significant collapse of biodiversity and nature that is being experienced globally.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
SBTN materiality tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
In early 2023, we completed Steps 1 & 2 of the Science Based Targets Network framework, in order to conduct a biodiversity risk assessment of our entire value chain. This work will inform and support us in defining
our future biodiversity strategy and no-deforestation commitments, helping tackle the significant collapse of biodiversity and nature that is being experienced globally. We are currently reviewing the outputs of this assessment, and aim to follow Step 3 on target setting in the next year.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
SBTN materiality tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
In early 2023, we completed Steps 1 & 2 of the Science Based Targets Network framework, in order to conduct a biodiversity risk assessment of our entire value chain. This work will inform and support us in defining
our future biodiversity strategy and no-deforestation commitments, helping tackle the significant collapse of biodiversity and nature that is being experienced globally. We are currently reviewing the outputs of this assessment, and aim to follow Step 3 on target setting in the next year.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Pressure indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Other, please specify (Our approach to biodiversity and forest stewardship outlines our commitment to restoring and enhancing biodiversity. We are working to incorporate biodiversity-related commitments into This is Forward, our sustainability action plan.)	Our approach to biodiversity and forest stewardship outlines our commitment to restoring and enhancing biodiversity - all pages; Our contribution to the SDGs - all pages; Our 2022 Integrated Report page 45 Our-contribution-to-UN-SDGs-2022.pdf 2022 Integrated Report.pdf Our-approach-to-biodiversity-and-forest-stewardship-2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP). Following this, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). The company is the largest Coca-Cola bottler by revenue in the world. It is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, London Stock Exchange and on the Spanish Stock Exchanges and trades under the symbol CCEP. CCEP is headquartered in London, UK.

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

Across our operations, we serve 600 million consumers and help 2 million customers across 29 markets to grow. In 2022, we sold approximately 3.3 billion unit cases, generating approximately €17.3 billion in revenue and €2.1 billion in operating profit. We combine the strength and scale of a large, multi-national business with an expert, local knowledge of the customers we serve and communities we support. In Europe, we operate 43 production facilities across 13 countries, and in API operate 32 facilities across six countries and distribute across the Pacific.

All references to "CCEP" in this current disclosure refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) and API (territories of previously known Coca-Cola Amatil) for 2022. Our operations in Europe account for 78% and in API for 22% of our total revenue.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the impact of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. At CCEP, we want sustainability to support every part of how we do business and our strategy is underpinned by This is Forward, our sustainability action plan. It was first launched in 2017, and in 2022, we reviewed and updated it to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that includes ambitious, time-bound sustainability commitments addressing key global sustainability issues where we know we can make a difference, in line with the priorities and concerns of our stakeholders. These include climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks.

We are committed to decarbonising our entire business. Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted at the end of 2022 short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023.

Approximately 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. To reduce our Scope 3 emissions, we have asked approximately 200 carbon strategic suppliers (representing approximately 80% of our emissions) to set science based targets by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 in Europe and by 2030 in API.

In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity in Europe comes from renewable sources, and we are committed to use 100% renewable electricity across all markets by 2030. In 2021, we joined The Climate Group's EV100 initiative, committing to accelerate our transition to electric vehicles by 2030 in Europe. CCEP is committed to being transparent about the effects of climate change, and the risks and opportunities that might impact our business, and is implementing the recommendations from the TCFD. We have voluntarily disclosed against the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) since 2020, the most recent in our 2022 Integrated Report.

In 2022, we partnered with Risilience, a specialist risk consultancy which utilises technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School, to develop a digital twin platform, enabling us to model physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20–30 year timeline, in line with various warming scenarios.

We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2022) for CCEP in our 2022 Integrated Report and our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured on a limited basis by DNV in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. We have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2019 baseline year.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	17320000000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2042

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1287

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
34024

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2022 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.69

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Accor

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
89

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Accor

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
56

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Accor

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1479

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2022 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3196

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1.08

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2014

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Please select

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1.08

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
53255

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2022 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1.08

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2101

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
1.08

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1324

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.71

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
35011

Uncertainty (±%)
1.55

Major sources of emissions
Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2022 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2022 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2020 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified
Yes

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

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
0.71

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions, 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 our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2022) for CCEP in our 2022 Integrated Report and our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables.

The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured by DNV in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. We have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2019 baseline.

All references to “CCEP” in this current disclosure refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) and API (territories of previously known Coca-Cola Amatil) for 2022. Our operations in Europe account for 78% and in API for 22% of our total revenue.

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 publicly report on product level carbon emissions. We are committed to decarbonising our entire business. Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted at the end of 2022 short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023. Our Scope 3 emissions make up over 90% of our total value chain emissions, with the greatest impact coming from our packaging and our ingredients. To reduce these emissions, we are focused on engaging with our suppliers, asking them to set science based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) and to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Europe) and 2030 (API). We are also engaged on specific programmes to reduce the emissions from our packaging, such as increasing the recycled content in our packaging, and working with suppliers to reduce emissions from our ingredients. These activities will have a greater benefit to carbon reduction, than managing reductions at an individual product or SKU level. However, we know that many customers are looking to get better visibility of the product carbon footprint of the products that they stock. In 2022, we have assessed the carbon footprint of our top 10 SKUs (products) by sales volume, per market, across each of our markets. This information provides visibility on the relative carbon footprint of those top 10 SKUs but will not be used to calculate customer emissions as the information will not represent our full product mix.

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

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

CCEP does not currently report on product level carbon emissions.

We are committed to decarbonising our entire business, 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. Following work to better understand our emissions in our API business, we have submitted at the end of 2022 short-term and long-term absolute GHG emissions reduction targets, covering our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to the SBTi for their approval. This includes a short-term target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019) and a long-term target to reach Net Zero by 2040. We anticipate that the SBTi will complete its review by the end of 2023.

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. In 2022, we have assessed the carbon footprint of our top 10 SKUs (products) by sales volume, per market, across each of our markets. This information provides visibility on the relative carbon footprint of those top 10 SKUs but will not be used to calculate customer emissions as the information will not represent our full product mix.

SC2.1

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

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Group type of project
Change to provision of goods and services

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

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
690

Estimated payback
1-3 years

Details of proposal
We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030.

We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and

efficiency of our customers.

In 2022, of the ~300,000 tonnes PET we used, 48.5% was rPET, saving approximately 100,000 tonnes CO2e (comparing 0% rPET rate versus actual 2022 48.5% rPET rate).

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings here are annual, based on Delhaize % of sales revenue x CO2e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~300,000 tonnes PET in 2022 was ~100,000 tonnes CO2e. (0.69% of 100,000 = 690 tCO2e)

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Group type of project
Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project
Route optimization

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
2000

Estimated payback
1-3 years

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

There could be opportunities for collaboration with J Sainsbury Plc in this area.

Requesting member
Accor

Group type of project
Change to provision of goods and services

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

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
30

Estimated payback
1-3 years

Details of proposal
We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030.

We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and efficiency of our customers.

In 2022, of the ~300,000 tonnes PET we used, 48.5% was rPET, saving approximately 100,000 tonnes CO2e (comparing 0% rPET rate versus actual 2022 48.5% rPET rate).

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings here are annual, based on Accor % of sales revenue x CO2e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~300,000 tonnes PET in 2022 was ~100,000 tonnes CO2e. (0.03% of 100,000 =30 tCO2e)

Requesting member
Salling Group A/S

Group type of project
Change to provision of goods and services

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

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
710

Estimated payback
1-3 years

Details of proposal
We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030.

We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and efficiency of our customers.

In 2022, of the ~300,000 tonnes PET we used, 48.5% was rPET, saving approximately 100,000 tonnes CO2e (comparing 0% rPET rate versus actual 2022 48.5% rPET rate).

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings here are annual, based on Salling Group % of sales revenue x CO2e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~300,000 tonnes PET in 2022 was ~100,000 tonnes CO2e. (0.71% of 100,000 =710 tCO2e)

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms