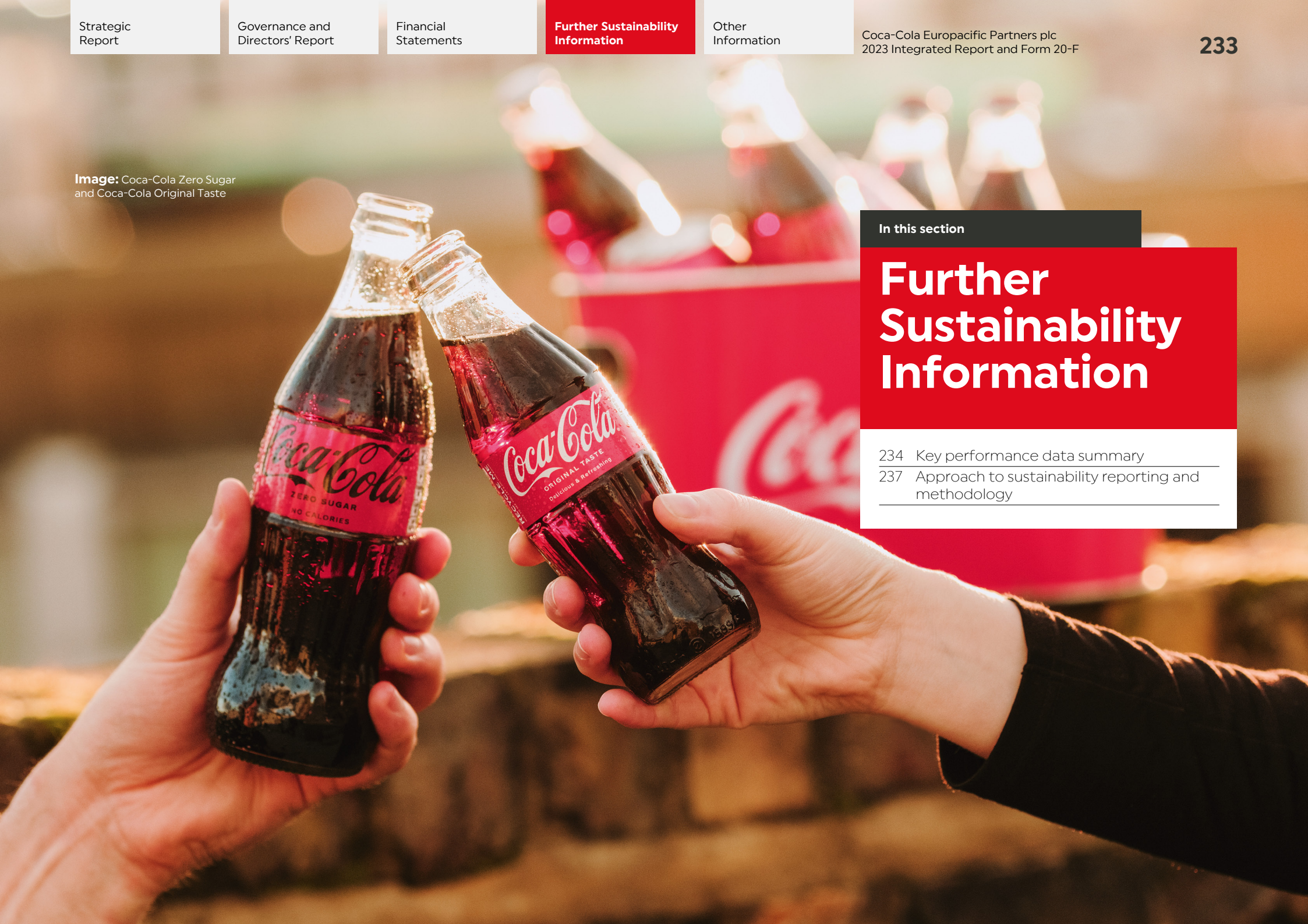

Image: Coca-Cola Zero Sugar and Coca-Cola Original Taste

In this section

Further Sustainability Information

Key performance data summary

Metric	THIS IS FORWARD	Group			Europe		API	
		2023[α]	2022[Δ]	2019 Baseline[Δ]	2023[α]	2019 Baseline[Δ]	2023[α]	2019 Baseline[Δ]
Climate								
Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes of CO_2e)		283,745	299,090	344,616	193,305	229,527	90,440	115,089
Scope 2 GHG emissions — market based approach (tonnes of CO_2e)		151,795	192,053	223,114	9,542	7,546	142,254	215,567
Scope 2 GHG emissions — location based approach (tonnes of CO_2e)		292,243	308,050	384,382	117,289	168,899	174,954	215,482
Scope 3 GHG emissions (tonnes of CO_2e)		4,827,581	5,095,008	5,754,177	3,161,595	3,763,414	1,665,987	1,990,763
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain[(A)] (tonnes of CO_2e)		5,263,122	5,586,151	6,321,907	3,364,441	4,000,487	1,898,680	2,321,419
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain[(A)] per litre (gCO_2e per litre)		283.3	298.9	350.1	224.3	280.3	530.7	613.2
Absolute reduction in total value chain[(A)] GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) since 2019 (%)	-30% by 2030	16.7	11.6		15.9		18.2	
Relative reduction in total value chain[(A)] GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per litre since 2019 (%)		19.1	14.6		20.0		13.5	
GHG Scope 1 and 2[(A)] emissions per litre of product produced (gCO_2e per litre)		26.8	29.6		15.5		74.9	
Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ per litre of finished product produced)		0.35	0.35		0.30		0.56	
Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon		87,273	71,151					
Percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources (%)		79.1	74.2		98.9		33.7	
Percentage of electricity consumed that comes from renewable sources (%)	100% by 2030	78.0	73.1		97.8		35.8	
Tonnes of CO_2e offset through carbon credits (tonnes of CO_2e)		41,090	9,375					
Percentage of carbon strategic suppliers having targets approved by SBTi (%)	100% by 2025[(B)]	31	17		50		16	

Note: For a full list of CCEP's headline sustainability commitments as part of our This is Forward sustainability action plan, please refer to "Our headline commitments" on page 15. For details on our approach to reporting and methodology please see our 2023 Sustainability reporting methodology document on cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre.

(A) Market based approach only.

(B) 100% of carbon strategic suppliers to set science based targets by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API). Carbon strategic suppliers account for ~80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions (~200 suppliers in total).

α This metric was subject to external independent limited assurance for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Δ Our 2019 baseline and 2022 data was subject to external independent limited assurance for the year ended 31 December 2022, and was included within our 2022 Integrated Report and Form 20-F. A copy of the assurance statement for these periods can be found on cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/2022/2022-Assurance-statement.pdf. In line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol, our baseline figures for 2019 and prior years 2020-2022 have been restated to include updated emissions factors and more accurate data. These restated emissions were outside the scope of the latest independent limited assurance review. The acquisition of API completed on 10 May 2021. The Group and API sustainability metrics are presented on a full year basis for 2019 baseline calculated on a pro forma basis to allow for better period over period comparability.

Key performance data summary continued

Metric	THIS IS FORWARD	Group		Europe	API
		2023[α]	2022[Δ]	2023[α]	2023[α]
Packaging					
Percentage of all primary packaging that is recyclable (%, based on unit case)	100% by 2025	99.1		99.0	99.6
Percentage of PET used which is rPET (%, based on tonnes of material)	50% by 2025[(A)]	54.6	48.5	59.2	41.5
Primary packaging collected for recycling as a percentage of total primary packaging (%, based on individual units)	100% by 2030	73.2	72.0	75.3	64.9
Percentage of PET bottles that are 100% rPET (%, based on individual consumer units)		47.6	44.7	50.9	39.2
Water					
Total water withdrawal (1,000m^3)		26,142	26,578	20,783	5,360
Total water withdrawals from areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress (1,000m^3)		12,904	13,036	11,651	1,253
Percentage of water withdrawn in regions with high or extremely high water stress (%)		50.1	49.8	56.3	24.7
Total production volumes from areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress[(B)] (1,000m^3)		8,067	8,126	7,405	662
Percentage of production volumes from areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress (%)		49.8	49.1	56.5	21.5
Total volume of water replenished (1,000m^3)		18,339	19,732	16,189	2,150
Water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes (%)	100% by 2030	98.7	105.5	107.9	60.1
Manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water per litre of finished product produced)		1.61	1.60	1.58	1.73
Percentage reduction in manufacturing water use ratio since 2019 (%)	10% vs. 2019	4.9		1.3	15.7

Note: For a full list of CCEP's headline sustainability commitments as part of our This is Forward sustainability action plan, please refer to "Our headline commitments" on page 15. For details on our approach to reporting and methodology please see our 2023 Sustainability reporting methodology document on cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre.

(A) 50% recycled plastic (rPET) in our PET bottles by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API).

(B) 21 out of 42 non-alcoholic ready to drink (NARTD) production facilities in Europe and three out of 24 NARTD production facilities in API are located in areas of water stress (based on WRI water stress mapping).

α This metric was subject to external independent limited assurance for the year ended 31 December 2023. Please see cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre for our 2023 assurance statement.

Δ This metric was subject to external independent limited assurance for the year ended 31 December 2022 and was included in our 2022 Integrated Report and Form 20-F. Please see cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/2022/2022-Assurance-statement.pdf for our 2022 assurance statement.

Key performance data summary continued

Metric	THIS IS FORWARD	Group		Europe	API
		2023α	2022Δ	2023α	2023α
Supply chain					
Percentage of sugar sourced through suppliers in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) (%)	100%	99.4	97.6	99.9	97.3
Percentage of pulp and paper sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA (%)	100%	99.8	99.2	99.8	99.7
Percentage of total supplier spend covered by Supplier Guiding Principles (%)	100%	97.9	97.5	98.3	96.3
Drinks					
Europe: Reduction in average sugar per litre in soft drinks(A)(B) portfolio since 2019 (%)	10% by 2025			4.9	
New Zealand: Reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD(A)(C) portfolio since 2015 (%)	20% by 2025				15.9
Australia: Reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD(A)(C) portfolio since 2015 (%)	25% by 2025				14.9
Indonesia: Reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD(A)(C) portfolio since 2015 (%)	35% by 2025				36.2
Percentage of volume sold which is low or no calorie (%)	50% by 2030(D)	48.3		48.4	47.8
Society					
Percentage of women in management positions (senior manager level and above)(E) (%)	45% by 2030	38.4	37.2		
Percentage of women in total workforce (%)	33% by 2030	25.1	23.8		
Percentage of people self-declaring as having a disability in our workforce (%)(F)	10% by 2030	12.6			
Safety – Total incident rate (TIR) (number per 100 full time equivalent employees)		0.84	0.87	0.93	0.69
Safety – Lost time incident rate (LTIR) (number per 100 full time equivalent employees)		0.60	0.61	0.72	0.41
Total number of volunteering hours (number of hours)(G)(H)		32,500	28,500	31,500	1,000
Total community investment contribution (millions of €)(H)		14.8	12.2	13.4	1.5
Number of people supported in skills development (number)(H)	500,000 by 2030	16,400			

Note: For a full list of CCEP's headline sustainability commitments as part of our This is Forward sustainability action plan, please refer to "Our headline commitments" on page 15. For details on our approach to reporting and methodology please see our 2023 Sustainability reporting methodology document on cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre.

(A) Volumes are based on RTD litre sales to CCEP customers and reflect changes for new product launches, cessation of products as they occur based on sales timings. Reformulations are captured on a half-yearly basis given high number of beverage formulas across Europe. Reformulations made in the first-half of the year are reflected in the current reporting period calculation. Second-half reformulations are reflected in the next reporting period. Note the data source and methodology on when to apply recipe changes differ from the calculation of the GHG emissions of our ingredients.

(B) Sparkling soft drinks, non-carbonated soft drinks and flavoured water only. Does not include water or juice.

(C) Non-alcoholic ready to drink (NARTD), including dairy. Does not include coffee, alcohol, beer or Freestyle.

(D) Europe 50% by 2025. Does not include coffee, alcohol, beer or Freestyle. Low calorie beverages ≤20kcal/100ml. Zero calorie beverages <4kcal/100ml.

(E) Excludes Fiji and Samoa, as aligned role grades are not available for 2023 reporting. We aim to include these markets for 2024. For full year 2022 Papua New Guinea was also excluded and no restatement has taken place.

(F) Calculated based on the total number of employees responding to our voluntary 2023 inclusion survey (representing 38.4% of our workforce) and the number of employees self-declaring as having a disability.

(G) Australia and Indonesia only. The volunteering policy has been rolled out to all CCEP markets in 2023. Each business unit is responsible for the level of implementation, which might vary from market to market.

(H) We aim to be accurate in our reporting and continue to enhance the way we capture the total value of our community contribution. Figures quoted have been rounded to the nearest 100k.

α This metric was subject to external independent limited assurance for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Δ This metric was subject to external independent limited assurance for the year ended 31 December 2022. Note the baseline year for Europe reduction in average sugar per litre in soft drinks portfolio has changed to 2019 since we issued our 2022 Integrated Report and Form 20-F.

Approach to sustainability reporting and methodologies

Our approach to reporting and methodology

CCEP's carbon footprint is calculated in accordance with the World Resource Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard, using an operational control approach to determine organisational boundaries.

GHG emissions are reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tonnes CO_2e or tCO_2e), accounting for different Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) of the different GHGs.

Note on sources of data and calculation methodologies

Under the GHG Protocol, we measure our emissions in three Scopes. We disclose the Scope 1, 2, and 3 carbon emissions of our full value chain, including all key emissions related to our production facilities, operational centres, sales offices, distribution centres, cold drink equipment (CDE), our own operated and owned transportation as well as third party distribution, business travel, ingredients and packaging. We also disclose biogenic emissions which are outside of the three WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scopes. GHG emissions are reported on a gross basis, independent of any GHG trades, offsets or carbon credits.

Where we refer to our own operations, unless otherwise indicated, we are referring to our own production, sales/distribution, combined sales/production facilities, administrative offices and fleet owned or controlled by CCEP, including our shared-service centre in Bulgaria.

In-scope sales volumes were based on ready to drink litre sales to CCEP customers and reflect changes as they occur based upon sales timings. Sales from distribution agreements are excluded as the GHG emissions associated with these products will be accounted for by the Brand owners. Alcohol sales volume is included if CCEP manufacture the alcohol products. Sales volumes from imports/exports from/to non-CCEP countries are excluded to avoid double counting.

Less than 5% of our value chain carbon footprint is based on estimated emissions. This includes the site energy emissions for small leased offices where energy invoices or the square metre footage size is not available, or packaging emissions where product specifications are unavailable. We also estimate the electricity consumption for the pure electric and plug-in hybrids in our company car fleet.

2019 Baseline and recalculation methodology

Our baseline years is 2019. The acquisition of API completed on 10 May 2021. The Group and API sustainability metrics are presented on a full year basis for 2019 baselines calculated on a pro forma basis to allow for better period over period comparability.

In line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol guidance, we restate our baseline and subsequent year data when there are significant acquisitions, new emissions factors, and more accurate data. We apply a significance threshold of 5%, but also re-baseline in line with best practice, in order to retain consistency and comparability across years.

In 2024, we have restated our baseline figures for 2019 and 2020-2022 as necessary; increasing baseline and subsequent year emissions by ~350,000 tCO_2e. Key changes include:

- National packaging collection rate changes in European markets, driven by new EU methodology for calculating packaging collection rates.
- Changes to SBTi boundary which now includes emissions from Category 7 and new sources of emissions for Category 1 (marketing and IT spend)
- Shifts in emissions factor source for Well-To-Tank (WTT)/Transmission and Distribution emissions
- Shifts in emission factors for CO_2 as ingredient
- Improvements in data, and inclusion of previously non-included emissions sources.

Approach to sustainability reporting and methodologies

Scope 1 GHG emissions sources
Includes direct owned and operated sources of emissions such as:

- Stationary combustion sources, such as natural gas, diesel/petrol fuel for back up boilers/generators and on-site shunting vehicles, light fuel oil, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for forklift trucks, Compressed natural gas (CNG) and the non-biogenic element of biofuels such as HVO100.
- Mobile combustion such as diesel and petrol for CCEP operated customer delivery, vans and car fleet.
- Fugitive emissions of refrigerants.
- Fugitive CO_2 emissions from manufacturing processes (i.e. 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).
- Fugitive biogas from Anaerobic Digesters.

We follow Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER) emissions sector guidance on the emissions source for the source of the CO_2 supplied to CCEP to carbonate soft drinks, and whether these are generated from fossil or biogenic sources of CO_2.

Scope 2 GHG emissions – purchased electricity, heat and steam
We report Scope 2 emissions according to the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We use the Scope 2 market based approach to report our aggregated Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, and to set our aggregated targets.

We include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, heat and steam we use at our sites.

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 CO_2 emissions using the average grid emissions factor for electricity in the country in which it is purchased. Energy Attribute Certificates (EAC) are not applied to the total Scope 2 emissions.

(2) Market based: All electricity purchased is converted to CO_2 using emissions factors from contractual instruments which CCEP has purchased or entered into. EACs are applied based on RE100 guidance which allows for EACs to be used against electricity consumed in the same market as where the EACs are purchased.

Any sites with no contractual instruments for renewable electricity supply will have a residual factor applied (where available), which has had renewable contractual instruments removed.

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, Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) in Australia or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) from our electricity suppliers in each country and through meter readings of renewable electricity generated on site.

In 2023, we completed a review of our site renewable electricity purchases, and noted that some market based instruments were not in place for a limited number of locations in prior years 2019-2022. This included our PPA solar farm in Wakefield, our water turbine in Chaudfontaine, and our purchased electricity in Iceland. We have restated our purchased and consumed Renewable Electricity figures for Wakefield and Chaudfontaine for FY2019-FY2022 to reflect this.

In 2023, in line with RE100 technical guidance, we no longer use passive claims for renewable electricity use in Iceland. Due to this change, in FY2023, we did not have GoOs available to cover renewable electricity purchases in Iceland. As a result, in FY2023, renewable electricity purchase and use is not claimed for Iceland, and the residual emission factor was applied.

Approach to sustainability reporting and methodologies

In leased non-production facilities where we do not control the purchase of the electricity, we apply the national grid emissions factor for those sites. Where the landlord has provided evidence that they are purchasing renewable electricity on our behalf, we will report this in line with the market based approach. Emissions related to the generation of electricity for these sites are included in our Scope 2 emissions. In 2023, we used ~20,000 MWh of electricity in non-production facilities, where we do not control the purchase of electricity, or use on-site solar.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

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.

CCEP uses emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Energy Strategy and Net Zero (DESNZ), Australia's Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources factors for state-level electricity factors, and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Data sources include:

- Energy data: from metered sources, supplier invoices or calculations and estimates based on energy benchmarks published in the Best Practice Programme's Energy Consumption Guide 19 (ECON 19).
- Packaging specifications.
- Recipe data for key ingredients. If a recipe change occurs during a reporting year, it is applied for the full year sales.
- National Recycling Rates, calculated in line with our Collection Rates metric. We have restated prior year 2019-2022 rates in line with updated European methodology for calculating packaging collection rates.
- Supplier data for Recycled Content Rates.
- Consumer CO_2 released from carbonated products.
- Calculations of CDE emissions are based on weighted average daily (kWh/24h) supplier energy consumption rates and by subtracting any savings achieved through carbon/energy use reduction initiatives completed during the reporting period or prior years.
- Transport fuel is calculated according to actual litres used or kilometres recorded with vehicle fuel efficiency rates provided by suppliers.
- Supply of water, treatment of wastewater and waste management are calculated by using litre and weight (kg) data respectively.
- Spend data used to calculate Category 1 purchased goods and services (Marketing and IT spend). Marketing spend includes: sales and marketing agency and services spend, and trade marketing. IT spend includes fixed and mobile telecoms, IT hardware and software, and outsourced services.
- Employee headcount and job role used to calculate employee commuting data. Includes WTT assumptions.
- We have started to use supplier specific emission factors for sugar beet in Europe and will extend this to other packaging and ingredient suppliers over the coming years.

Scope 3 reported categories

The following Scope 3 categories are reported by CCEP in our total value chain figures, and are included in our current Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) target boundary, representing approximately 90% of our Scope 3 emissions:

- Category 1: purchased goods and services (including the packaging we put on the market, the ingredients used in our products, purchased water, IT, telecoms and sales and trade marketing spend).
- Category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 (e.g. WTT, transmission and distribution from energy supply to our sites and assets).
- Category 4: upstream transportation and distribution (transportation of finished products paid for by CCEP).
- Category 5: waste generated in operations (emissions from disposal of waste generated at our production facilities).
- Category 6: business travel (including employee business travel by rail and air).
- Category 7: employee commuting (including commuting and home working emissions).
- Category 8: upstream leased assets (including the home charging of company plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and battery electric vehicles (BEV)).
- Category 11: use of sold products (including CO_2 emissions released by consumers, in accordance with BIER guidance).
- Category 12: end of life treatment of sold products.
- Category 13: downstream leased assets (including the emissions generated from the electricity used by our hot and cold drink equipment at our customers' premises).

Approach to sustainability reporting and methodologies

The following Scope 3 categories are not included in CCEP's current SBTi target boundary. We will provide additional information in our 2024 CDP response, using estimated emission calculations:

- Category 1: purchased goods and services (additional purchased goods and services that are not included above).
- Category 2: capital goods.
- Category 11: use of sold products (including home chilling).
- Category 15: investments (including investments in joint venture recycling facilities and CCEP Ventures investments).

All other Scope 3 categories (9, 10, 14) are not currently applicable to CCEP.

Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon

Methodologies and boundaries

Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon are reported outside of the three Scopes of our reported GHG emissions, in line with WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol guidance. CO_2 is used to carbonate our soft drinks, therefore we follow the BIER guidance on reporting CO_2 emissions from biogenic sources for fugitive losses and release by consumers.

Our scope for reporting emissions from biologically sequestered carbon includes:

- Biofuels (such as HVO100, Bio-CNG, wood) used in vehicles and sites
- Anaerobic biogas (where CO_2 is released from combustion of the biogas)
- Biofuel where blended with diesel/petrol (forecourt fuels)
- Biogenic-sourced CO_2 ingredient: we follow the BIER emissions sector guidance.

Each source of biologically sequestered carbon is calculated separately using appropriate biogenic carbon emission factors and then aggregated to provide our reported total.

Emissions from the production and transportation of biofuels are accounted for in Scope 3 as part of Category 5 WTT.

Emissions from conversion of biogenic CO_2 to a higher GWP GHG are accounted for in Scope 1 (i.e. anaerobic biogas where organic material is converted to biomethane, and not all of the biomethane fully combusted and is therefore not converted back to CO_2, these biomethane emissions are included under Scope 1).

CCEP uses the most up-to-date emission factors from DESNZ/DEFRA for biogenic CO_2 and anaerobic biogas and for biofuels and bio-blends.

Exclusions

Emissions from carbon removals within our value chain related to biomass feedstock production for bioenergy are well below the significance threshold for CCEP, so removals have yet to be estimated. If the level of significance changes in the future, CCEP will follow the latest guidance from the GHG Protocol on accounting for removals.

Biogenic emissions from electricity generation are excluded for CCEP. Carbon conversion factors are provided by DEFRA/DESNZ for electricity in the UK grid generated by biomass power stations. However, no similar carbon factors for all other CCEP countries is available from credible or reliable sources. Therefore, to be consistent, CCEP does not report these biogenic emissions for only one of our territories. It is hoped that an international data source (e.g. IEA) will provide these conversion factors in future.

Definitions

Biogenic CO_2 emissions are defined as CO_2 emissions related to the natural carbon cycle, as well as those resulting from the production, harvest, combustion, digestion, fermentation, decomposition, and processing of biologically based materials. Biologically based feedstocks, also referred as "biologically sequestered carbon," are non-fossilized and biodegradable organic materials originating from modern or contemporarily grown plants, animals, or microorganisms.

Biogenic emissions are inherently accounted for in the atmosphere's natural carbon cycle. Reporting them within Scopes 1, 2, or 3 would lead to double counting of emissions, as the sequestration of CO_2 during the growth of the biomass is not accounted for in these scopes.

Additional information on the methodology for all This is Forward indicators is available on cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre.

Approach to sustainability reporting and methodologies continued

External assurance of our sustainability disclosures

CCEP appointed Ernst & Young LLP (EY) to provide limited assurance over selected sustainability metrics for the year ended 31 December 2023 marked with the α-sign. The assurance engagement was planned and performed in accordance with the International Federation of Accountants' International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000 (Revised)).

A table of all sustainability metrics subject to assurance is available within the metrics and targets of our TCFD statement on page 60, the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) performance target table on page 133 (CO_2 reduction actual performance outcome) and our key performance data summary on pages 234-236.

The EY assurance statement is available on cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre.