

# Coca-Cola European Partners - Climate Change 2018

## C0. Introduction

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### C0.1

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

Coca-Cola European Partners was formed in May 2016 from the merger of three companies: Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke. Serving over 300 million people across thirteen countries in Western Europe, Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) markets, produces, and distributes non-alcoholic beverages and is the world's largest independent Coca-Cola bottler based on revenue. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Life, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola zero sugar, Fanta and Sprite as well as a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks and ready-to-drink teas CCEP operates 53 manufacturing operations and employs approximately 23,500 people. In 2017, we sold approximately 2.5 billion unit cases, generating approximately €11.1 billion in revenue and €1.5 billion in operating income. The company is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the New York Stock Exchange, Euronext London and the Spanish stock exchange, and trades under the symbol CCE. We are headquartered in London, UK. We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done within our first year as a combined organisation to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the weight of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. In 2017, we partnered with The Coca-Cola Company to release a joint Sustainability Action Plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, called 'This is Forward'. This is Forward includes new carbon reduction targets for both our core business operations, and across our value chain; which have been approved as aligned to climate science and the Paris Climate agreement. We have publicly reported all of our carbon emissions for the full year 2017 (January 2017-December 2017) for the full CCEP organization. We have shared our performance, and reduction data versus a 2010 baseline. This baseline year was chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and as this was the first year for which we could source reliable data for the full CCEP organization. We plan for our new sustainability commitments and targets to use this 2010 baseline year.

### C0.2

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**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Field Hidden>
Row 2	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>
Row 3	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>
Row 4	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>

### C0.3

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

Belgium  
Bulgaria  
France  
Germany  
Iceland  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

### 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 consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.**

Operational control

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

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

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

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

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

Row 1

**Primary reason**

Do not own/manage land

**Please explain**

CCEP is the world's largest Coca-Cola bottler by revenue. As a bottling company, we do not own or manage land for agriculture, although we, and The Coca-Cola Company, purchase agricultural ingredients which originate from farms that our suppliers are supplied from. CCEP does not own or operate farms directly.

**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 scope 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**

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**(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 scope 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**

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**(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 62.5% of our sales volume in 2017. CCEP purchases the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar, are done together with The Coca-Cola Company, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. 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 Coca-Cola Company Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun

and our energy brands. Most of the sugar we use at CCEP comes from sugar beet grown in North West Europe and Spain. We also use a small percentage of cane sugar. In 2017, 83% of our sugar volumes (beet and cane) were certified as compliant with our SAGPs. 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 that CCEP uses to produce its products.

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**Agricultural commodity**

Other, please specify (Paper/pulp)

**% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity**

10-20%

**Produced or sourced**

Sourced

**Please explain**

Many of our key agricultural raw materials, such as pulp and paper, are purchased together with The Coca-Cola Company, 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 Coca-Cola Company Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. Pulp and paper are used in much of our packaging and point-of-sale material, with 8.7% of our packaging using pulp and paper. We estimate that this is equivalent to 10-20% of revenue. The card and board we use in our packaging makes up the majority of the pulp and paper we use. In 2017, 94% of our secondary and tertiary packaging cardboard suppliers were compliant with our SAGPs. 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.

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**Agricultural commodity**

Other, please specify (Oranges)

**% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity**

10-20%

**Produced or sourced**

Sourced

**Please explain**

CCEP purchases the entire requirement of our concentrates and syrups for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as orange and other citrus juices, are done together with The Coca-Cola Company, 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 Coca-Cola Company Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In 2017, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in 11.3% our total sales volume, being a key ingredient in a number of our products, such as Fanta, as well as a number of our juices. Based upon this sales volume, and assuming a 1-1 correlation, we estimate that approximately 10% of CCEP's revenue is dependent on orange and other citrus juices. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw materials - including oranges and other citrus fruits - that CCEP uses to produce its products.

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## C1. Governance

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### C1.1

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

Yes

#### C1.1a

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**(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board/Executive board	CCEP's corporate governance structure is overseen by the Board of Directors, focusing primarily upon strategic and policy issues. It sets CCEP's strategy, oversees the allocation of resources and monitors business performance. It is responsible for risk assessment and management to retain control of key decisions and ensure a clear division of responsibilities. To demonstrate CCEP's commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that support the Board is a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. Chaired by a non-executive director of CCEP's Board of Directors, Alfonso Libano Daurella, the CSR Committee meets five times a year and is responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability. Climate-related issues are relevant across CCEP, so are scheduled for all meetings and integrated into multiple governance mechanisms. Inclusion of CSR at the Board Committee level provides the business with a holistic view of the impacts of climate change on CCEP.

## 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	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing and guiding strategy</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding business plans</li> <li>Setting performance objectives</li> <li>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</li> <li>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</li> </ul>	<p>CCEP has a robust corporate governance structure with a Board of Directors overseeing the interests of the company and its shareholders. The Board of Directors focuses primarily upon strategic and policy issues, setting CCEP’s strategy, overseeing the allocation of resources and monitoring business performance. It is responsible for effective risk assessment and management, retaining control of key decisions and ensuring there is a clear division of responsibilities. Climate-related issues are relevant to all these categories and therefore scheduled for all meetings and integrated into multiple governance mechanisms. The integration of these mechanisms allows for a holistic view of the impacts of climate change on CCEP and mandatory greenhouse gas reporting. To demonstrate CCEP’s commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that support the Board is a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. Chaired by a non-executive director of CCEP’s Board of Directors, the CSR Committee meets five times a year and is primarily responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability, including climate change and our GHG emissions. Made up of independent directors, the Committee is responsible for identifying, analyzing, evaluating and monitoring the social, political, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect CCEP’s business activities or performance. They make recommendations to the Board regarding how CCEP should respond to these trends, issues and concerns to more effectively achieve its business and CSR goals. CCEP’s Audit Committee of its Board of Directors oversees risk management and CCEP’s Ethics and Compliance programme. Climate-related issues are entirely integrated into our strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies, and business plans due to the potential for climate change to have a substantive impact on CCEP’s operations and supply chain, and mandatory greenhouse gas reporting. The Board also believes long-term sustainability is essential to CCEP’s business and both advised on the development of, and signed off, CCEP’s Sustainability Action Plan, “This is Forward”.</p>

## C1.2

**(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Public Affairs and Comms Officer) <i>Full title is Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer</i>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities <i>Our CEO and our Executive Leadership Team have overarching responsibility for all the sustainability related KPIs which form our This is Forward sustainability Action Plan. This includes, the following KPIs: “% reduction in energy use and water use”, “% of PET which is recycled PET”, “absolute reduction in GHG emissions within core business operations versus 2010”, “% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity”, “% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles”.</i>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities <i>Our CEO and our Executive Leadership Team have overarching responsibility for all the sustainability related KPIs which form our This is Forward sustainability Action Plan. This includes, the following KPIs: “% reduction in energy use and water use”, “% of PET which is recycled PET”, “absolute reduction in GHG emissions within core business operations versus 2010”, “% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity”, “% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles”.</i>	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Other, please specify (Overall responsibility for CSR KPIs, ) <i>Our CEO and our Executive Leadership Team have overarching responsibility for all the sustainability related KPIs which form our This is Forward sustainability Action Plan. This includes, the following KPIs: “% reduction in energy use and water use”, “% of PET which is recycled PET”, “absolute reduction in GHG emissions within core business operations versus 2010”, “% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity”, “% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles”.</i>	More frequently than quarterly

## C1.2a

**(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.**

Five committees support the Board of Directors, including the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee, which oversees CCEP’s Sustainability Action Plan “This is Forward”. This top-down governance demonstrates CCEP’s commitment to sustainability. Chaired by a non-executive director of CCEP’s Board of Directors, the CSR Committee meets five times a year and is primarily responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability, including climate change and our GHG emissions. The Committee manages our CSR risks and approves our sustainability commitments and targets, ensuring that stakeholders’ views are taken into account. Ownership and governance for each commitment area is embedded within the

business – for example, our Supply Chain and Procurement functions lead on our climate, water, packaging and sustainable sourcing targets. Other areas, such as our drinks, are managed jointly with The Coca-Cola Company and our commercial teams; our diversity targets are managed through our Human Resources (HR) function; and our community targets are managed within local business units. These functions report progress against our targets, as well as on key issues and activities, to our Leadership Team (LT) on a regular basis.

Five times a year, the CSR committee is updated by management and others on subjects in the public arena and/or related to the accomplishment of the Company's CSR strategy and goals. These include presentations on energy and climate change, sustainable packaging, diversity and inclusion, sustainability-related matters of importance to customers and consumers, charitable contributions, legislative and regulatory issues affecting the Company, health and wellbeing trends, and other environmental, philanthropic or legal issues of public interest. Primary management responsibility for the CSR Committee, and for managing updates on our sustainability strategy and climate-related issues, is held by our Chief Public Affairs and Communications (PAC) Officer. Other key individuals, including our Vice President, Sustainability and our Chief Supply Chain Officer, provide regular updates into these sessions. Our CEO and our Executive Leadership Team have overarching responsibility for all the sustainability related KPIs which form our This is Forward sustainability Action Plan. This includes, the following KPIs: “% reduction in energy use and water use”, “% of PET which is recycled PET”, “absolute reduction in GHG emissions within core business operations versus 2010”, “% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity”, “% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles”. Our Chief PAC Officer has primary responsibility for updating the CSR committee of the Board of Directors on our Sustainability strategy, including climate related issues, GHG-emission reporting, and public disclosure of climate related risks. Our Chief PAC officer is responsible for CSR related risks, reporting to the CSR Committee. This governance structure allows CCEP to effectively seek and respond to external stakeholder feedback and trends on climate related risks and issues.

CCEP’s “This is Forward” Sustainability Action Plan was approved by the Board of Directors and released in Q4 2017. The development of the strategy was guided by CCEP’s PAC function, and Chief PAC Officer, incorporating insight from other CCEP functions (including Supply Chain, Procurement, Risk and HR), The Coca-Cola Company, employees, NGOs, customers, suppliers, and trade organisations, such as the Union of European Soft Drinks Association (UNESDA). The CSR committee is responsible for monitoring CCEP’s progress against the targets and goals outlined within “This is Forward”, including targets on climate, water, supply chain, packaging, and society. They report CCEP’s progress and any concerns to the Board of Directors five times a year. The report is delivered in person by the Committee Chairman following each CSR Committee meeting. This includes an update on CCEP’s progress against its sustainability targets and any issues that arise. The report is prepared by our Chief PAC Officer with input from relevant functions and teams.

This top-down governance approach is coupled by bottom-up operational monitoring processes on key sustainability issues including climate change and GHG emissions, guiding board-level and below board-level decision-making. CCEP's PAC function works with other functions in the business, including CCEP's Supply Chain function, which has management responsibility for our procurement, manufacturing, and distribution. The Supply Chain Function, led by CCEP's Chief Supply Chain Officer, is responsible for the tracking and monitoring of our progress on energy, water, packaging and GHG emissions. The Supply Chain function, through the Quality Environment Health and Safety (QESH) team provides monthly updates against our CCEP's climate, energy, and water targets.

### C1.3

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

Yes

#### C1.3a

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**(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.**

**Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

Corporate executive team

**Types of incentives**

Monetary reward

**Activity incentivized**

Energy reduction project

**Comment**

CCEP's remuneration schemes reflect our broad company goals including sustainability. Our CEO and our Executive Leadership Team have overarching responsibility for all of the sustainability related KPIs which together form our This is Forward sustainability Action Plan. This includes, for example the following climate-related KPIs: "% reduction in energy use and water use", "% of PET which is recycled PET", "absolute reduction in GHG emissions within core business operations versus 2010", "% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity", "% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles".

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**Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

Business unit manager

### **Types of incentives**

Monetary reward

### **Activity incentivized**

Energy reduction target

### **Comment**

Leaders within our Supply Function (e.g. our factory/site directors) all have site specific targets, which include “reduction in energy use”, which are tracked by our energy use ratios. This KPI is tracked on a monthly basis with performance reviewed monthly by our senior leadership team.

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### **Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

All employees

### **Types of incentives**

Recognition (non-monetary)

### **Activity incentivized**

Emissions reduction project

### **Comment**

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 drinks equipment or working on efficiency projects within our operations.)

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### **Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

Other, please specify (Suppliers to CCEP)

### **Types of incentives**

Recognition (non-monetary)

### **Activity incentivized**

Other, please specify (Supply Chain Indicators)

### **Comment**

CCEP recognises the importance of working in collaboration with our suppliers, and has developed a supplier recognition (non-monetary) process. CCEP Suppliers are scored on their carbon footprint measurement and reduction plans in line with our This is Forward value chain carbon reduction targets. This forms part of CCEP’s CRS Supplier Relationship Management

(SRM) process. In addition, CCEP rewards best practice via our annual Supplier of the Year awards - including an award for our 'Most Improved Supplier', 'Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability (CRS) Supplier of the Year' and 'Supplier of the Year'. The CRS Supplier of the Year Award is based on our SRM scorecard which includes a sustainability ranking from the independent evaluation company EcoVadis (which evaluates suppliers against environmental, social and ethical performance, and supply chain management).

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**Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

Management group

**Types of incentives**

Monetary reward

**Activity incentivized**

Emissions reduction target

**Comment**

Supply Chain (manufacturing operations) Directors and senior leaders are made accountable and incentivised through the inclusion of Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability targets, including energy efficiency indicators, where appropriate, within their annual performance objectives. Their progress is evaluated as part of an annual review process, which is linked to an annual compensation review.

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**Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

All employees

**Types of incentives**

Monetary reward

**Activity incentivized**

Emissions reduction target

**Comment**

Employees have individual performance objectives linked to delivery of our corporate responsibility and sustainability commitments, including our climate change commitments. These are set on an individual level, and agreed with a line manager. Progress is tracked as part of the annual appraisals process, which is linked to an annual compensation review. Annual bonus payments are based on employees' performance against their objectives together with business performance.

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**C2. Risks and opportunities**

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## C2.1

### (C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Our short term horizon aligns to our Annual Business Plan (ABPs). Our Annual Business Plan is updated annually, in Q4 of the previous business year. We align our short-term targets (such as annual energy or water reduction targets at manufacturing sites) to this time scale as it aligns with short-term annual budgeting and investment (e.g., for energy or water savings technologies) within our ABP.
Medium-term	1	3	Our medium-term horizon aligns to our Long Range Planning (LRP). Our LRP is updated every 3 years, in order to keep a focus on longer-term projects or required investments and strategic changes needed to meet our targets (e.g., plans to move to 100% renewable electricity by 2020, plans to move to 50% rPET by 2025).
Long-term	3	10	Our long-term horizon is aligned to our "This is Forward" Sustainability Action Plan and targets, which broadly have a target year of 2025. This longer term focus allows us to invest in, or plan for the most complicated or strategic changes we need to make in order to meet our targets. (e.g., our Science-Based carbon reduction targets, plans to collect 100% of the packaging we put on the market).

## C2.2

### (C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

### C2.2a

### (C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	CCEP's Risk Management structure is led by our Chief Compliance and Risk Officer, reporting to our General Counsel, with a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management Team. Strategic risks are reported to our corporate Compliance and Risk Committee, which meets quarterly, chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer and made up of members of our Leadership Team (LT) and other senior leaders. The Compliance and Risk Committee reports five times a year to CCEP's Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which monitors CCEP's internal

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
			controls and risk management. CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which defines and assesses the company's strategic risks, including climate-related issues. The ERA identified 19 risks in 2017 form our strategic risk profile and are the foundation of the Principal Risks and Risk Factors formally disclosed in our Annual Report and Accounts. Risks are evaluated on both a short and long term (6-10 year) basis

## C2.2b

### **(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.**

The definition of substantive financial impact we use to assess the relative significance and scope of climate-related risks is defined as a potential 1% change in total production volume.

CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA), approved by the Board of Directors (BoD) and used to assess all risks across the business, from corporate strategic objectives to operational performance. This ensures a common approach across the organization, and assesses and maps risks based upon likelihood of occurrence; seriousness of impact, and effectiveness of controls. We assess the inherent risks to our business, particularly the potential financial impact, as well as our existing control environment. CCEP's BoD considers the level of risk it is prepared to accept in order to deliver CCEP's strategic objectives. This is documented in our internal risk appetite statement which describes both our current and our desired levels of acceptable risk.

The annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) defines and assesses all of our strategic risks, including global environmental issues such as climate change. In 2017, the results of the ERA identified 19 principal risks, including climate change, water scarcity and resource scarcity. These risks, which could have the biggest material impact on our business and financial results, are disclosed in our Annual Report under Principal Risks (Pg. 26) and Risk Factors (Pg. 29). The ERA results in a residual risk analysis that is used to drive risk management processes, internal audit planning and feeds into our external reporting of risk. Risks are reviewed on a short, medium, and long-term (over 6 year) basis.

CCEP's Risk Management structure is led by our Chief Compliance and Risk Officer, reporting to our General Counsel, with a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management Team. Strategic risks are reported to our corporate Compliance and Risk Committee, which meets quarterly, chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer and made up of members of our Leadership Team (LT) and

other senior leaders. The Compliance and Risk Committee reports five times a year to CCEP's Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. CCEP's Audit Committee, which meets five times a year, has responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of CCEP's internal controls and risk management. The 19 Principal risks are assigned to a specific Board of Directors committee, as well as a member of our executive Leadership Team (LT). As the LT member responsible for sustainability and climate related risks, CCEP's Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer is accountable for leading the effort to manage sustainability risks, including global environmental issues including climate change, water scarcity, and packaging. These are reviewed annually by the Board's Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, which meets five times per year.

The ERM team is developing a suite of reports which will include a monthly report for the ELT and BoD to provide an overarching assessment of the company's strategic risks. As part of the ERM Framework and to enhance our risk management practices, the ERM team is also implementing a Key Risk Indicator methodology to help better monitor risks and proactively identify and manage risks in a timely manner. From 2018, all risk assessments will consider Key Risk Indicators (KRI). The ERM team is rolling out a Risk Appetite programme for all Business Units (BU) and functions to promote and enhance an effective risk culture at CCEP. A pilot with the IT function and Iberia BU is underway to help understand their risk tolerance.

The strategic view of risk provided by the ERA is complemented by a bottom-up operational view of risk, through facilitated risk assessments at the BU, functional and project level. The results provide a holistic view of CCEP's risk profile and will be used to further enhance our approach to risk management, build our risk culture, educate employees and inform our internal and external reporting. Each Business Unit also has a local Compliance and Risk Committee reporting to the BU leadership team to review risks and incidents and to ensure risk management is incorporated into day to day business operations.

We also perform asset-level risk assessments on a corporate basis, and assess site-specific risks, such as source water vulnerability, using Source Water Vulnerability Assessments. These are completed for each site, and reported to the Supply Chain function leadership team. Gaps are addressed through Source Water Protection Plans.

## **C2.2c**

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**(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?**

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	CCEP operates an Enterprise Risk Management system which aims to identify at a global/corporate level any regulation that may impact our business. We have undertaken risk analysis and survey our local facilities, sites, and business units to help identify impacts of local or national regulation. This includes, for example, CCEP's site-level Source Water Vulnerability Assessments and Source Water Protection Plans. Any gaps identified in terms of regulation are then addressed as part of a remediation plan, including any necessary investments. Meetings with local regulatory officials also take place on a regular basis. To provide additional insight, we also meet regularly, at a local level with a wide range of local stakeholders, including local community groups, NGOs, and customers. Concern over climate change has led to a variety of regulatory and policy initiatives which aim to limit GHG emissions. The territories in which CCEP operates have in place a variety of voluntary commitments to reduce GHG emissions in which CCEP participates, including country-level carbon reduction targets which seek to meet the country-level contribution to the Paris Climate Change Agreement. CCEP seeks to address this risk by setting Science-Based GHG reduction targets, which are fully in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	CCEP operates an Enterprise Risk Management system which aims to anticipate at a global/corporate level risks and regulatory changes that may impact CCEP. We have undertaken risk analysis and surveyed our local facilities, sites and business units to identify emerging risks and potential regulatory changes at a local level. Meetings with local regulatory officials also occur regularly. We also meet regularly at a local level with a range of local stakeholders, including community groups, NGOs and customers. Our local stakeholders play an important role in helping us to understand future potential regulatory changes. A variety of regulatory proposals that could impose mandatory GHG emissions reductions and reporting requirements continue to be considered by policy makers in Western Europe. At the same time, policymakers in Western Europe also continue to explore extended producer responsibility legislation that could place additional packaging, recycling and waste management requirements on our sector. CCEP's business model depends on the availability of its products and packages in multiple channels and locations to satisfy the needs and preferences of its customers and consumers. Laws that restrict CCEP's ability to distribute products and packaging in certain channels and locations, and laws that require increased investment in packaging recovery and recycling schemes (e.g. deposit return schemes (DRS) for beverage packaging) or those that limit CCEP's ability to design or market new packages could negatively impact CCEP's financial results. In addition, taxes or other charges imposed on the sale of certain products could increase costs or reduce consumer purchasing of CCEP's products. Many countries in Europe, including territories in which CCEP operates, are evaluating the implementation of, or increase in, such taxes. For example, Scotland has announced that it will introduce a deposit return system (DRS) for beverage packaging in the coming years and The Netherlands is considering an extension of their existing DRS to cover small sized drinks packaging. Public consultations about the introduction of new DRS for beverage packaging in England and France are also underway or planned. We support the introduction of well-managed DRS for beverage packaging and recognise the positive role that they could play in helping to drive up recycling rates.
Technology	Not relevant, explanation provided	CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which identifies and assesses all of the company's strategic risks. Technology risks in relation to climate change are not relevant at a significant scale. Instead, CCEP considers technology as more of a climate-related

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		<p>opportunity. For example, we are leading the way in using innovative new technology at our manufacturing sites where we use monitoring systems to help control our energy use. By combining production data with live information on our energy use, we use technology to enable line operators to make real-time adjustments to reduce our energy use. This technology and transparency is key to managing energy consumption and reduction at a site-level. We continue to invest in new, energy-efficient and carbon reducing technologies and look to roll-out best practices across our territories. In Germany, for example, ceramic mirrors are used in our bottle-blowing machine ovens to reduce the energy used for heating our pre-forms (from which PET plastic bottles are made). These mirrors have now been introduced to our manufacturing sites in Bilbao and Fuenmayor in Spain.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Our Scientific and Regulatory Affairs (SRA) team tracks local legal and regulatory changes at a corporate/global level. For example, through this team, CCEP was able to understand that the use of chlorates was reviewed by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and could impact EU member state legislation. This topic was tracked and closely monitored by our SRA team. Our SRA function is also responsible for tracking all legislation and will undertake the necessary actions to update our local sites and communicate what actions, if any, should be undertaken at a local level. Concern over climate change has led to legislative initiatives directed at limiting GHG emissions. The territories in which CCEP operates have in place a variety of voluntary commitments to reduce GHG emissions in which CCEP participates, including country-level targets which seek to meet the country-level goals of the Paris Climate Change Agreement. CCEP seeks to address this risk by setting Science-Based GHG reduction targets in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. Climate related legislation that, directly or indirectly, affect CCEP's production, distribution, packaging, cost of raw materials, fuel, ingredients, and water could impact CCEP's business and financial results.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>CCEP operates an Enterprise Risk Management system which aims to anticipate at a global/corporate level any risks and regulatory changes that may impact our business. We have undertaken risk analysis and have also surveyed our local facilities, sites and business units to help identify risks in relation to the marketplace. For example, CCEP may not be able to respond successfully to changes in the marketplace due to strong competition from other general and specialty beverage companies. This is increasingly becoming a climate-related risk due to growing concern of the environmental impact of large corporations, and regarding packaging and plastics, and therefore CCEP and CCEP's competitors are under increasing pressure to respond to these issues. CCEP's response to continued and increased competitor and customer consolidations and marketplace competition may result in lower than expected net pricing of its products.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which identifies and assesses all of the company's strategic risks. The reputational risks related to the risk of not responding adequately to global issues such as resource scarcity, marine litter, water scarcity and climate change are included as one of our principal risks. Concern over the issues of resource scarcity, litter, and marine litter has led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives in Western Europe which aim to increase recycling and reuse and reduce packaging waste in our territories. If CCEP is not able to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address concerns about packaging and recycling, it could result in higher costs through increased</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		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.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which identifies and assesses all of the company's strategic risks. We have undertaken risk analysis and survey our local facilities, sites, and business units to help identify impacts of acute physical risks. Increased frequency of extreme weather events linked to climate change, such as storms or flooding in CCEP's territories could have adverse impacts on CCEP's facilities, such as our manufacturing facilities, and distribution network, leading to an increased risk of business disruption. Likewise, if CCEP's suppliers of raw materials, ingredients, packaging materials, or other items are affected by adverse weather conditions or natural disasters and CCEP is unable to obtain the materials from an alternate source, CCEP's cost of sales, revenues, and ability to manufacture and distribute product could be adversely affected.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which identifies and assesses all of the company's strategic risks. We have undertaken risk analysis and survey our local facilities, sites, and business units to help identify impacts of chronic physical risks. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns may also limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials that CCEP uses to produce its products. While water is generally regarded as abundant in Europe where we operate, it is a limited resource in many parts of the world, affected by overexploitation, growing population, increasing demand for food products, increasing pollution, poor management, and the effects of climate change. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in CCEP's territories, or its supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect its ability to produce and sell its beverages and increase its costs.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which identifies and assesses all of the company's strategic risks. Upstream risks include those associated with legal and regulatory changes, as well as chronic and acute physical risks. Issues that arise will be those associated with the supply of our raw ingredients, such as the sugar beet or cane we use in our drinks, throughout our supply chain. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in CCEP's supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints. In order to help integrate these risks into our risk assessment, we use our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), and Ecovadis, an external sustainability rating company, to provide us with greater visibility on the sustainability of our suppliers and their associated risks, throughout our upstream value chain.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management Team completes an annual Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) which identifies and assesses all of the company's strategic risks. Downstream risks include those risks associated with consumer preference, market risks, and CCEP's reputation with regard to climate-related issues. For example,

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		<p>concern over the issues of resource scarcity, litter, and marine litter has led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives which aim to increase recycling and reuse and reduce packaging waste in our territories. Scotland has also announced that it will introduce a deposit return scheme (DRS) for beverage packaging in the coming years and the Netherlands is considering an extension of their existing DRS to cover small sized drinks packaging. Consultations about the possible introduction of a deposit return scheme in England and France are also underway or planned. If CCEP were not able to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address concerns about packaging and recycling, or if we were not able to meet our This is Forward targets to “collect 100% of our packaging”, it could result in 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.</p>

## C2.2d

### **(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.**

Our Enterprise Risk Management programme is essential in helping us understand the nature, scope, likelihood and impact of climate-related risks and opportunities and how to manage them. We approach risks and opportunities both from a top-down strategic view of risk at the corporate level and a bottom-up tactical view of risk at the operational level. Strategic risks are reported to our corporate Compliance and Risk Committee, which meets quarterly, chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer and made up of members of our Leadership Team (LT) and other senior leaders. The Compliance and Risk Committee reports five times a year to CCEP’s Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which monitors CCEP’s internal controls and risk management. Sub-committees at the local Business Unit level manage local operational risks and opportunities.

In 2017, our Enterprise Risk Management process identified 19 principal risks, including climate-related risks. Each risk is assigned to a Board Committee and a member of the Leadership Team. Climate Change is assigned to our Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer. Our Enterprise Risk Management function is led by the Chief Compliance Officer who reports to the General Counsel and Company Secretary. They provide support and expertise to all Business Units and functions across CCEP. The Chief Compliance Officer manages incident management, business continuity, ethics and compliance and security, and has a holistic view of CCEP’s risk management.

The Board considers the level of risk and the potential gain from an opportunity it is prepared to accept to deliver CCEP’s strategic objectives. This is documented in our internal Risk Appetite statement which describes our current and desired

levels of acceptable risk and for opportunities. Risks are broadly managed through a risk dependent control or monitor method.

Climate change, one of our 19 Principal Risks, is a chronic physical risk and can exacerbate water scarcity and deterioration of water quality. To address this, all Coca-Cola system bottlers must complete Source-Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) to identify site level water scarcity and water quality risks. This process enables us to address risks and share outcomes and potential solutions. World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data is also used to identify water-stressed sites. Based on the outcome of the SVAs, we develop Source-Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) to manage risks. Sites develop sustainability master plans to help develop carbon and water efficiency targets and investment plans. These plans are approved by the Supply Chain Leadership Team. SVAs are updated at least every 5 years unless there is a change deemed significant to warrant earlier analysis.

The use of SVAs and SWPPs as a bottom-up risk analysis tool also allows CCEP to identify the locations we can invest in water replenishment projects. This provides opportunities to engage with local regulatory and non-governmental stakeholders to identify future risks, engage in dialogue, and enhance CCEP's reputation regarding climate-related issues.

Transitional risks affecting CCEP include increased regulatory initiatives and reputation risks with increasing concern over climate change amongst customers and stakeholders. We have completed risk analysis of our local facilities, sites and business units to identify impacts of local or national regulation. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board of Directors has a top-down oversight of risk, reviewing the environmental and social risks facing CCEP, monitoring and reviewing public policy issues which could affect CCEP and managing and mitigating as necessary. Concern over resource scarcity, litter, and marine litter has led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives to increase recycling and reuse and reduce packaging waste in our territories. If CCEP is not able to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address these concerns, it could cause higher costs through packaging taxes, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence and reduced consumer acceptance.

These transitional risks present CCEP with an opportunity to respond to stakeholder concern of climate-related issues, such as packaging which forms the largest part of our value-chain carbon emissions. With The Coca-Cola Company, CCEP has set ambitious targets to collect 100% of our packaging for recycling by 2025 and to ensure that 50% of the PET we use in our packaging is recycled PET by 2025. These initiatives will help us significantly reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging and require close collaboration with local government, industry and consumers to support the right packaging recovery schemes in our markets. For example, in Great Britain and The Netherlands, we are

part of discussions on the introduction/expansion of deposit return schemes, which could be effective in encouraging the recovery of more packaging .

## **C2.3**

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**(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**

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**(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**

Transition risk

#### **Primary climate-related risk driver**

Policy and legal: Other

#### **Type of financial impact driver**

Policy and legal: Increased costs and/or reduced demand for products and services resulting from fines and judgments

#### **Company- specific description**

The territories in which CCEP operates have in place a variety of fuel and energy taxes, GHG emissions reporting requirements or voluntary emissions reduction covenants in which CCEP participates. For example, the countries and localities in which CCEP operates have set GHG emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Climate Change Agreement, as well as other targets (e.g., packaging reduction targets) which impact our value chain GHG emissions. Further laws that directly affect the resources needed, our direct fuel and energy costs or indirectly affect our distribution, packaging or raw materials costs, could result in a company-wide low-medium impact on CCEP. This is through a potential increased corporate spend on energy (currently <5% of CCEP's total operational spend) and could result in increased total operational costs. We are working to mitigate this risk through purchase of 100% renewable electricity by 2020, and through reduction in the overall amount of energy we use in the manufacturing of our products.

#### **Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Potential financial impact**

5000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Carbon taxes and regulations associated with emissions all have potential financial implications which depend on the level of the tax or the details of the regulation. Based on current energy taxation exposure in countries where CCEP operates, we estimate a risk of €5 million additional cost is possible. This is based upon a potential 15-30% tax increase to the wholesale energy price. This is not considered to represent a material cost. CCEP tracks policy developments across the EU to ensure that we understand potential impacts of changes to regulation and taxes.

**Management method**

CCEP measures and reports the GHG emissions of its business and its value chain, enabling it to publicly report over and above current regulatory requirements and fully understand the level of risk energy taxes may pose. We also manage this risk through target setting and investment plans to support those targets. Through This is Forward, our Sustainability Action Plan, we have adopted a science-based carbon reduction target for our core business operations and our value chain. One way we achieve these targets is through CAPEX investments which aim to reduce our energy use and our carbon emissions. In 2017, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre of product produced, a 16.4% reduction vs our 2010 baseline. In 2017 we purchased 87.5% of our electricity from renewable sources and we are on-track to achieve 100% in 2018. This was delivered in part through CAPEX projects such as in our Barcelona facility, which enabled the site to replace old fluorescent lighting with new LED lighting that reduced electricity consumption by 1.2M kWh per year. The new lighting system controls every lamp within our site on an individual basis, with each lamp provided with a movement sensor, lighting sensor, energy consumption meter and wireless communication system. The system allows the site to adjust lighting according to the site's work schedules, employee presence, and outside light. Projects like these represented a saving of approximately 4415 MWh of energy per year.

**Cost of management**

8500000

**Comment**

Associated internal management costs are estimated to be €8,500,000, based upon the cumulative cost of CAPEX investment in energy, carbon and water-saving projects within our operations over the past 3 years. In 2017, we invested €2

million in CAPEX projects, including energy and carbon saving projects. These investments support energy reductions and wider business benefits, supporting our vision to grow a low carbon business and helping to deliver against our science-based carbon reduction targets. As a part of CCEP's This is Forward sustainability action plan, we have set goals to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our core business by 50%, and by 35% across our entire value chain (both by 2025, against a 2010 baseline).

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### **Identifier**

Risk 2

### **Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Supply chain

### **Risk type**

Physical risk

### **Primary climate-related risk driver**

Please select

### **Type of financial impact driver**

Please select

### **Company- specific description**

Political and scientific consensus indicates that increased concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG), which can be attributed in part to the emissions generated from businesses such as CCEP's, are leading to gradual rises in global average temperatures. This is influencing global weather patterns, including precipitation patterns, and causing extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. In particular, this could impact our production sites ability to produce. We also source some our key agricultural commodities (e.g., sugar beet, citrus fruit) in some of the same regions where we operate. Decreased agricultural productivity in these regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw ingredients, such as such as sugar beet, sugar cane, juices, pulp and paper, that CCEP uses to produce its products.

### **Time horizon**

Long-term

### **Likelihood**

About as likely as not

### **Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Potential financial impact**

3500000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Water stress risks could result in restrictions on production. Financial implications are difficult to estimate, however, we estimated a water supply limitation of 1% could result in a 1% drop in production volumes, resulting in potential costs of €3.5 million. This is considered to represent a medium to high risk.

**Management method**

CCEP uses supplier pricing agreements and derivative financial instruments to manage volatility and market risk with commodities. We also manage this risk through investment in water replenishment projects, in areas which we have identified where we operate in water stress, focusing projects in areas where our key agricultural ingredients are grown. We estimate internal management costs and resources represent a collective cost of €1,543,000, based upon the amount of funding spent on water replenishment projects across CCEP over the past five years. For example, we have worked with WWF-UK and The Coca-Cola Company on water replenishment projects in East Anglia and South East England, specifically the Rivers Cray and Nar, and the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadlands river catchments. These are areas intensively used for growing sugar beet, and the rivers suffer from agricultural pollution. Our work helped farmers establish more soil-sensitive farming practices, reducing the impact on local rivers. Through these projects, we have replenished 880,300 m<sup>3</sup> of water in Great Britain in 2017.

**Cost of management**

1543000

**Comment**

We estimate internal management costs and resources represent a collective cost of €1,543,000, based upon the amount of funding spent on water replenishment projects across CCEP over the past five years. As a part of our Sustainability Action Plan “This is Forward”, we have committed to protecting the sustainability of the water sources we use for future generations, as well as replenishing 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress. These goals will be met through water replenishment projects, and engagement with local stakeholders. These projects allow us to learn more about the local ecosystems and how agricultural productivity could be impacted through changing precipitation patterns.

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**Identifier**

Risk 3

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

Direct operations

**Risk type**

Physical risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**

Please select

**Type of financial impact driver**

Please select

**Company- specific description**

In several of the countries where we operate we face issues of water scarcity and water quality challenges. Using water stress mapping through our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), and WRI Aqueduct analysis, we identified these to be areas in Flanders in Belgium, South Eastern England, South East and North of France, Spain, Germany and Portugal. In 2017, 21 of our facilities were located in areas of water stress. We used 6.4 million cubic metres of water from these areas, representing 50.6% of CCEP's total production volumes. Water scarcity and water quality issues may be exacerbated by climate change and increased demand. This could become a significant issue in the future and could directly impact our business, and the agriculture upon which our products rely. Even if temporary, a reduction in water quality or supply could raise our production costs, limit our production capacity, jeopardize our deliveries or affect the agricultural crops and ingredients that we rely on.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Potential financial impact**

3500000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Changes in precipitation patterns exacerbated by climate change could result in restrictions on our suppliers and impact our production. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, assuming mitigation measures (such as increasing production in other geographical areas) are not possible, even a 1% limit on the supply of water in areas of water scarcity could impact our production significantly, with potential costs of \$3.5 million or more. This is considered to represent a medium to high risk.

**Management method**

We take a value-chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on water-efficiency within our own operations and working hard to protect the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. We assess the

vulnerability of our source-water at each production site and have implemented Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for all our manufacturing operations in conjunction with water providers, government agencies, and community organizations. The plans help to mitigate risks by taking account of future water needs and identifying any required mitigation plans. Together with The Coca-Cola Company, we have identified risk areas within our business through our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and by using water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project. We have multiple active water replenishment programmes such as in Belgium, Spain, and Great Britain, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. In 2017, we replenished 110% of the water we used in our drinks, where it was sourced from areas of water stress. This target resets annually, with a target of 100% every year. We also invested €489,000 in water efficient technologies and continued its partnership with WWF, investing in water replenishment projects in the UK and France.

**Cost of management**

490000

**Comment**

In 2017, we invested approximately €490,000 in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water-efficient. We continued our water replenishment partnerships in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain.

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**Identifier**

Risk 4

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

Direct operations

**Risk type**

Transition risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**

Policy and legal: Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

**Type of financial impact driver**

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

**Company- specific description**

CCEP's business model depends on the availability of its various products and packages in multiple channels and locations to satisfy the needs and preferences of its customers and consumers. Laws that restrict CCEP's ability to distribute products in certain channels and locations, as well as limit certain types of packaging (e.g., single-use packaging) could negatively impact CCEP's financial results. Many countries in Europe, including territories in which CCEP operates, are evaluating an extension to producer responsibility legislation and/or the implementation of, or increase in, such taxes. Legislation of this kind

is driven by a desire to increase packaging collection and recycling rates and encourage the use of recycled materials in packaging – both of which result in a significant reduction in lifecycle carbon impact. For example, Scotland has announced that it will introduce a deposit return scheme (DRS) for beverage packaging in the coming years and the Netherlands is considering extending the existing DRS to cover small sized drinks packaging. Consultations on the introduction of deposit return schemes in England and France are also underway or planned. We support the introduction of well-managed deposit return schemes and recognise the role that such schemes can play in delivering higher collection and recycling rates.

#### **Time horizon**

Long-term

#### **Likelihood**

More likely than not

#### **Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

#### **Potential financial impact**

14000000

#### **Explanation of financial impact**

We estimate that CCEP currently makes financial contributions to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Schemes across our territories and pays packaging related taxes in excess of €140m annually. The contributions we make differ based upon the type of EPR scheme. Some markets operate household collection schemes and others manage deposit return schemes for beverage packaging. Higher packaging collection and recycling rates in our markets will require existing household collection schemes to improve their performance, requiring additional contributions from producers like CCEP. In other markets new deposit return schemes for beverage packaging could be introduced, requiring additional financial contributions from CCEP. We are modelling potential cost increases across our territories and looking at where DRS could be introduced in the future. While it is difficult to measure the financial impact of such changes, even a 10% increase in costs would amount to €14m additional cost annually.

#### **Management method**

CCEP has set ambitious targets to reduce the carbon impact of our packaging, as part of our This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan. In particular, we have committed to “collecting 100% of the packaging” we put on the market, and to ensuring that “50% of the PET we use in our plastic bottles is recycled PET” by 2025. We are currently evaluating the potential cost of further collection and recycling schemes in the markets where we operate, and are working with policy makers in many of our local markets on the potential introduction of deposit return schemes for beverage packaging. We are also dedicating significant financial resource to support the market for recycled PET by doubling the amount of recycled PET we purchase. This will enable us to meet our target to ensure that by 2025, at least 50% of the PET we use in our plastic bottles is recycled

PET. We estimate the cost of managing these initiatives as €10 million annually – this is based upon the current rPET price premium.

**Cost of management**

10000000

**Comment**

We estimate the cost of management as €10 million annually, based upon the current rPET price premium.

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**Identifier**

Risk 5

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

Direct operations

**Risk type**

Transition risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**

Reputation: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

**Type of financial impact driver**

Reputation: Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

**Company- specific description**

Although we believe our investments in sustainability will provide long-term financial and reputational benefits, there is a risk that we may not achieve our desired returns and therefore harm our reputation by failing to meet our objectives. Additionally, adverse publicity surrounding health and wellness concerns, water usage, packaging recovery and the environmental impact of products could negatively affect CCEP's overall reputation and its products' acceptance by its customers and consumers, even when the publicity results from actions occurring outside of CCEP's territory or control. Through research with 12,000 consumers completed with The Coca-Cola Company to develop our This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan, we know that our commitments to "purchase 100% of our electricity from renewable sources", and to ensure that "100% of our packaging is fully recyclable" are two of the factors that are rated most highly with consumers. If CCEP were to fail to meet these commitments consumer purchase intent could decrease, resulting in a decrease in revenue.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Unlikely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Potential financial impact**

11100000

**Explanation of financial impact**

A loss of stakeholder support due to inaction on climate change is likely to have an impact on our corporate reputation. Coca-Cola is one of the world's most valuable brands, and CCEP had a revenue of 11.1bn in 2017. Any decrease in perceived reputational value of our category or our brands could reduce consumer purchase intent. If we assume a 1-1 relationship between decrease in corporate/brand reputation and revenue, a decrease in 1% of brand reputation could result in a reduction in annual revenue of approximately 11 M. Our "This is Forward" Sustainability Action Plan targets, investment in climate change and carbon reduction measures, and ongoing stakeholder engagement are targeted at minimizing this risk, which we consider to potentially have a medium-high impact.

**Management method**

CCEP works closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the issues that we face as a business and as a society. This is Forward was developed following extensive consultation with over 100 of our key stakeholders – including governments, NGOs, customers, suppliers, as well as 12,000 consumers and more than 1,000 of our own employees. Across our territories, we spent approximately 1.5 M on stakeholder engagement activities in 2017, including discussions with stakeholders which informed, and followed the launch of our This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan. For example, in the Netherlands during 2017, we hosted over 60 stakeholder roundtable conversations on sustainability over a month long period, across three different cities. These discussions, called "Open", were held in order to have an open dialogue with stakeholders about our business, growth strategy, and our new sustainability plans. Over four weeks, we held discussions with over 200 stakeholders, 400 customers, and 170 colleagues about packaging, climate change and community. These open conversations generated new ideas and provided significant inspiration for our senior management team which hosted each session.

**Cost of management**

1500000

**Comment**

In 2017, we have spent approximately 1.5 M on stakeholder engagement activities in 2017, including discussions with stakeholders which informed, our This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan; as well as follow up discussions with stakeholders across our territories.

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**C2.4**

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**(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**

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**(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**

Energy source

### **Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

### **Type of financial impact driver**

Reduced exposure to GHG emissions and therefore less sensitivity to changes in cost of carbon

### **Company- specific description**

Carbon and energy taxes and regulations associated with emissions have the potential to increase energy and management costs in our operations and within our supply chain and we estimate (in countries where CCEP operates) current energy taxation exposure to be in the range between 15-30% of wholesale energy costs. These costs therefore provide an incentive to reduce energy consumption (thereby also resulting in monetary savings), benefit from being an early adopter of energy efficient technology and renewable energy and reduce potential tax impacts. Being an earlier adopter of these new technologies is likely to bring competitive benefits to CCEP and reduce vulnerability to changes in energy prices and energy/fuel or carbon taxes.

### **Time horizon**

Long-term

### **Likelihood**

Likely

### **Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

### **Potential financial impact**

25500000

### **Explanation of financial impact**

Energy spend directly impacts costs within our manufacturing operations and that of our suppliers. Through our continued investment in energy and carbon reductions within our manufacturing operations we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre of product produced, a 16.4 percent reduction versus our 2010 baseline. Furthermore, our energy efficiency investments in our manufacturing operations have helped reduce our Scope 1 and 2 market-based carbon emissions within our own core operations by 45.3% between 2017 and 2010, with a 4.1% reduction since 2016. Our legacy bottlers (i.e. the three companies that came together to form CCEP) had long-standing programs to pursue energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures in relation to manufacturing operations, transportation and distribution; logistics and packaging. Over eight years, we estimate that these programs helped us to achieve a cumulative cost avoidance of at least €25.5 million per year.

### **Strategy to realize opportunity**

To capitalize on this opportunity, we are focusing on improving our energy use ratio – the amount of energy it takes to produce one litre of product. This helps us to reduce the carbon impact of our manufacturing and reduce costs. In 2017, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre, a 16.4 percent reduction versus our 2010 baseline. In the majority of our manufacturing operations, we use monitoring systems to help control our energy use. By combining production data with live information on our energy use, our line operators are able to make real-time adjustments to reduce our energy use. In 2017, we have also made investments to roll out energy reduction measures for our bottle blowing equipment, invest in LED lighting, and introduce more carbon efficient packer ovens. For example, in our Edmonton site in Great Britain, we have installed a new system designed to recover heat from the plant's air compressors and use it for other applications such as sugar dissolving and domestic heating. This new technology has led to a 10% reduction in gas use at the plant.

### **Cost to realize opportunity**

2000000

### **Comment**

Projects are evaluated on an individual basis for their opportunity benefits and cost effectiveness in line with our investment thresholds. In 2017, we invested €2 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies driving energy and fuel efficiencies with our operations.

---

### **Identifier**

Opp2

### **Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Please select

**Type of financial impact driver**

Please select

**Company- specific description**

Water scarcity presents opportunities for CCEP to invest in sustainable water operations throughout our value chain and differentiate ourselves from competitors through improved resource efficiency. CCEP is better suited to take advantage of this opportunity due to the programs and management methods we have in place. This enables us to reduce the water needed to produce each litre of product and therefore increases our production capacity. Being an early adopter of such technologies allows us to identify opportunities to improve water efficiency and allows us to mitigate potential risks ahead of time and maximize reductions of input costs.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Potential financial impact**

3500000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Identifying water efficiency opportunities within our manufacturing plants and the investments we make in technologies to reduce water usage, allows us to mitigate potential risks and reduce input costs. Furthermore, our improvements in water efficiency have reduced our exposure to potential limits on water supply in the future. Based on even a 1% limit on water supply in areas of water scarcity, these measures help to protect CCEP against impacts to our production with potential losses of €3.5million or more.

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

At CCEP, water is the main ingredient in all our products. Water consumption and scarcity has been assessed throughout our value chain. This has enabled us to identify opportunities within our own operations and our suppliers' operations. We have in place a programme to assess and manage the vulnerability of our source-water at each production site and have now implemented Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for all our manufacturing operations in conjunction with water

providers, government agencies, and community organizations. We have assessed water scarcity risks through our product and value chain water footprint. Together with The Coca-Cola Company, we have identified such areas within our business through our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and by using water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

2000000

**Comment**

In 2017, we invested approximately €490,000 in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water-efficient. We also continued our water replenishment partnerships in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, investing 1,543,000 over the past five years . In total, this is approximately €2M in investment. In 2017, this enabled us to replenish an amount of water equivalent to 110% of the water used in the production of our products, where it was sourced from areas of water stress. In our sustainability action plan "This is Forward", we have set an annual target to replenish 100% of water sourced from water stress areas. We have also reduced the amount of water we use to make one litre of product by 11.78% since 2010, with a target of 20% by 2025.

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**Identifier**

Opp3

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Please select

**Type of financial impact driver**

Please select

**Company- specific description**

Our packaging plays an essential role in maintaining the quality of our drinks and ensuring they reach our customers and consumers safely. But the glass, aluminum, paper and plastic that we use depends on natural resources and accounts for approximately 39 percent of the carbon emissions in our value chain. Once used, our packaging is not always collected or recycled and in some of our markets too often ends up in landfill, being incinerated, or littering our streets, rivers or oceans. Having listened to our stakeholder expectations, we have reviewed our packaging targets, setting a goal to "collect 100% of our packaging" by 2025. We have also set goals to ensure that "50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from

recycled PET” by 2025. We support a circular economy and aim to use as little packaging material as possible, while also using recycled and renewable materials. By continuing to work on packaging collection and recycling we can realize the opportunity of helping to reduce litter and drive up packaging collection and recycling rates. Our increased use of recycled and renewable materials will also help to reduce our reliance on finite virgin resources and reduce the price premium on recycled content. In addition, we expect that packaging with higher recycled content or new innovative types of packaging will appeal to future consumers.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Potential financial impact**

7500000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Cost mitigation and competitive advantage could be gained through resource savings. Waste minimization could provide financial benefits – enabling CCEP to use fewer materials, reduce waste, and increase availability and lower costs of recycled materials. Through investment in Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes, to encourage the recovery of 100% of our packaging, additional high quality packaging can be recovered across our territories. As the volume of higher quality recycled content increases, there is a potential opportunity that the current higher price of recycled content could be offset. We have therefore estimated a potential cost avoidance of 7.5 M based upon a 1% cost avoidance of total spend on packaging.

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

CCEP has set ambitious targets to reduce the carbon impact of our packaging, as part of our This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan. In particular, we have committed to “collecting 100% of the packaging” we put on the market, and to ensuring that “50% of the PET we use in our plastic bottles is recycled PET” by 2025. We are currently evaluating the potential cost of further collection and recycling schemes in the markets where we operate, and are working with policy makers in many of our local markets on the potential introduction of deposit return schemes for beverage packaging.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

10000000

**Comment**

We estimate the cost of management as €10 million annually, based upon the current rPET price premium.

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**Identifier**

Opp4

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resilience

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Please select

**Type of financial impact driver**

Please select

**Company- specific description**

Coca-Cola European Partners is part of the global Coca-Cola system. The brand and reputation of our business is a significant factor in driving sales of our product. Our programs to address climate change and reduce the carbon impact of our packaging, our manufacturing and our cold drinks equipment are visible ways in which we can show customers and consumers that we are reducing our climate impacts and addressing the likely impacts of climate change. This is expected to drive demand for our products, as our customers and consumers place a growing emphasis on factoring in sustainability considerations in purchasing decisions.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Potential financial impact**

11000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Enhanced reputation for leadership on sustainability and climate change offers financial benefits for CCEP through increased consumer loyalty, enhanced stakeholder engagement, customer relationships and employee engagement. Our sustainability and climate-related initiatives (including use of energy efficient cold drinks equipment, and recycled PET and PlantBottle® packaging) and our customers' promotions of our sustainability and climate-related efforts, drives CCEP's reputation and brands. This offers CCEP financial benefits across 100% of our revenue. Because we have embedded carbon reduction efforts in our production processes and wider value chain, when a consumer chooses to purchase our products they are

directly avoiding or reducing GHG emissions compared to other similar products. While it is difficult to estimate the direct financial impact this has on our business, even a 1% increase in sales attributed to such efforts could increase revenue by €11m, based on 2017 revenue.

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

At CCEP we are committed to transparency and work closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the issues we face as a business and as a society. We do this through memberships of industry associations such as the EU Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change and UNESDA (the European soft drinks industry association). We also participate in multi-stakeholder initiatives, and local engagement with stakeholders in local communities. When developing our sustainability plan “This is Forward”, we sought the opinion of a wide range of stakeholders, incorporating their views. We regularly publicly communicate our sustainability and climate-related actions and regularly engage with our customers and suppliers on climate-related topics. For example, in Spain in 2017 we launched a “Sustainable Terraces” initiative, which provides hotel, restaurant and café customers in Spain with sustainable, low-carbon furniture for outdoor terraces, made from 100% recyclable materials. The furniture is fitted with RFID chips, allowing consumers to use their phones to learn about the sustainability and low carbon credentials behind the furniture. In 2017, we reached 2,500 customers through the initiative, and we plan to supply an additional 4,300 customers in 2018. We seek to communicate our progress on sustainability and climate change widely at both EU and national levels through our Stakeholder Progress Report and related disclosures, our company websites and other social media.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

1000000

**Comment**

Internal management costs and resources needed to manage these programs represent a collective cost of less than €1 million. Sustainability related marketing activities are included within our local market budgets. Costs associated with such marketing activities are included within our company’s market budget. We receive \$25 million annually from The Coca-Cola Company to support the execution of commercial strategies focused on capturing growth opportunities.

**C2.5**

**(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.**

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	Climate change can lead to extreme weather events and changes in mean average temperatures on a seasonal and annual basis. This has the potential to significantly impact our sales, which are influenced by weather conditions in the markets in which we operate. Colder or wetter weather - or extreme weather events (including flooding or extreme heat)

	Impact	Description
		<p>- during the summer months may have a negative impact on demand for our products and services. We consider that the potential overall could be medium-high, as changes in physical climate parameters could impact our full range of products (and therefore revenue) in both the short and long term. Even a 1% decrease in revenue due to severe weather impacts on sales in our territories, would have a negative financial impact of €11M over the course of a year. For example, in Q3 2017 our quarterly earnings statement referred to the fact that CCEP's revenue in France was down 6.5 percent, as revenue per unit case growth was not enough to offset a decline in volume, driven by unfavorable weather and lower promotional activity versus prior year. CCEP works to adapt products and services to address the potential future impacts of climate change. This includes setting forward looking science-based carbon reduction targets for our core business operations. To meet our target to reduce the "carbon footprint of our core business operations by 50%" we are working to reduce carbon emissions across our manufacturing, cold drink equipment, and distribution. Reducing the impact of our cold drinks equipment, which makes up 20% of our value chain carbon footprint, can make a significant difference. One of our key priorities in 2017 was to review the most energy-efficient coolers across our territories and harmonise our plans in order to only select and purchase the most energy efficient models. Through these programmes, we have reduced the carbon emissions of our cold drinks equipment fleet in absolute terms by 48.3% since 2010 – and we have achieved this despite adding a further 13,000 units to the fleet.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted	<p>Anticipated changes in physical climate parameters, such as extreme weather or precipitation patterns could have a significant impact on our entire value chain. Climate change can have a significant impact on water quality, water scarcity and agricultural productivity, all critical to our value chain, and particularly to the agricultural ingredients (e.g. sugar beet) we rely on as raw materials. Extreme weather conditions could also disrupt our manufacturing and distribution network, whilst decreased agricultural productivity with changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of raw materials, such as sugar, pulp and paper, and orange or other citrus juices. Sugar beet/sugar cane is a key ingredient in many of our products (63% of sales volume is dependent on products like Coca-Cola classic which contain sugar). Any impact in sugar supply due to decreased agricultural productivity could have a potentially "high impact" on this proportion of our revenue. Pulp and paper accounts for 10% of our total packaging footprint and is used for labels and secondary packaging. Climate-related impacts on the supply of pulp and paper, is considered "low impact". As we transition to become a total beverage company with a wide range of soft drinks, a greater percentage of our products will contain juice. Currently, products which contain orange/citrus juice represent 11.3% of our sales volume, and climate-related impacts on the supply of orange/citrus juice is judged as "medium impact". Whilst we have not yet experienced any direct impacts, we anticipate the need to mitigate against future impacts by introducing a comprehensive climate-focused sustainability strategy. This includes a target to "source 100% of our raw materials and ingredients sustainably" by 2020. We track this through compliance with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles which includes a section on climate-friendly agriculture. We also work with farmers on our water replenishment projects to reduce their environmental impact. For example, work with the Jaume I University of Castellón, on a Sustainable Citrus Project, a multi-stakeholder initiative to embed improved fertilisation and irrigation techniques among the citrus-farming community in Valencia, Spain. The initiative involves ~ 25 farmers and is expected to save ~ 77 million litres of water a year.</p>

	Impact	Description
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted	<p>Our water and climate related risks have informed our drive to adapt and mitigate how we operate and our packaging. Our packaging is essential in maintaining the quality and safety of our drinks. It is also the biggest contributor to our value chain carbon footprint (39%). We place significant emphasis on adapting our approach to packaging focusing on reducing the carbon impact of the packaging we use. This includes increasing the packaging collected and recycled which significantly reduces the carbon impact of our packs. Although the majority of our bottles and cans are fully recyclable, they are not always recycled across our territories and can end up as litter or marine litter. Concern over resource scarcity, litter and marine litter have led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives aiming to increase recycling and reuse and reduce packaging waste in our territories. We have set targets to collect 100% of our packaging, ensuring 100% of our packaging is recyclable and 50% of the PET we use in our bottles is recycled plastic (rPET). In 2017, 96.6% of our packaging was recyclable and 24.6% of the PET used in our plastic bottles was rPET. We continue to reduce the amount of packaging we use via light-weighting initiatives, through which we saved 2,385 tonnes of packaging material and 5,525 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2017. CCEP is adapting our services and products to address potential impacts of climate change and have targets to innovate in sustainable packaging – exploring new ways to use renewable materials, reduce packaging waste and smart ways to bring our products to market. We are piloting business models utilizing refillable packaging and next-generation fountain dispense technology. We are undertaking initial trials to improving understanding of consumer behaviour and attitude towards refillable drink packaging. In September 2017, we installed seven Freestyle smart fountain dispensers at the University of Reading, England. Throughout 2017/18, staff and students were able to purchase reusable bottles with RFID chips pre-paying for a term's worth of drinks. They could use the machines to refill bottles as they wish choosing from over 100 drinks. More than 2,300 reusable bottles were sold during the trial and we are now looking at the potential of this kind of technology elsewhere.</p>
Investment in R&D	Not impacted	<p>Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) is one of the world's largest independent bottlers of Coca-Cola products. We manufacture and distribute products designed, innovated and reformulated by The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) as well as other brand-owning companies. As such, we do not have an R&amp;D function, but instead commercialise, distribute and service these new products and technology, invented, in particular, by The Coca-Cola Company's R&amp;D function. As a result, we have no direct increase or decrease in investment in R and D due to climate-related risks or opportunities. However, in order to deliver our targets to reduce carbon emissions across our entire value chain, we work together with suppliers, customers, and external stakeholders; to develop key innovation partnership initiatives. One example is the work we have done with The Coca-Cola Company, our suppliers and other technology partners to develop and purchase innovative cold drinks equipment, such as the trial of internet-connected energy-management systems which were integrated into 500 of our coolers in 2017. Through this technology, coolers are linked to the internet and data from each machine is captured centrally, allowing us to track the location and performance of each piece of equipment, including door-openings and energy usage.</p>
Operations	Impacted	<p>In a number of our territories CCEP's operations have already been impacted by climate-related risks – this includes extreme weather-related flooding at our Sidcup factory in London. An increase in extreme weather such as storms or floods could further impact our manufacturing sites and our distribution network, which relies on Europe's road transportation network. Whilst it is difficult to accurately estimate the financial impact of any climate related disruption to our manufacturing operations, even a 1% decline in production volume or distribution over this period, would have a</p>

	Impact	Description
		€3.5M cost impact, which we evaluate as a low-medium impact. We work to adapt to, and mitigate these climate-related business impacts by setting science-based carbon reduction targets across our core business operations, and through our membership of RE100, where we have pledged to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020. To achieve our carbon reduction targets, we continue to invest in energy reduction initiatives across our manufacturing, cold drinks equipment and transportation. In 2017, we invested €3.7 million in energy and carbon reduction projects, including the installation of advanced energy management and monitoring systems at our manufacturing sites.
Other, please specify	Please select	

## C2.6

### (C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	Concern over the climate related impact of our packaging – and the associated issue of resource scarcity, litter, and marine litter - has led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives which aim to increase recycling and reuse and reduce beverage packaging waste in our territories. CCEP's business model and revenues depends on the availability of its various products and packages in multiple channels and locations to satisfy the needs and preferences of its customers and consumers. Laws that restrict CCEP's ability to distribute products in certain channels and locations, as well as efforts to extend producer responsibility regulations or introduce deposit return schemes for beverage packaging have the potential to impact CCEP's revenues. Policy initiatives which limit CCEP's ability to design new packages or use certain packages (e.g. single use packaging), could also negatively impact CCEP's revenues and financial results. In addition, taxes or other charges imposed on the sale of certain packaging types could increase our costs or cause consumers to purchase fewer of CCEP's products, resulting in a decrease in potential revenues. If this were the case, even a 1% reduction in revenue could have a medium impact of €11M, based upon 2017 revenues. CCEP is actively modelling the impact of these potential changes and we have integrated this into our financial planning processes. Many countries in Western Europe, including territories in which CCEP operates, are evaluating the implementation of, or increase in packaging related taxation or the extension of producer responsibility legislation. For example, Scotland has announced that it will introduce a deposit return scheme (DRS) for beverage packaging in the coming years and the Netherlands is considering extending its existing DRS to include small sized drinks packaging. Consultations on the potential introduction of DRS in England and France are also underway or planned. CCEP is undertaking modelling of all such possibilities and we are integrating this into our financial planning processes.
Operating costs	Impacted	The territories in which CCEP operates have in place a variety of fuel and energy taxes, GHG emissions reporting requirements and voluntary emissions reduction covenants in which CCEP participates. Current energy taxation exposure is estimated to be in the range of between 15-30% of wholesale energy costs. Further laws that directly

	Relevance	Description
		<p>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, by increasing our operating costs. Potential increases in operating costs as a result of energy taxation or increased energy prices are modeled by CCEP's Procurement function and are included in our financial planning processes. These potential cost increases also provide an incentive to reduce energy consumption and provide the benefit of being an early adopter of energy efficient technology. Any reduction in energy use also results in a monetary savings for CCEP. Being an earlier adopter of these new technologies is likely to bring competitive benefits to CCEP and reduce any vulnerability we may face to changes in energy prices and energy/fuel or carbon taxes.</p>
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted	<p>CCEP's ambitious carbon reduction targets will be delivered through a variety of initiatives to drive energy and water efficiency, use renewable electricity and low-carbon technologies at our manufacturing sites, and reduce the energy use of our cold drink equipment. CCEP has also set new climate related packaging targets to ensure that "at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from recycled plastic", and to ensure that "100% of our packaging is recyclable or reusable", We have also set a goal to "collect 100% of our packaging" by 2025. Commitments to reduce GHG will necessitate CCEP's ongoing capital investment in technologies that improve the energy efficiency of our operations and reduce the climate related impact of our packaging, cold drinks equipment and transportation networks. In general, the cost of these types of investments is greater than investments in less energy efficient technologies, and the period of financial return is often longer. Although CCEP believes these investments will provide long-term benefits, there is a risk that CCEP may not achieve its desired returns. In 2017, CCEP invested €3.73 million on CAPEX projects to improve water and energy efficiency and reduce our carbon footprint. We have also dedicated our spend on electricity towards renewable electricity, enabling us to make significant progress towards our target of purchasing 100% renewable electricity by 2020. Each year we develop a capital investment plan which includes climate-related investments. For example, we have invested in projects advanced energy management and monitoring systems, which allow real-time adjustments to be made by our line operators to reduce energy consumption. Investments of this kind have helped us to reduce our energy usage and improve our energy use ratio. In 2017, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre of product produced, a 16.4% reduction versus our 2010 baseline.</p>
Acquisitions and divestments	Impacted	<p>CCEP did not make any acquisitions or divestments in 2017, however if there were to be any future acquisitions or divestments, climate related risks and opportunities would be taken into account as part of our Enterprise Risk Management process. This would include ensuring that any new sites associated with an acquisition have completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment; and an assessment of capital investment required to ensure that sites could implement energy efficient technologies.</p>
Access to capital	Not yet impacted	<p>CCEP is subject to interest rate risk, and changes in CCEP's debt rating could have a material adverse effect on interest costs and debt financing sources. CCEP's debt rating can be materially influenced by factors, including its financial performance, acquisitions, and investment decisions (including those to address climate-related risks), as well as capital management activities of The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and/or changes in the debt rating of TCCC.</p>

	Relevance	Description
Assets	Impacted	At CCEP, we factor the current and future value of our assets – and any climate related impacts – into our financial planning processes. For example, we have been assessing the climate related impact of our vehicle fleet, which includes car, trucks and vans. We monitor fuel consumption and associated fleet emissions in all of our territories and we are currently developing a long-range plan to support a transition to low-emission vehicles, starting with electric vehicles. As part of this strategy, our business unit in Norway has recently taken delivery of 100+ fully electric zero-emission vehicles.
Liabilities	Impacted	CCEP continually reviews its liabilities including tax legislation, regulations, court rulings, related interpretations, and tax accounting standards in countries in which CCEP operates. This includes climate related liabilities and voluntary climate related covenants and agreements that have been agreed through local trade associations or industry groups. This includes, for example, CCEP's commitment to reduce its carbon emissions in Sweden as part of an industrywide agreement, known as the Haga Initiative.
Other	Please select	

### C3. Business Strategy

#### C3.1

**(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

#### C3.1a

**(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?**

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

**C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b)**

**(C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.**

Yes

#### C3.1c

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**(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.**

CCEP is the world's largest Coca-Cola bottler. We place sustainability and climate related concerns at the heart of our business strategy. Our new "This is Forward" sustainability action plan outlines our new sustainability and climate-related targets and was built as a result of extensive consultation with external stakeholders. Our strategy includes absolute and intensity related carbon reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative. We are committed to achieving a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across our core business operations by 2025, and a 35% reduction per "drink in your hand", across our entire value chain by 2025, both from a 2010 baseline year.

We have also integrated the purchasing of renewable electricity as a core part of our business strategy. We are members of the RE100 initiative and have committed to purchasing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2020. In 2017, 87.5% of the electricity we purchased came from renewable sources – and we are on track to reach 100% during 2018. We are reviewing options to include a price on carbon into our short and long-term business planning and decision making. The aspects of climate change that will most greatly influence our business strategy include the climate impact of our packaging, GHG emissions related to our manufacturing operations and the climate related impacts on the agricultural ingredients we use in our products. Changes in physical parameters due to climate change stand to impact our sourcing and water use, changes in regulations can impact our operational costs and reputational drivers can alter customer demand for our products.

**SHORT TERM CHANGES:** CCEP has developed ways to measure and forecast carbon across its value chain by comprehensively mapping carbon emissions across each segment of our value chain. Following the launch of "This is Forward", we are developing country-specific sustainability roadmaps to include the carbon, energy and water saving initiatives and programmes we plan to initiate until 2025. Our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) - which are aligned to those of The Coca-Cola Company - allow us to embed sustainability, ethics and human rights into our supply chain. In 2017, 80% of our spending with our direct suppliers was covered by our SGPs and SAGPs, and we will make sure 100% of our main agricultural ingredients and raw materials come from a sustainable source by 2020. 99.9% of our production volume is covered by environmental management verified to ISO14001. These measures have helped us to reduce carbon emissions and report positive progress against our "This is Forward" targets and goals.

**LONG TERM CHANGES:** Packaging is the largest source of carbon emissions in our value chain, accounting for 39% of total value chain emissions. To reduce these emissions, we have focused on efforts to lightweight our packaging, improve the supply of packaging made from renewable or recycled material, and on efforts enhance the collection of beverage packaging

for recycling. We support the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 12, ensuring sustainable consumption by helping to substantially reduce waste generation through waste reduction, recycling and reuse. We support the development of a circular economy and aim to use as little packaging material as possible, while also using recycled and renewable materials. We recognize that climate change is one of the most serious and complex challenges facing the world. At CCEP, we believe that urgent action must be taken to tackle the issue. We support UN Sustainable Development Goal 13, and are committed to playing our part in global efforts to tackle climate change, in line with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. Since 2010, we have reduced the carbon footprint of our core business operations by 45.3%, and our carbon footprint across our value chain by 28.3%. We have invested in alternative and renewable energy to secure a long-term sustainable supply of energy and have integrated sustainable sourcing of energy and electricity into our procurement processes. As a result, 87.5% of the electricity we purchased in 2017 came from renewable sources. We are aiming to switch the remainder of our purchased electricity contracts to renewable sources by 2020.

**STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE:** Our value chain engagement and carbon reduction progress has led to external recognition, helping us to build industry leadership and enhanced stakeholder reputation in energy and climate change. For example, in 2017, CCEP was listed as a member to the Dow Jones Sustainability World and European Indices. Our approach has opened new business opportunities, such as working with customers on in-store recycling activations and consumer engagement. For example, in 2017 we launched the Sustainable Terraces initiative in Spain, which provides customers with sustainable, low-carbon furniture for outdoor terraces made from 100% recyclable materials. The furniture is fitted with RFID chips, allowing consumers to use their phones to learn about the sustainability credentials of the furniture. In 2017, we reached 2,500 customers through the initiative, and we plan to supply an additional 4,300 customers in 2018.

**SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS DECISIONS :** CCEP takes a value chain approach towards managing its carbon emissions and has invested in opportunities across our value chain to reduce our carbon impact. In 2017 we invested €3.73 million in energy, water and carbon-saving technologies and €17 million in energy efficient production lines and equipment. These investments have helped to reduce the energy use ratio of our products by 16.4 percent against our 2010 baseline. By working in collaboration with customers and our third-party haulers, focusing on network optimisation to reduce distances driven and through alternative fuels, we have reduced the carbon footprint of our transport operations by 19.9% since 2010.

We have made a number of substantial business decision related to climate change – including a decision to invest in using recycled and renewable materials, which can significantly reduce the carbon impact of our packaging. We have also focused heavily on investing in making our Cold Drinks Equipment fleet (over one million units) more energy efficient. We have done so by fitting LED lighting and energy management systems, a standard and by retrofitting such technology to a significant percentage of our fleet. We have also installed doors to large open front units (thus achieving significant energy efficiency

gains) and have a proactive programme to remove any remaining open fronted units from the market, replacing them with more energy efficient closed-door units. These energy saving programmes have reduced the total energy consumption of our Cold Drinks Equipment fleet by 39% since 2010, saving over 1.3 million MWh.

## **C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e**

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### **(C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e) Disclose details of your organization's low-carbon transition plan.**

CCEP has been a sector leader in addressing climate change, having always followed a value chain approach to climate change, taking a leading role in driving the transition to a low-carbon economy. In 2017, CCEP updated its low-carbon transition strategies and plans by launching the "This is Forward" sustainability strategy.

We have set targets to complement a low-carbon transition throughout our value chain: from sourcing our ingredients, to the point of sale to our consumers. Our GHG emissions targets, which have been validated as aligned to the needs of climate science, are to cut the greenhouse gas emissions of our core business operations by 50% by 2025; and to reduce the carbon emissions across our value chain (per drink in your hand (DIYH)) by 35% by 2025 (both vs a 2010 baseline.) We will also purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020, and ensure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from recycled plastic (rPET). We will ensure 100% of our main ingredients and raw materials come from sustainable sources by 2020, through asking our suppliers to comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs).

CCEP has identified two major areas of our business model to evolve as a part of our low-carbon transition plan, which allow us to further our progress against the targets established by our "This is Forward" sustainability strategy in both our core business and our value chain:

#### 1) Low-carbon products

In 2009, The Coca-Cola system introduced PlantBottle®, to market with over 40 billion bottles produced worldwide. PlantBottle is the first fully recyclable PET plastic beverage bottle made partially from plant. This packaging developed by The Coca-Cola Company is a type of PET plastic that is derived from sugar cane and molasses. It looks, functions and recycles like traditional PET plastic, but does so with a lighter carbon footprint. It is partially made from renewable biomass instead of petrochemicals. Because the carbon in the renewable biomass is derived from CO<sub>2</sub>e that is removed from the atmosphere, customers that sell our products packaged with Plantbottle® are avoiding emissions from packaging that otherwise is manufactured with non-renewable petroleum-based PET.

As a part of our low-carbon transition plan, we will expand the range of products using Plantbottle® contributing to our commitment to lead the way in pioneering sustainable packaging. In 2017, 7.2% of our PET bottles were PlantBottle®, used primarily in Smartwater and Honest Tea, as well as for 500ml Coca-Cola PET bottles in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. We also use PlantBottle™ in our ViO Still and Medium waters and ViO Bio Limonade in Germany and Bonaqua in Sweden.

## 2) Capital expenditure

With the advent of low and zero-emission vehicles and increasing regulation on the use of petrol and diesel vehicles, CCEP is taking steps to integrate electric vehicles into its value chain, helping to reduce the carbon emissions of our core business operations (Scope 1). For example, in 2017 in Norway, we continued to invest in trialing low-carbon electric cars for our fleet. The trial involved installing charging points on half of the total parking spaces available at our Norwegian headquarters. The installation of 150 new charging points anticipates a continued increase in the number of electric cars within our fleet. In addition, at our Norwegian headquarters in Oslo in 2018, we are purchasing 100 new fully electric cars for our field sales colleagues to use when visiting our customers. The impact of introducing these measures is anticipated to increase with future further rollout of electric vehicles and related infrastructure.

We are also leading the way in the transition to HFC-free cold drinks equipment. In 2017, 100% of our cooler purchases (approximately 125,000 units in 2017) were HFC-free. We are driving the industry to make the transition to HFC-Free for all vending and fountain machines, aiming for all of our cold drinks equipment purchases to be HFC-Free by 2019. We have also focused on making the one million units of Cold Drinks Equipment we have more energy efficient by installing LED lighting and energy management systems on the equipment we already have. All new cooler purchases over a certain size already have these energy saving devices as a standard feature. In previous years, we have installed doors to large open front units, and now are proactively removing these machines from trade, replacing them with more energy efficient closed-door units. These energy saving programmes have reduced our total energy consumption across our Cold Drinks Equipment fleet by 39% since 2010, saving over 1.3 million MWh.

## C3.1g

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### (C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

CCEP are in the process of developing an enhanced approach to climate scenario analysis which will assess physical and transitional risks across our entire value chain. The enhanced approach will use both quantitative and qualitative techniques, including input from stakeholders across the business and supply chain, as well as from The Coca-Cola Company, and will be embedded into existing risk management processes to ensure climate-related risk is considered at a strategic level on this basis going forward. The analysis will be carried out company-wide, at both a country and site level,

across both operations and the value chain. In order to best align the analysis to our new This is Forward sustainability action plan, the analysis will align with our 2025 target date. The analysis will also look at a longer-range point beyond this, potentially 2035, which will cover the period of time where the greater impacts of climate change are likely to be felt by CCEP. We plan to use the target 2oC (IPPC RCP 4.5 range 1.7oC to 3.2oC) scenario, and BAU 3.6oC (IPPC RCP 8.5 range 3.2oC to 5.4oC scenario in our approach. We plan to begin this work in Q4 2018, and plan to be able to disclose the outcomes in our 2019 reporting cycle, including in our 2019 Stakeholder Progress Report and CDP assessment.

CCEP's planned approach to climate-related scenario analysis will expand upon our current process of local-level scenario analysis of water risk at our manufacturing sites in using Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data, and our enterprise-wide Risk Management processes. Physical risks are assessed quantitatively by analysing the availability of sufficient quantity and quality of water at a local level through our SVAs and Aqueduct, considering both chronic and acute impacts. The approach used includes conceptual hydrological modelling of the watershed and groundwater. Transitional risks are assessed qualitatively by analysing regulatory and tariff changes at a local level, using our SVAs and at a corporate level through our enterprise-wide Risk Management process. SVA analysis is conducted every 5 years, or more frequently if there are any significant changes in the water basin or our operations. This timeframe is suitable as it sits within our long term horizon, but allows for more frequent analysis if required. The results have allowed us to identify scenarios in which future water scarcity could result in legislation change. Using our SVAs and WRI's Aqueduct, CCEP identified 21 sites of water stress in 2017 where our manufacturing facilities operate, including in the Thames and Anglian River basins in Great Britain, the Norte, Prineo Oriental, and Jucar River basins in Spain, and the Rhine and Danube River basins in Germany. We use the results of this scenario analysis to inform our business strategy through the development of Source Water Protection Plans that take account of future water needs specific to the area, whether to the local community, the local ecosystems, or our manufacturing operations, and identify any required mitigation plans. Our SVAs and the WRI Aqueduct geospatial data both allow CCEP to identify sites of high water stress and prioritise these in the first instance when building SWPPs.

## **C4. Targets and performance**

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### **C4.1**

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

#### **C4.1a**

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Scope**

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

**% emissions in Scope**

35.6

**% reduction from base year**

50

**Base year**

2010

**Start year**

2017

**Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

2484577

**Target year**

2025

**Is this a science-based target?**

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

**% achieved (emissions)**

45.3

**Target status**

Underway

**Please explain**

Our absolute carbon emissions target, which has been approved by the SBTi as in line with the needs of climate science, is to cut greenhouse gas emissions from our core business (manufacturing, cold drink equipment, and distribution activities) by 50% by 2025, vs a 2010 baseline. This target measures the absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in core business operations since 2010 (%). The percentage of emissions in scope in the above table relates to the overall percentage of emissions aligned to the target. The target represents all of CCEP's scope 1+2 emissions (100%) plus additional scope 3 activities where we believe we can have a direct influence in our value chain. In total this target covers approximately 35.6% of our value chain (scope 1, 2 and scope 3) carbon footprint. We have a separate, relative target for our value chain

emissions, called “Drink in Your Hand”. Based upon the boundary scope of our absolute target, we have achieved a 45% absolute reduction in carbon emissions from a 2010 baseline. This represents 90.5% completion.

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## C4.1b

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

**Target reference number**

Int 1

**Scope**

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

**% emissions in Scope**

100

**% reduction from baseline year**

35

**Metric**

Other, please specify (g CO<sub>2</sub>e/ litre of product)

**Base year**

2010

**Start year**

2017

**Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

5305758

**Target year**

2025

**Is this a science-based target?**

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

**% achieved (emissions)**

28.3

**Target status**

Underway

**Please explain**

As part of our This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan, CCEP set a target to reduce emissions across our value chain by 35% by 2025, vs a 2010 baseline. This is a relative target, which aims to reduce GHG emissions per litre of product sold, and is referred to as “Drink in Your Hand” (DIYH). The measure of the target is CO2e g / litre of product sold. This is a relative value chain target, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 up and downstream emissions. Its scope includes: Ingredients, Packaging, Manufacturing, Distribution and Transportation, Cooling and Recycling of our products. This target has been confirmed by the SBTi as in line with the needs of climate science and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. At the end of 2017, CCEP had achieved a 28.3% reduction in the CO2e g / litre of product sold. This is a 3.1% reduction compared to 2016 and a 28.3% reduction vs. our 2010 base year. This represents 80.8% completion.

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

61.9

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

24

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## C4.2

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**(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.**

**Target**

Renewable energy consumption

**KPI – Metric numerator**

544886932

**KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)**

**Base year**

2010

**Start year**

2014

**Target year**

2020

**KPI in baseline year**

0

**KPI in target year**

100

**% achieved in reporting year**

87.5

### Target Status

Underway

### Please explain

As part of CCEP's This is Forward Sustainability Action Plan, we have committed to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020. This is in line with our commitment to RE 100. This is measured as the percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources (%), as assessed through Guarantees of Origin from our suppliers.

### Part of emissions target

In 2017, 87.5% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources. This figure has been assured by DNV-GL, and the figure supplied based upon Guarantees of Origin from CCEP suppliers.

### Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

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## 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 projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	39	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	18	1938
Not to be implemented	0	0

### C4.3b

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

**Activity type**

Energy efficiency: Processes

**Description of activity**

Process optimization

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

804

**Scope**

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

320

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

750

**Payback period**

11-15 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

16-20 years

**Comment**

Energy Efficiency – Processes

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**Activity type**

Energy efficiency: Building services

**Description of activity**

Please select

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

12

**Scope**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

40

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

200

**Payback period**

11-15 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

16-20 years

**Comment**

Energy Efficiency - building services

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**Activity type**

Other, please specify (Cold Drinks Equipment )

**Description of activity**

<Field Hidden>

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

1122

**Scope**

Scope 3

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

398000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

3-5 years

**Comment**

Other - Cold Drinks Equipment

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## C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	CCEP has a Sustainability Capital investment budget, expenditures under which may achieve lower internal rates of return than regular capital investments. In 2017, we spent €2 million in CAPEX projects, including energy and carbon saving projects.
Internal finance mechanisms	CCEP has implemented energy and carbon saving activities in line with internal Capital investment allocation mechanisms. In 2017, we spent €2 million in CAPEX projects, including energy and carbon saving projects. These include, for example, a project at our Edmonton site in Great Britain, where we have installed a new system designed to recover heat from the plant's air compressors and use it for other applications such as sugar dissolving and domestic heating. This new technology has led to a 10% reduction in gas use at the plant.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Across CCEP, mandatory energy and carbon reduction activities have been implemented in compliance with regulatory requirements and standard. For example we are in compliance with the benchmarking covenant on energy efficiency in The Netherlands.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Every CCEP employee has at least one objective relating to Sustainability in their annual Individual Performance Objectives to which they will be measured against, as part of CCEP's annual performance review process. We have also set specific KPI measures at VP and Director level which align to our This is Forward commitments to ensure these are driven at a local level on a day-to-day basis. For example, our Cold Drink Directors in each country have annual energy targets for the 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.
Employee engagement	CCEP's annual internal employee awards – CCEP's 'ICON' awards - recognize individuals and teams who drive excellence and continuous improvement within CCEP's SupplyChain. Sustainability is one of the six categories for which awards are given.

## C4.5

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### (C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

#### C4.5a

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

## Level of aggregation

Company-wide

## Description of product/Group of products

CCEP recognises that climate change is a critical issue for our business, and we take a value chain approach to reducing emissions. As our Cold Drinks Equipment represents 20% of our full value chain carbon footprint, due to the high energy use of refrigeration equipment, we have long-standing programmes in place to improve the energy efficiency of our equipment. Since 2010, programmes to install energy efficient technology, or purchase new cold drinks equipment, has cut the absolute carbon footprint of our cold drink equipment by 48.3%, saving customers 1,325,823 MWh of electricity, and 778,781 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This includes our programmes to purchase 125,000 units of new cooler equipment, of which 55% were from the iCOOL range, which features energy management technology, LED lighting and electronically commutated (EC) fans and motors. We have also worked to retrofit our cold drinks equipment with energy efficiency technology, either during refurbishment or at customer's premises. CCEP also has an active programme to remove large open fronted units with closed doored units which consume much less energy. In addition to delivering carbon and energy savings to our customers, these programmes have also helped to CCEP deliver a carbon footprint reduction across our value chain of 28.3% vs. a 2010 baseline.

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

Avoided emissions

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

Other, please specify (WRI/WBCSD using GHG Protocol)

*Our methodology follows the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and is calculated based on supplier energy consumption rates and carbon savings from energy efficiency measure implemented each year.*

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

50

## Comment

We estimate that 50% of our revenue is based upon products sold chilled – through CCEP provided fountain, vending machines, and cold drink equipment. CCEP recognises that climate change is a critical issue for our business, and we take a value chain approach to reducing emissions. As our Cold Drinks Equipment represents 20% of our full value chain carbon footprint, due to the high energy use of refrigeration equipment, we have long-standing programmes in place to improve the energy efficiency of our equipment. Since 2010, programmes to install energy efficient technology, or purchase new cold drinks equipment, has cut the absolute carbon footprint of our cold drink equipment by 48.3%, saving customers 1,325,823 MWh of electricity, and 778,781 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. It has also helped CCEP deliver a carbon footprint reduction across our

value chain of 28.3% vs.a 2010 baseline. We are not registering carbon credits associated with cold drinks equipment energy efficiency measures.

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### **Level of aggregation**

Group of products

### **Description of product/Group of products**

PlantBottle: We have introduced the use of PlantBottle® packaging, which uses PlantPET derived from renewable sources of sugar cane and molasses, instead of non-renewable fossil fuel based PET plastic. PlantBottle® packaging, which is developed by The Coca-Cola Company is a type of PET plastic that looks, functions and recycles like traditional PET plastic, but does so with a lighter carbon footprint. Because the carbon in the renewable biomass is derived from CO<sub>2</sub>e that is removed from the atmosphere, customers that sell our products packaged in PlantBottle® packaging are avoiding emissions from packaging that otherwise is manufactured with non-renewable petroleum based PET. In 2017, 7.2% of our PET bottles were PlantBottle, made from both renewable plant - based material and recycled PET.

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

Low-carbon product

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

Other, please specify ( LCA using EPA Standards )

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

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

3.5

### **Comment**

In 2017, 7.2 percent of our PET bottles were PlantBottle®, used primarily in Smartwater and Honest Tea, as well as for 500ml Coca-Cola PET bottles in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. We also use PlantBottle™ in our ViO Still and Medium waters and ViO Bio Limonade in Germany and Bonaqua in Sweden. We estimate approximate the percentage of revenue from products sold in PlantBottle® to be 3.5% of total revenue in 2017.

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## **C5. Emissions methodology**

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### **C5.1**

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

**Scope 1****Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

307965

**Comment**

Our 2010 baseline data incorporates data from the bottlers from which CCEP was formed, prior to the merger. Due to the merger which formed CCEP, 2010 is the earliest date for which we can consolidate, or reasonably estimate data for all three legacy bottlers. 2010 is also the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and we have sought to align with this as far as possible.

**Scope 2 (location-based)****Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

260240

**Comment**

Our 2010 baseline data incorporates data from the bottlers from which CCEP was formed, prior to the merger. Due to the merger which formed CCEP, 2010 is the earliest date for which we can consolidate, or reasonably estimate data for all three legacy bottlers. 2010 is also the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and we have sought to align with this as far as possible.

**Scope 2 (market-based)****Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

November 30 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

281031

**Comment**

Our 2010 baseline data incorporates data from the bottlers from which CCEP was formed, prior to the merger. Due to the merger which formed CCEP, 2010 is the earliest date for which we can consolidate, or reasonably estimate data for all three legacy bottlers. 2010 is also the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and we have sought to align with this as far as possible.

## C5.2

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**(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.**

Defra Voluntary 2017 Reporting Guidelines

ISO 14064-1

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

## C6. Emissions data

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### C6.1

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**(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

**Row 1**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

229657

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

This represents a 4.4% reduction vs. 2016 and a 25.4% reduction vs. our 2010 base year.

**Row 2**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Row 3**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Row 4**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**C6.2**

---

**(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

CCEP reports Scope 2 GHG emissions against both a location-based and a market-based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). In 2017, 87.5 percent of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources. We are aiming to switch the remainder of our purchased electricity contracts to renewable sources by 2020. CCEP also purchased heat for our operation in Norway and Sweden and our office in Bulgaria from renewable district heat. CCEP's purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs.

**C6.3**

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

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

191046

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

18829

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

We now have renewable purchased electricity contracts in place in Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Germany and Spain. Belgium and Portugal will move to renewable electricity contracts from 2018.

**Row 2**

**Scope 2, location-based**

<Field Hidden>

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

<Field Hidden>

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Row 3**

**Scope 2, location-based**

<Field Hidden>

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

<Field Hidden>

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Row 4**

**Scope 2, location-based**

<Field Hidden>

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

<Field Hidden>

**End-year of reporting period**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**C6.4**

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**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

No

**C6.5**

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

**Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3316442

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Packaging and Ingredients emissions reported are based on calculation of the theoretical tonnage procured. This is based on the sales volume sold during the year, and the specification/recipe requirements for each product. The mass of incoming materials is multiplied by the relevant emission factors derived from LCA studies for products in our supply chain. Packaging emissions use a 50:50 methodology to account for the benefits of recycling in our supply chain and at the end of life of the packaging we send to market. Environmental Investment Organization (EIO) calculation example: Financial records associated with the amount spent by spend line are used as a basis for our calculations. Spend lines are analysed using Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 5.0 which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. Company expenditures are mapped to sectors in CEDA, then converted into producers' price using sector-specific price conversion factors, and finally multiplied by CEDA emission factors to arrive at the Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.

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

25.79

**Explanation**

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

## **Capital goods**

### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

### **Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

303408

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

2017 emissions were calculated using economic input / output analysis based on spend on Capital Goods. Financial records associated with the amount spent by capital goods type are used as a basis for our calculations. Spend lines are analysed using Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 5.0 which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. Company expenditures are mapped to sectors in CEDA, then converted into producers' price using sector-specific price conversion factors, and finally multiplied by CEDA emission factors to arrive at the Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.

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

0

### **Explanation**

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

### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

### **Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

77089

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

2017 CCEP emissions calculated using total kWh of electricity, heat and fuel consumption by country of operation, and multiplying the number of kWh by the emissions factors. These represent 1) transmission and distribution (T and 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 2017 T and D and WTT Scope 3 emission factors.

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

0

### **Explanation**

#### **Upstream transportation and distribution**

### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

## **Metric tonnes CO2e**

232590

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Road Haulage - Calculated using 2017 primary data related to the fuels used - diesel, CNG, evolution diesel, HVO and biodiesels). The emission factors for fuel use by liters was multiplied by the number of liters 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. Rail - Calculated by using tonne.km provided by CCEP's transportation records. Emissions calculated by multiplying tonne/km by the emission factor general rail freight by DEFRA/BEIS, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

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

100

### **Explanation**

This represents a 5.2% reduction vs. 2016 and a 13.2% reduction vs. our 2010 base year.

### **Waste generated in operations**

#### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

## **Metric tonnes CO2e**

7226

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Calculated using 2017 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. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

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

100

### **Explanation**

This represents a 9.3% reduction vs. 2016 and a 2.7% reduction vs. our 2010 base year.

### **Business travel**

#### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

## **Metric tonnes CO2e**

10349

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Calculated based on 2017 primary data of business journeys taken by car (petrol or diesel), rail or flights (long or short haul). Data for car journeys is in the form of liters of fuel consumed, and for other journey types the data is passenger km. Activity data is multiplied by the relevant emission factor sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2017. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

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

100

### **Explanation**

This represents a 5.5% increase vs. 2016 and a 17.5% increase vs. our 2010 base year. We may expect a future increase in business travel emissions due to our business being located throughout multiple countries. We work to reduce the impact of this potential increase through the use of webex and teleconference wherever feasible.

### **Employee commuting**

#### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

## **Metric tonnes CO2e**

20976

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Calculated based on 2017 Scope 3 employee commuting emissions calculation (secondary data). Emissions calculated according to the following formula: For each commuting travel type (e.g. walking, private transport, public transport) - FTE by Country \* Average Commuting time by Country \* Average speed by Transportation type \* Emissions by Transportation type by distance. Emission factors are derived using a combination of sources; 1) average commuting time by country (Stutzer, A. and Frey, B.S. based on data from European Foundation [2000] and from the US Census Bureau [2000]), 2) survey data from Carbon Clear 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 2017 emission factor)/1000.

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

0

### **Explanation**

#### **Upstream leased assets**

### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

### **Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

### **Explanation**

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

### **Downstream transportation and distribution**

#### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

#### **Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

778781

#### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Emissions in this category result from operation of cold drinks equipment (CDE) (e.g. refrigerated vending & coolers machines, fountain and coffee equipment) at non-CCEP sites. Cold drinks equipment energy use and resulting emissions are calculated using a common approach across CCEP. For CCEP's legacy bottler – CCE, supplier and Coca-Cola test energy consumption rates (KWh/24hs) for all equipment provide a weighted average energy consumption rate by equipment category (size), by country by year. Weighted average energy consumption rates are based on CDE model types (over 500), which are assigned an average standard energy consumption rate, multiplied by number of units per model and the operational time (number of 24hr days). Total weighted averages from the total CCE legacy fleet are applied to Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP) and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) legacy CDE fleets. These calculations are conservative in that they assume the CDE 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, 2015. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e.

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

100

**Explanation**

This represents a 3.1% reduction vs. 2016 and a 48.3% reduction vs. our 2010 base year.

**Processing of sold products**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

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.

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

0

**Explanation**

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

**Use of sold products**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

19784

**Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

**Explanation**

**End of life treatment of sold products**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

**Explanation**

Emissions associated with end of life recycling or disposal of our packaging are included within our packaging raw material carbon emissions calculations which is included within our scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions disclosed above.

**Downstream leased assets****Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

**Explanation**

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

**Franchises****Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

**Explanation**

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

**Investments**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

There are no further relevant investment activities which GHG emissions in 2018. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

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

0

**Explanation**

There are no further relevant investment activities which GHG emissions in 2018. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

**Other (upstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

**Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

**Explanation**

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

**Other (downstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

0

### **Emissions calculation methodology**

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

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

0

### **Explanation**

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

### **C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6**

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### **(C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6) Can you breakdown your Scope 3 emissions by relevant business activity areas?**

Yes

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

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

#### **Activity**

Agriculture/Forestry

#### **Scope 3 category**

Purchased goods and services

#### **Emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

984694

#### **Please explain**

Ingredients: Our Scope 3 supplier (purchased goods and services) emissions are calculated based on mass, multiplied by LCA derived emission factors (where available), and in the absence of a suitable LCA derived emissions factor, uses economic input / output analysis based on spend. Typical industry sources for LCA data and emissions factors include: Plastics Europe, Eco Invent, Footprint Expert 4.0. For cans, we also use data from Beverage Can Makers Europe (BCME). For capital goods we use data from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 4.0 - which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. For third party transportation we use primary data for fuel use and km traveled. For Scope 3 energy data we use data from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and also data from the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). We also use data from the World Bank on transmission and distribution losses.

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#### **Activity**

Processing/Manufacturing

### Scope 3 category

Please select

### Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1471080

### Please explain

Packaging: Our Scope 3 supplier (purchased goods and services) emissions are calculated based on mass, multiplied by LCA derived emission factors (where available), and in the absence of a suitable LCA derived emissions factor, uses economic input / output analysis based on spend. Typical industry sources for LCA data and emissions factors include: Plastics Europe, Eco Invent, Footprint Expert 4.0. For cans, we also use data from Beverage Can Makers Europe (BCME). For capital goods we use data from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 4.0 - which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. For third party transportation we use primary data for fuel use and km traveled. For Scope 3 energy data we use data from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and also data from the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). We also use data from the World Bank on transmission and distribution losses.

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### Activity

Distribution

### Scope 3 category

Please select

### Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

778781

### Please explain

Cold drinks equipment: Emissions from the operation of cold drinks and vending equipment at non-CCEP sites is calculated based on modelling and average standard energy consumption rates using supplier data. Energy efficiencies by model type are then subtracted, such as the fitting of doors to open fronted units, which delivers savings of between 40%-50%. Emissions for refrigeration of products purchased by our customers are calculated using LCA data carried out as part of CCEP's product carbon footprint analysis. This is based on: 1) the amount of energy required to chill each of our product types and 2) an estimate of the amount of product refrigerated after consumer purchase. This data is combined with primary data for the amount of products sold, to calculate the total energy used for refrigeration, assuming each product is refrigerated for an average of 4 days. DEFRA/BEIS electricity emission factors were applied to calculate total tonnes of CO2e emissions. CCEP does not sell any semi-finished goods to any third party. All of our products are sold ready for consumption.

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## C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

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**(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?**

No

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

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

### **Agricultural commodities**

Sugar

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

Yes

### **Please explain**

We calculate the carbon footprint of our sugar as part of our value chain Scope 3 emissions. Our greenhouse gas emissions for sugar are calculated by multiplying the amount of sugar used in the products sold each year (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. As a part of our Sustainability Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), we request that our suppliers reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to help reduce our value chain carbon footprint. In 2017, 83% of our sugar suppliers complied with our SAGPs.

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### **Agricultural commodities**

Other (Paper/pulp)

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

Yes

### **Please explain**

We calculate the carbon footprint of our pulp and paper as part of our value chain Scope 3 emissions. Our greenhouse gas emissions for paper and pulp are calculated by multiplying the amount of material used each year from our packaging specifications (tonnage) in the products we have sold (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. As a part of our Sustainability Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), we request that our suppliers reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to help reduce our value chain carbon footprint. In 2017, 94% of our cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging suppliers were SAGP compliant.

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## **Agricultural commodities**

Other (Oranges)

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

Yes

### **Please explain**

We calculate the carbon footprint of our ingredients, including citrus juices, as part of our value chain Scope 3 emissions. Our greenhouse gas emissions for Oranges are calculated by identifying how much orange juice has been used in the products sold each year (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. As a part of our Sustainability Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), we request that our suppliers reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to help reduce our value chain carbon footprint.

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## **C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a**

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**(C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a) Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.**

### **Cattle products**

#### **Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

#### **Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

#### **Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

#### **Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

### **Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

### **Cotton**

#### **Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

#### **Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

#### **Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

**Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Fish and seafood from aquaculture  
Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

**Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Palm Oil**

**Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

**Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Rice**

**Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

**Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Soy**

**Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

**Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Sugar**

**Reporting emissions by**

Unit of production

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4.82

**Denominator: unit of production**

Other, please specify (Per 100,000 litres of production)

**Change from last reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

The majority of sugar that CCEP uses is sugar beet, with a small percentage of sugar cane. Our greenhouse gas emissions for sugar are calculated by multiplying the amount of sugar used in the products sold each year (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. CCEP are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients LCA work and carbon emission factors.

**Timber****Reporting emissions by**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Denominator: unit of production**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Change from last reporting year**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Please explain**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Tobacco****Reporting emissions by**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Denominator: unit of production**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Change from last reporting year**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Please explain**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Wheat****Reporting emissions by**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Denominator: unit of production**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Change from last reporting year**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Rubber**

**Reporting emissions by**

<Field Hidden>

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

<Field Hidden>

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Field Hidden>

**Change from last reporting year**

<Field Hidden>

**Please explain**

<Field Hidden>

**Other**

**Reporting emissions by**

Unit of production

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.28

**Denominator: unit of production**

Other, please specify (Per 100,000 litres of production)

**Change from last reporting year**

Much higher

**Please explain**

Our greenhouse gas emissions for paper & pulp are calculated by multiplying the amount of material used each year from our packaging specifications (tonnage) in the products we have sold (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. CCEP are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Packaging LCA work and carbon emission factors. CCEP are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Packaging LCA work and carbon emission factors.

**C6.10**

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**(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**

19.64

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)**

184031

**Metric denominator**

Other, please specify (litres of product sold)

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

12651621493

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

12.5

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

CCEP's reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in 2017 is in line with our ambition to grow a low-carbon emissions. Reductions were primarily due to two principal emissions reductions activities – e.g., 1) proactive purchasing of renewable electricity across our territories and 2) continued roll-out of energy and fuel efficiency initiatives and investments across its operations. At the end of 2017, 87.5 percent of CCEP's purchased electricity came from renewable sources, an increase of 12.5% vs prior year. In 2017 CCEP we invested €1.7million in new, more efficient production lines and equipment. For example, capital investment projects in our manufacturing sites saved 4,415 MWh in 2017. In total, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 7.5% in 2017 vs. the previous year.

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**Intensity figure**

22.46

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)**

184031

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

11100000000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

17.76

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Our 2017 Annual Report includes disclosure of CCEP’s total annual revenue. As it is our second year as a company, we have improved efficiencies YOY with comparison to 2016, however we are striving towards implementing actions to actively reduce this further.

**C7. Emissions breakdowns**

**C7.1**

**(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?**

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	227759	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
CH4	343	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
N2O	596	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
HFCs	959	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

**C7.2**

---

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	40040
France	17727
Belgium	23028
Luxembourg	462
Netherlands	12237
Sweden	2532
Norway	3072
Bulgaria	0
United States of America	531
Spain	49153
Portugal	4385
Germany	75883
Iceland	607

**C7.3**

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**(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By activity

**C7.3c**

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**(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.**

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Operations and Commercial sites	165203
Fleet	64454

**C7.5**

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30907	24	91774	91755
France	3552	118	76218	73805
Belgium	10321	9532	45389	0
Luxembourg	66	130	235	0
Netherlands	12119	753	24682	24179
Sweden	551	340	32275	32150
Norway	135	180	18268	17862
Bulgaria	199	198	556	262
United States of America	339	339	741	0
Spain	45519	75	154617	154430
Portugal	3998	3395	11469	0
Germany	83337	3744	191748	190240
Iceland	2	2	8699	8699

**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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Operations and Commercial Sites	191046	18829

## C7.9

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

Decreased

### C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	9570	Decreased	3.6	We increased the amount of renewable electricity we used in 2017 by 14.3% compared to 2016 from 477,000 MWh to 545,000. This reduced our Scope 2 GHG emissions by 9,570 CO2e tonnes, a reduction of 33.7% vs. 2016. Through these activities, we reduced our emissions by 9,570 tonnes CO2e. Our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year was 268,631 tCO2e, and therefore we arrived at 3.6% through $(9,570/268,631) * 100 = 3.6\%$
Other emissions reduction activities	816	Decreased	0.3	In 2017, energy and carbon reduction activities across CCEP's operations have decreased both our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. These included €2m capital investment to optimise our processes and install energy and carbon saving technologies. Our capital investment programmes in 2017 saved 816 CO2e tonnes based on the MWh saved in each country. Through these activities, we reduced our emissions by 816 tonnes CO2e and our total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 268,631 tonnes CO2e. Therefore we arrived at 0.3% through $(816/268,631) * 100 = 0.3\%$
Divestment	0	No change	0	There were no divestments in 2017
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There were no acquisitions in 2017

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Mergers	19671	Decreased	6.8	As 2016 was our first year of reporting the newly formed CCEP carbon emissions, we had a number of data gaps for some of our smaller non-manufacturing sites. We have since improved the accuracy of some of our data and updated our methodology which has resulted in our Scope 1 & 2 emissions for 2016 decreasing from 288,302 to 268,631 (6.8%). Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 19,671 tonnes CO2e, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 268,631 tons CO2e, therefore we arrived at 6.8% through $(19,671/288,302) * 100 = 6.8\%$ . These changes were due to the way we calculated our energy consumption for some of our non-manufacturing sites where we don't have actual data. In 2017, rather than estimating we were able to obtain actual square footage information, and therefore were able to base energy consumption information on this, moving from estimated to calculated data. The actual data showed that the actual square footage was smaller than our estimates. CCEP's methodology and best practice means that we correct historical data when more accurate data becomes available.
Change in output	3727	Decreased	1.4	Production volumes in 2017 dropped by 1.5% vs. 2016. We reduced the CO2e g / litre for Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 20.91 in 2016 to 19.64 in 2017. We estimate that this small drop in production volumes has saved us 3,727 CO2e tonnes. Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 3,727 tCO2e, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 268,631 tons CO2e, therefore we arrived at 1.4% through $(3,727/268,631) * 100 = 1.4\%$
Change in methodology	7553	Decreased	2.8	Updates to 2017 emission factors from 2016 for Scope 1 delivered a saving of 137 tonnes CO2e. As our Scope 1 emissions reduced in total by 10,576 tonnes CO2e, the majority of the reductions can be attributed to CCEP led initiatives and actions. Updates to 2017 emission factors from 2016 for Scope 2 delivered a saving of 2,156 tonnes CO2e. As our Scope 2 emissions reduced in total by 9,569 tonnes CO2e, the majority of the reductions can be attributed to CCEP's commitment to purchase 100% renewable electricity, which increased from 75% in 2016 to 87.5% in 2017. We also made some data accuracy improvements which mainly affected our non-manufacturing sites – replacing estimated data with calculated or actual data. These changes meant that we achieved a 6.8% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2017 vs. 2016 instead of a 6.3% reduction. Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 7,553 tonnes CO2e, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 268,631 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at 2.8% through $(7,553/268,631) * 100 = 2.8\%$

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There was no change in boundary in 2017
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There was no change in physical operating conditions in 2017
Unidentified		<Field Hidden>		
Other		<Field Hidden>		

## 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 undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
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 MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	801128	801128
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Field Hidden>	544240	83832	628072
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Field Hidden>	28599	0	28599
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Field Hidden>	14753	<Field Hidden>	14753
Total energy consumption	<Field Hidden>	587592	884960	1472552

## 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 steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

## C8.2c

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

### Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

#### Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

#### Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

447616

#### MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Field Hidden>

#### MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Field Hidden>

#### MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

#### MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

### Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 2

#### Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

#### Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

33476

#### MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

52579

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Petrol

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

4191

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Diesel

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

256614

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Biodiesel

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

4514

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Other, please specify (Turbine)

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

2138

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Field Hidden>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Field Hidden>

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

<Field Hidden>

---

**C8.2d**

---

**(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.**

**Acetylene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Agricultural Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Alternative Kiln Fuel (Wastes)**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Animal Fat**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Animal/Bone Meal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Anthracite Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Asphalt**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Aviation Gasoline**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Bagasse**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Bamboo**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Basic Oxygen Furnace Gas (LD Gas)**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Biodiesel**

**Emission factor**

1.34597

**Unit**

kg CO2e per liter

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS 2017

**Comment**

**Biodiesel Tallow**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Biodiesel Waste Cooking Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Bioethanol**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Biogas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Biogasoline**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Biomass Municipal Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Biomethane**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Bitumen**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Bituminous Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Black Liquor**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Blast Furnace Gas****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Brown Coal Briquettes (BKB)****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Burning Oil****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Butane**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Butylene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Charcoal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Coal Tar**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Coke**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Coke Oven Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Coking Coal****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Comment**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Comment**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Condensate****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Comment**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Crude Oil****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Crude Oil Extra Heavy**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Crude Oil Heavy**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Crude Oil Light**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Diesel**

**Emission factor**

0.25145

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per MWh

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS 2017

**Comment****Distillate Oil****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Dried Sewage Sludge****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Ethane****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Ethylene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Fuel Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Fuel Oil Number 1**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Fuel Oil Number 2**

**Emission factor**

0.26789

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per MWh

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS 2017

**Comment****Fuel Oil Number 4****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Fuel Oil Number 5****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Fuel Oil Number 6****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Gas Coke****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Comment**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Gas Oil****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Comment**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Gas Works Gas****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Comment**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**GCI Coal****Emission factor**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Unit**

&lt;Field Hidden&gt;

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**General Municipal Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Grass**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Hardwood**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Heavy Gas Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Hydrogen**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Industrial Wastes**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Isobutane**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Isobutylene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Jet Gasoline**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Jet Kerosene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Kerosene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Landfill Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Light Distillate**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Lignite Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**

**Emission factor**

0.2145

**Unit**

kg CO2e per liter

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS 2017

**Comment**

**Liquid Biofuel**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Lubricants**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Marine Fuel Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Marine Gas Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Metallurgical Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Methane**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Motor Gasoline**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Naphtha**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Natural Gas**

**Emission factor**

0.18416

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per MWh

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS, 2017

**Comment**

**Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Natural Gasoline**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Non-Biomass Municipal Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Non-Biomass Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Oil Sands**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Oil Shale**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Orimulsion**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Other Petroleum Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Paraffin Waxes**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Patent Fuel**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**PCI Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Peat****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Pentanes Plus****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Petrochemical Feedstocks****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Petrol**

**Emission factor**

2.19835

**Unit**

kg CO2e per liter

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS 2017

**Comment**

**Petroleum Coke**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Petroleum Products**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Pitch**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Plastics**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Primary Solid Biomass**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Propane Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Propane Liquid**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Propylene**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Refinery Feedstocks**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Refinery Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Refinery Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Residual Fuel Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Road Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**SBP**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Shale Oil**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Sludge Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Softwood**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Solid Biomass Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Special Naphtha**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Still Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Straw**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Subbituminous Coal****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Sulphite Lyes****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Tar****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Tar Sands**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Thermal Coal**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Thermal Coal Commercial**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Thermal Coal Domestic**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Thermal Coal Industrial**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Tires**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Town Gas**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Unfinished Oils****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Vegetable Oil****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Waste Oils****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Waste Paper and Card****Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Waste Plastics**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Waste Tires**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**White Spirit**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Wood**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Wood Chips**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Wood Logs**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Wood Pellets**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Wood Waste**

**Emission factor**

<Field Hidden>

**Unit**

<Field Hidden>

**Emission factor source**

<Field Hidden>

**Comment**

<Field Hidden>

**Other**

**Emission factor**

2.53888

**Unit**

kg CO2e per liter

**Emission factor source**

DEFRA/BEIS, 2017

**Comment**

Emission factor is for Jet Fue/Turbine.

**C8.2e**

---

**(C8.2e) 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	647	647	647	647
Heat	28599	28599	28599	28599
Steam	0	0	0	0

	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)
Cooling	0	0	0	0

## C8.2f

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

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**

Energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

**Low-carbon technology type**

Other low-carbon technology, please specify (Purchased renewable electricity )

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**

540521

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per MWh)**

0

**Comment**

Purchased renewable electricity supported by Guarantees of Origin: Renewable electricity purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Norway, Germany, Spain and Great Britain from Q2 2017.

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**

Contract with suppliers or utilities ( e.g. green tariff), supported by energy attribute certificates

*Purchased renewable and low carbon electricity supported by supplier contracts with energy attributes*

**Low-carbon technology type**

Other low-carbon technology, please specify (Purchased renewable & low carbon electri)

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**

20543

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per MWh)**

0

**Comment**

Purchased renewable and low carbon electricity supported by supplier contracts with energy attributes: Low carbon and renewable electricity purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in Great Britain up to end Q1 2017

---

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**

Energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

*Purchased renewable and low carbon electricity supported by supplier contracts with energy attributes*

**Low-carbon technology type**

Other low-carbon technology, please specify (Purchased renewable district heating)

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**

28599

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per MWh)**

0

**Comment**

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

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**C9. Additional metrics**

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**C9.1**

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

**Description**

Energy use

**Metric value**

0.32

**Metric numerator**

4,042,715,324

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

12,651,621,493

**% change from previous year**

0

**Direction of change**

No change

**Please explain**

CCEP calculates the average energy use ratio of our products as one of our key KPIs. The calculations are based upon total energy usage of our manufacturing sites, based upon monthly site invoice and meter data, divided by the total number of litres of product produced in 2017. 0.32 MJ/litre represents a 16.4% reduction versus our 2010 baseline.

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## C10. Verification

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### C10.1

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**(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 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Scope**

Scope 1

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

[Assurance-statement.pdf](#)

**Page/ section reference**

All

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

**Scope**

Scope 2 location-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

[Assurance-statement.pdf](#)

**Page/ section reference**

All

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

**Scope**

Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Reasonable assurance

**Attach the statement**

[Assurance-statement.pdf](#)

**Page/ section reference**

All

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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**C10.1b**

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**(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Scope**

Scope 3- at least one applicable category

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Attach the statement**

[Assurance-statement.pdf](#)

**Page/section reference**

All

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

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**C10.2**

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**(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**

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**(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 (% electricity from renewable sources)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – ‘Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information’ (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	In 2017, DNV-GL provided a limited level of assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, DNV-GL provided assurance on selected information within our 2017 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable sources and percentage of rPET used in our packaging. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of PET that is rPET)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – ‘Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information’ (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	In 2017, DNV-GL provided a limited level of assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, DNV-GL provided assurance on selected information within our 2017 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of rPET used in our packaging. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Manufacturing energy use ratio MJ/litre)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – ‘Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information’ (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	In 2017, DNV-GL provided a limited level of assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, DNV-GL provided assurance on selected information within our 2017 Stakeholder report, including the energy use ratio per litre of product produced. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. <a href="#">Assurance-statement.pdf</a> <a href="#">CCEP Stakeholder Progress Report 2017.pdf</a>

## C11. Carbon pricing

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## C11.1

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

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

## C11.2

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

No

## C11.3

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

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

## C12. Engagement

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### C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

#### C12.1a

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

##### Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

##### Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

##### % of suppliers by number

18

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

79.6

**% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

60.4

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

CCEP has assessed 18% of our suppliers based upon numbers, and 76-100% based upon spend. We source products from over 16,000 suppliers, and require all of them to sign up to our Supplier Guiding Principles as part of our purchase order process. These set out the minimum requirements we expect of our suppliers, including on carbon and energy management. In 2017, 80% of our spending with all tier 1 suppliers was covered by our SGPs. CCEP has assessed 18% of our suppliers based upon numbers, and 76-100% based upon spend. We source products from over 16,000 suppliers, and require all of them to sign up to our Supplier Guiding Principles as part of our purchase order process. These set out the minimum requirements we expect of our suppliers, including on water. In 2017, 80% of our spending with all tier 1 suppliers was covered by our SGPs. Suppliers are broken into three tier levels based upon our internal segmentation – critical suppliers are identified based on their added value, supplier risk, and total spend. Approximately 244 (1.5%) of our total supplier base makes up 56% of our procurement spend – this group makes up our critical tier 1 suppliers. Critical tier 1 suppliers include key suppliers of our ingredients and packaging, which have the largest impact on our value chain water footprint. These critical suppliers are evaluated annually by Ecovadis, based upon several criteria including sustainability, including water use, risks, and management information. In 2017, we also assessed over 3000 suppliers as part of a commodity risk assessment with Ecovadis, which included water criteria. These two groups (critical suppliers and commodity assessment), equals the total number of assessed suppliers by number.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

In 2017, 79.6 percent of our spend on goods and materials was covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs). CCEP works with suppliers through our Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) process. Sustainability, including carbon criteria, is included within our selection process for suppliers. Once selected, our critical Tier 1 suppliers, and those assessed as high risk through a commodity risk assessment, are given an annual sustainability rating through Ecovadis. Based upon their score, suppliers are encouraged to improve performance through the development of risk reduction and action plans. Critical suppliers are also routinely assessed on their SGP compliance through independent third parties, commissioned by The Coca-Cola Company. To date, the audits have covered over 95% of our suppliers of ingredients and primary packaging. We also incentivise suppliers to share their carbon and energy performance information through our Supplier of the Year and Sustainability Supplier Awards process.

**Comment**

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## C12.1b

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

**Type of engagement**

Collaboration & innovation

**Details of engagement**

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

**Size of engagement**

62

**% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

16.3

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

Our Cold Drink Equipment represents 16.3% of our total Scope 3 emissions, and these are placed within customer premises. We have therefore used 16.3% as our customer engagement by Scope 3 emissions as an estimate. Home Channel customers made up 62% of our 2017 sales volume, and we used this metric as this is the group we most regularly engage with through our customer management teams. We regularly engage with customers on ways to reduce carbon emissions in our value chain, in particular through our cold drinks equipment and our packaging. Our stakeholders, including customers have high expectations of CCEP, and their views have played an integral role in developing our “This is Forward” Sustainability Action Plan. The plan was developed through extensive consultation with over 100 of our key stakeholders, including some of our largest, and critical customers.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Our customers have high expectations of CCEP. We regularly engage with them in a variety of ways, and have developed customer specific programmes to improve recycling, in particular. Customer views have played an integral role in developing our “This is Forward” Sustainability Action Plan. The plan was developed through extensive consultation with over 100 of our key stakeholders, including some of our largest, and critical customers. Discussions covered a wide range of priority issues for our stakeholders, from the sugar and calories in our products to the recyclability of our packaging and what we are doing to support local communities. The targets set out in “This is Forward” reflect the insights we gained from these discussions. Through this engagement, as well as follow-up sessions that we have held in some countries, we are able to ensure that our targets and objectives are aligned to customer needs and expectations. For example, packaging was identified as a key issue by our customers. In response, we have set targets to ensure we collect 100% of our packaging, ensure 100% of our packaging is recyclable or reusable, and ensure that at least 50% of PET used in our PET bottles comes from recycled plastic (rPET) by 2025. We also work together with customers on packaging recovery projects. For example,

through a project with producer responsibility organisation Citeo, we aim to collect 26 million additional plastic bottles and 6 million additional cans in Paris by 2019. The programme involves a trial of nearly 3,000 new collection stations and sorting points, including reverse vending machines located at some of our key French retailers.

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## **C12.1c**

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

CONSUMERS:

METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT: CCEP's main source of engagement is directly with our customers (e.g., retailers and wholesalers). To engage with consumers (those individuals who purchase our products from our customers), CCEP works in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company. As part of our joint sustainability action plan, This is Forward, we have set targets to use the power of our brands to encourage consumers to recycle. This is a critical component of our value chain carbon reduction strategy, as packaging emissions make up 39% of our total value chain carbon footprint.

In 2017, as part of our target to use our brands to encourage consumers to recycle, together with The Coca-Cola Company, we launched the first ever ad made out of 100% recyclable packaging, "Bottle Love Story".

This integrated marketing campaign, which appeared in cinemas, television, and online, aimed to highlight to consumers that our packaging is valuable, and that it can be recycled directly into more packaging. The entire advertisement was made out of recyclable material, including more than 1,500 Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, Smartwater and Honest bottles and cans; and was targeted to reach more than 35 million Britons alone by the end of 2017. This campaign has been followed in 2018 by another, called Across the Tracks. The commercial, launched so far in the Netherlands and Sweden, will be shown in cinemas around the Netherlands. We have also begun to include specific "Please recycle me" messages across Coca-Cola packaging.

## **C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2**

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**(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**

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**(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)

## **Description of management practice**

In working with our suppliers and The Coca-Cola Company, CCEP is committed to sustainably source 100% of its key agricultural ingredients by 2020. Our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) are crucial to achieving our commitment. Developed in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, they define what we mean by sustainable sourcing and include standards that agricultural suppliers are expected to meet in terms of human and workplace rights, the environment and management systems. We apply these common SAGPs to the key agricultural ingredients that we purchase – this includes beet and cane sugar, pulp and paper, orange, apple and lemon juices and coffee. In 2017, 83% of our sugar was sourced through suppliers in compliance with our SAGPs, whilst 80% of our 2017 spend was with suppliers who agreed to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles.

## **Your role in the implementation**

Knowledge sharing

Procurement

## **Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

In partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, CCEP has established and embedded our SAGPs in our procurement processes. We are working with our key agricultural ingredients suppliers and industry partners, to ensure SAGP-compliance and drive change and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, through:

- Developing and implementing crop-specific programs and plans for jointly meeting our objectives and principles by 2020.
- Building industry-wide collaborations and developing partnership to gain alignment, share best practice and effect change.
- Convening supplier workshops e.g. our Supplier Sustainability Summit to share information, best practices and collaborate on the development of innovative sustainability projects
- Recognizing outstanding performance through our 'Supplier of the year' and 'Sustainability Supplier of the Year awards'.

## **Climate change related benefit**

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

## **Comment**

CCEP recognizes sustainably sourcing its ingredients is critical to the business. Every bottle of Coca-Cola, and many of its other products contain agricultural ingredients that start on a farm. For CCEP, ingredients account for one of the largest shares of water use, and the second-largest source of carbon emissions across its value chain. To ensure the long-term

availability of key ingredients, CCEP is working with its suppliers to improve agricultural practices to protect soil, conserve water, and minimize greenhouse gas emissions, together with ensuring that its ingredients are grown and harvested in ways that protect working conditions and workplace rights.

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### **Management practice reference number**

MP2

### **Management practice**

Other, please specify (Sustainable Agricultural practices)

### **Description of management practice**

We work together with The Coca-Cola Company and the SAI to utilise the SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA). Applicable to other agricultural ingredients such as juices, the FSA provides farmers with the information they need to make their operations more sustainable. It also enables them to share their progress with customers and suppliers within their own supply chains. We intend that all our sugar beet suppliers should achieve compliance with the SAGPs through the FSA or similar programmes by 2020. In 2017, 83% of our sugar volumes are certified as compliant with our SAGPs.

### **Your role in the implementation**

Knowledge sharing

Procurement

### **Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

Working with The Coca-Cola Company in partnership with the SAI, we have been working on a cross-industry project to develop Europe's first sustainable certification for beet sugar. The project will reduce the burden on suppliers by producing one standard certification for all beet suppliers across Europe. Many of CCEP's sugar suppliers have been involved in developing the certification and piloting the process.

### **Climate change related benefit**

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

### **Comment**

Most of the sugar we use at CCEP comes from sugar beet grown in North West Europe and Spain. In partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, we offer several routes by which beet sugar suppliers can comply with the SAGPs and meet third-party standards. We intend that all our sugar beet suppliers should achieve compliance with the SAGPs through the FSA or similar programmes by 2020. In 2017, 83% of our sugar volumes are certified as compliant with our SAGPs.

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

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

Yes

**C12.3**

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

Direct engagement with policy makers

Trade associations

Other

**C12.3a**

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

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Climate Change Low Carbon Economy)	Support	CCEP is a member of the Prince of Wales' EU Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change which was established in 2007. The group brings together business leaders from a cross-section of EU and international businesses, who believe that there is an urgent need to develop new and longer term policies for tackling climate change. Through this group, executives have engaged with senior EU politicians to encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy. CCEP is a signatory of the UN Global Compact. We are also signatories to three of CDP's 'Road to Paris' Pledges – including commitments to adopt science-based carbon reduction targets (which have been endorsed by the SBTi) and to include climate change information within our mainstream corporate reporting. Through RE 100 we have also committed to ensure that 100% of the electricity that we purchase is from renewable sources. In 2017, 87.5% of our electricity consumption was purchased from renewable energy.	Through the EU Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change, CCEP has continued to support the EU in advancing 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. Through our support of the 2015 Paris COP21, and related pledges, we commit to play our part to deliver the commitments made as part of these talks.

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Emissions from Logistics)	Support	<p>We are a member of the Centre for Sustainable Freight Transport in UK and have signed up to the Lean and Green program in the Netherlands and Belgium. We are also part of the Haga Initiative in Sweden which focuses on encouraging emissions reduction from logistics among other sources. We have engaged in dialogue with policy makers regarding the use of eco-combi trucks - which carry 38 rather than 26 pallets, reducing CO2e emissions by approximately 20% per pallet.</p>	<p>Through our trade associations and other groups, CCEP will continue to support legislation that enables us to use low-carbon logistics technologies across all of our territories.</p>
Other, please specify (Climate-related packaging legislation)	Support with minor exceptions	<p>Together with an industry-wide workgroup, we have engaged with stakeholders to provide input into the European Commission's recently approved "Circular Economy Package" and more recently on a response to the European Commission's Single Use Plastics Directive. In certain markets, in particular Great Britain, Scotland and France, we are also working with industry coalitions to help to shape deposit return legislation for our packaging to drive maximum returns and maximum efficiency in any system that is implemented.</p>	<p>CCEP fully supports the concept of a circular economy and the carbon benefits that it will bring. Our life cycle analysis studies have shown that when we are able to use recycled content in our packaging we can significantly decrease its carbon footprint. As a result we support interventions which will help create this circularity for our packaging, including well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), which are already in place in some of our countries of operation and which serve to encourage high consumer recycling rates and produce high quality plastic and metal recycle. We believe that any policy response to issues surrounding single use plastic needs to be considered holistically, including in terms of its carbon footprint – for example, the new Single Use Plastics Directive is considering mandatory tethering of closures to plastic bottles. This will use more plastic than previously, thereby increasing carbon footprint. In 2017, CCEP developed a holistic sustainable packaging strategy with a series of related commitments in This is Forward, our joint sustainability plan with The Coca-Cola Company. These goals are set at each of the key key phases of our packaging value chain – packaging design (recyclability), collection, and the use of recycled materials. Working to achieve these goals will help to future proof our business, decrease our reliance on natural resources, substantially reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging and help us to retain the value of our packaging for as long as possible.</p>

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Packaging tax/Beverage deposit campaigns)	Support	In Scotland, CCEP has been part of a coalition (the Packaging Recycling Group Scotland )	To work both positively and collaboratively with the Scottish Government, Zero Waste Scotland, local authorities and others on partnership action to boost recycling, reduce waste and to help tackle littering.

### C12.3b

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

Yes

### C12.3c

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

**Trade association**

UNESDA Soft Drinks Europe

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

UNESDA members are committed to driving efficiency in the key areas of water stewardship, climate protection and sustainable packaging. In addition, members recognize that environmental protection is a joint societal effort and therefore requires a common, consistent and coordinated approach. Across all of our industry energy is an important issue and UNESDA is focused on driving energy efficiency, conservation and reduction wherever possible. Our industry is part of a wider supply chain and we work closely with stakeholders and their partners to contribute jointly to a better environment. For example, truck sharing and the introduction of energy efficient and hybrid distribution vehicles has allowed us to reduce fleet emissions. At bottling plants, the energy use ratio is about 0.4-0.6MJ per litre of beverage produced and new technologies aim to reduce this figure by 50%. Packaging is a key resource for the sector 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%. In addition, replacing glass bottles with PET plastics which are much lighter in weight, has allowed the industry to cut the amount of energy used for transportation in the food supply chain by half(25.4MJ/kg to 13.7MJ/kg).

**How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**

CCEP is an active member of UNESDA and supports its Environmental Responsibility and carbon reduction objectives through its Board Membership. CCEP is currently working with UNESDA to develop a series of environmental goals/pledges on issues such as recycled content in packaging and packaging collection/recovery.

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#### **Trade association**

EUROPEN

#### **Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

#### **Please explain the trade association's position**

EUROPEN members are committed to developing and using packaging which contributes to the achievement of the European Union's Sustainable Development Strategy and in particular the Commission's Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan.

#### **How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**

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

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#### **Trade association**

British Soft Drinks Association

#### **Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

#### **Please explain the trade association's position**

The British Soft Drinks Association developed a soft drinks sustainability roadmap focusing on four areas – carbon reductions, water packaging, and raw materials. This includes alignment with the UK's Food and Drink Federation (FDF) Climate Change Agreements target of an 18% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020 against a 2008 baseline.

#### **How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**

CCEP was active in the development of the sustainability strategy and is aligned with the industry position.

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### **C12.3e**

#### **(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.**

In 2017, we set a target to recover 100% of our packaging by 2025. To achieve this, we have continued to work with NGOs, local authorities and national recovery schemes to better understand the amount of beverage packaging being recycled, and

to reduce the amount of soft drinks packaging not being recycled. To this end, we have partnered with CITEO in France, Fost Plus in Belgium, Nedvang in the Netherlands, Returpack and REPA in Sweden, Infinitem and Rentpack in Norway, Ecoembes in Spain and Valpak in Great Britain. We also worked with Every Can Counts on recycling campaigns in Great Britain and with Chaque Canette Compte in France. We are also leading dialogue in our industry and with these industry associations in many countries on 'well designed' Deposit Return Systems which could help to increase recovery and recycling rates in those countries which do not already have these systems in place.

## **C12.3f**

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

**i. DIRECT ACTIVITY:**

CCEP's Public Affairs and Communications (PAC) function, reviews CCEP's policy positions on a local and national level. Each of our territories has a Public Affairs lead, and changes to policy which could influence any of CCEP's climate policy or commitments, including our approved Science Based Target set in December 2017 to commit to reduce absolute GHG emissions from business operations by 50% by 2025 from a 2025 baseline year, and reducing GHG emissions per "drink in your hand" 35% by 2025 from a 2010 baseline; would be discussed in weekly PAC Leadership Team meetings.

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

**ii. INDIRECT ACTIVITY:**

Packaging represents 39% of our total value chain carbon footprint, and is one of the critical risk areas in our business. As a result, CCEP is focused on increasing recovery and recycling rates across our territories, aiming to recover 100% by 2025. To achieve this target, we engage with a number of recycling organizations across our territories (e.g. FOST Plus in Belgium, Nedvang in the Netherlands, Eco-Emballages in France, Returpack and REPA in Sweden, Norsk Infinitum and Rentpak in Norway, Valpak in Great Britain, and Ecoembes in Spain) to better understand current beverage packaging recycling rates, and work to increase these. We are also leading dialogue in our industry and with these industry associations in many countries on 'well designed' Deposit Return Systems which could help to increase recovery and recycling rates in those countries which do not already have these systems in place.

i. We also work at a national and pan-European level to enhance policy in this area and were involved in an industry wide workgroup on the European Commission's Circular Economy Package; we are now working with industry on our response to the European Commission's new Single Use Plastics Directive. Our support for these organizations aims to help increase national recovery rates. By doing so we aim to work towards a low-carbon economy – by working with others to ensure our packaging can be recycled, which in turn reduces the need for virgin materials which have a higher carbon impact, and helps us to reduce our value-chain carbon footprint.

## C12.4

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**(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  
*Annual Report and Accounts*

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

[2017 Annual Report.pdf](#)

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures

Emission targets  
Other metrics

---

### **Publication**

In voluntary communications  
*Environmental Policy Statement*

### **Status**

Complete

### **Attach the document**

[CCEP-Environmental-Policy-Statement.pdf](#)

### **Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets  
Other metrics  
Other, please specify (Targets, performance, and compliance)

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### **Publication**

In voluntary communications  
*Stakeholder Progress Report - available as online report. Please also see : <https://www.ccep.com/pages/09-action-on-climate>  
<https://www.ccep.com/pages/06-action-on-packaging> <https://www.ccep.com/pages/10-action-on-supply-chain>  
<https://www.ccep.com/pages/downloads-centre>*

### **Status**

Complete

### **Attach the document**

[CCEP Stakeholder Progress Report 2017.pdf](#)

[Stakeholder-report-2017-data-table.pdf](#)

[Country-Data-Tables.pdf](#)

[GRI\\_Final.pdf](#)

### **Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets  
Other metrics

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## C13. Other land management impacts

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### C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

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**(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?**

No

## C14. Signoff

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### C-FI

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**(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.**

CCEP's disclosure to RE100 is attached here.

All of CCEP's data regarding climate are attached in our 2017 Stakeholder Progress Report, GRI Index, and corporate and country data tables. CCEP's 2017 Stakeholder Progress Report is a fully online report - relevant sections for reference include:

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/09-action-on-climate>

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/06-action-on-packaging>

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/10-action-on-supply-chain>

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/04-operating-with-integrity>

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/downloads-centre>

Our Annual Report and Accounts can also be accessed publicly via: <http://ir.ccep.com/~media/Files/C/Cokeccep-IR/annual-reports/ccep-ar17-interactive.pdf>.

[CCEP Stakeholder Progress Report 2017.pdf](#)

[Stakeholder-report-2017-data-table.pdf](#)

[Country-Data-Tables.pdf](#)

[GRI\\_Final.pdf](#)

[RE100-reporting-spreadsheet\\_for\\_2017\\_reporting\\_final.xlsx](#)

## C14.1

**(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer, Coca-Cola European Partners.	Other C-Suite Officer

## SC. Supply chain module

### SC0.0

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

### SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	11100000

### SC0.2

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

Yes

### SC0.2a

---

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

	<b>ISIN country code (2 letters)</b>	<b>ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)</b>
Row 1	GB	00BDCPN049

## **SC1.1**

---

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

**Requesting member**

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

3904.169

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1.55

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel we use for manufacturing and our own vehicles plus our process and fugitive emissions, as well as aviation. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2017 and IEA 2015 emission factors.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Other, please specify (Allocation based on % of revenue.)

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

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

---

**Requesting member**

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

320.093

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1.55

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of emissions such as the purchased electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location-based and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2017 and IEA 2015 emission factors.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Other, please specify (Allocation based on % of revenue)

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

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

---

**Requesting member**

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

81032.965

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1.55

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources associated with the electricity used by our cold drinks and coffee equipment at our customers' premises, our employee business travel by rail and air, emissions related to the supply of water and treatment of wastewater, emissions from the treatment of waste, fuel used by our third party distributors, and other energy related emissions not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are

disclosed in our 2018 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our operational carbon footprint, including natural gas and purchased electricity data, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, waste water and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2017 and IEA 2015 emission factors.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Other, please specify (Allocation based on % of 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, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

---

**Requesting member**

Tesco

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

6200.739

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1.55

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel we use for manufacturing and our own vehicles plus our process and fugitive emissions, as well as aviation. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2017 and IEA 2015 emission factors.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Other, please specify (Allocation based on % of 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, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

---

**Requesting member**

Tesco

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

508.383

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1.55

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of emissions such as the purchased electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location-based and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2017 and IEA 2015 emission factors.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Other, please specify (Allocation based on % of 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, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

---

**Requesting member**

Tesco

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

128699.415

**Uncertainty (±%)**

1.55

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources associated with the electricity used by our cold drinks and coffee equipment at our customers' premises, our employee business travel by rail and air, emissions related to the supply of water and treatment of wastewater, emissions from the treatment of waste, fuel used by our third party distributors, and other energy related emissions not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2018 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our operational carbon footprint, including natural gas and purchased electricity data, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, waste water and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2017 and IEA 2015 emission factors.

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Other, please specify (Allocation based on % of 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, 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).**

[https://www.ccep.com/system/file\\_resources/3591/Stakeholder-report-2017-data-table.pdf](https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/3591/Stakeholder-report-2017-data-table.pdf)

[https://www.ccep.com/system/file\\_resources/3541/Methodology.pdf](https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/3541/Methodology.pdf)

**SC1.3**

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	CCEP does not currently track carbon emissions to a product level. In addition to the emissions within our core business operations, we also seek to measure and reduce the GHG emissions across our full value chain; including Scope 3 emissions from our packaging and ingredients, as these are the greatest source of

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
	emissions across our value chain; and significantly greater than our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are focused on reducing our carbon emissions from our packaging and ingredients, as these issues are common across all product types, and can be addressed as a whole. This provides a greater benefit to carbon reductions than managing reductions at a product level.

## SC1.4

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

No

## SC1.4b

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

CCEP does not currently track carbon emissions to a product or customer level. In addition to the emissions within our core business operations, we also seek to measure and reduce the GHG emissions across our full value chain; including Scope 3 emissions from our packaging and ingredients, as these are the greatest source of emissions across our value chain; and significantly greater than our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are focused on reducing our carbon emissions from our packaging and ingredients, as these issues are common across all product types, and can be addressed as a whole. This provides a greater benefit to carbon reductions than managing reductions at a product or customer level.

## SC2.1

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

**Requesting member**

Tesco

**Group type of project**

Reduce Logistics Emissions

**Type of project**

Route optimization

**Emissions targeted**

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

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

2000

**Estimated payback**

1-3 years

**Details of proposal**

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

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**Requesting member**

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

**Group type of project**

Reduce Logistics Emissions

**Type of project**

Route optimization

**Emissions targeted**

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

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

2000

**Estimated payback**

1-3 years

**Details of proposal**

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

---

**Requesting member**

Tesco

**Group type of project**

Reduce Logistics Emissions

**Type of project**

Route optimization

**Emissions targeted**

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

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

2000

**Estimated payback**

1-3 years

**Details of proposal**

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

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**SC2.2**

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

No

**SC3.1**

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**(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2018-2019 CDP Action Exchange initiative?**

No

**SC3.2**

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**(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?**

No

## SC4.1

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**(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services, if so, what functionality will you be using?**

No, I am not providing data

## SC4.2d

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**(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?**

No