

**Module: Introduction****Page: Introduction**

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**CC0.1****Introduction**

Please 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 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 24,500 people. In 2016, we sold approximately 2.5 billion unit cases, generating approximately €10.9 billion in revenue and €1.4 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. We know that there is more work to do. With the support of our employees, our suppliers and our stakeholders, we also know we'll be able to achieve it.

As a result of the merger, we are currently in the process of building a new sustainability plan, in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, which we aim to release in Q4 2017. Within this disclosure, we have shared the carbon reduction targets for our legacy CCE business; 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 2016 (January 2016-December 2016) 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.

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**CC0.2**

**Reporting Year**

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

**Enter Periods that will be disclosed**

Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

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**CC0.3****Country list configuration**

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

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**CC0.4****Currency selection**

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

EUR(€)

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**CC0.6****Modules**

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email [respond@cdp.net](mailto:respond@cdp.net).

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below in CC0.6.

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**Further Information**

Our full disclosure regarding our carbon footprint and annual report and accounts, including our company headquarters and make up are listed in the attached Stakeholder Progress Report and Annual Report and Accounts.

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC0.Introduction/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC0.Introduction/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC0.Introduction/23.170412 - Final ARA 20-F without 20-F Coversheet.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC0.Introduction/23.170412-Final%20ARA%20-F%20without%20-F%20Coversheet.pdf)

**Module: Management****Page: CC1. Governance**

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**CC1.1**

**Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?**

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

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**CC1.1a**

**Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility**

Alfonso Libáno.

CCEP has a robust corporate governance structure with a Board of Directors overseeing the interests of the company and its shareholders. Of the five committees that support the Board, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee oversees our sustainability strategy while our Audit Committee oversees risk management and CCEP's Ethics and Compliance programme.

Chaired by CCEP Board Director, Alfonso Libáno, 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.

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**CC1.2**

**Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?**

Yes

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**CC1.2a**

**Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues**

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Supply chain engagement	CCEP's remuneration schemes reflect our broader company goals including sustainability. Our new CEO's bonus is determined by individual performance measures including sustainability, diversity and safety. In addition, performance against set individual objectives form the rewards package for the wider executive team and those with direct responsibility for sustainability. For example, our Chief Supply Chain Officer will have objectives regarding water, carbon and energy, as well as packaging and sustainable procurement, and will be rewarded for performance against these. Our Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer will have objectives against our sustainability performance and disclosure.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator	CCEP had several internal awards active in 2016 across our legacy CCE operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden to recognize employees who achieve internal efficiencies and emissions reductions as a result of personal performance/excellence. These included the ICON awards (open to all employees within our Supply Chain function) and Golden Crown 'Sustainability step-change' award (which is open to all employees/teams), recognises employees or teams who have made significant progress in the areas of sustainability (including energy 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. We aim to establish new employee recognition programmes applicable to all CCEP employees, once our new sustainability plan is released in Q4 2017.
Other: Suppliers to CCEP	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement Other: Supply chain indicators	Outstanding supplier sustainability performance is recognised through our annual Supplier of the Year Awards. At CCEP, we focus on driving carbon reduction across our value chain. We prioritise engagement based upon a supplier's criticality, and their sustainability score on the SRM scorecard. For legacy CCE, this came from two inputs: Ecovadis, an external sustainability rating company, and the results from our suppliers' carbon challenge. Ecovadis evaluates our suppliers based on four areas: environmental, social, ethical and supply chain management and then scores suppliers accordingly. In collaboration with our suppliers this information is used to develop action plans to raise their rating and reduce their sustainability risk. The Supplier Carbon Challenge, which was in place for legacy CCE, and is being expanded to the rest of CCEP in 2017, asks critical suppliers to provide carbon footprint information and reduction plans, based upon the level of impact that they have on our carbon footprint. Our annual supplier awards are allocated based on these scores. We are aiming to expand this process to the other territories in 2017. In 2016, Frigoglass, one of our cooler suppliers, was named CCEP's 'Best supplier' and Bericap, one of our closure suppliers, won the 'Best Sustainability Supplier' award.
Management	Monetary	Emissions reduction	Supply Chain (manufacturing operations) Directors and senior leaders are made accountable and

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
group	reward	project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator	incentivized through 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.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator	Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability objectives are included within CCEP employees' personal performance objectives and appraisals process. 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.

**Further Information**

**Page: CC2. Strategy**

**CC2.1**

**Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

**CC2.1a**

**Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities**

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Global	> 6 years	This year we have established a new Risk Management structure led by a Chief Compliance and Risk Officer reporting to the General Counsel, with a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management Team. Strategic risks are reported to our corporate Compliance and Risk Committee, chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer and made up of members of our Leadership Team (LT) and other senior leaders. Local operational risks are managed by local Compliance and Risk Committees within each of our business units. Through interviews with members of the Board and the Audit Committee, and a risk survey to our top 250 leaders, we have identified CCEP's eight principal risks. Each of these is assigned to a specific Board committee and a member of the Leadership Team. All the principal risks are assessed by the Board and the Audit Committee. Lauren Sayeski is the Leadership Team member responsible for Sustainability and Climate, reporting to the CSR Committee, which meets five times a year.

**CC2.1b**

**Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level**

In 2016, following the creation of CCEP, the Company put in place a new Risk Management structure led by a Chief Compliance and Risk Officer reporting to the General Counsel, with a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management Team. The Chief Compliance and Risk Officer also manages incident management, business continuity and compliance, so has a holistic view of risk management across the Group.

To ensure that the Directors have sufficient visibility of the principal risks that could impact the Group's strategic priorities and how they are being monitored and managed, the Group has an enterprise-wide Risk Management programme. The approach has two complementary elements, a top-down strategic view of risk at the enterprise level and a bottom-up tactical view of risk at the operational level. Our risk governance framework includes a Risk Committee comprised of members of our Leadership Team and other senior leaders where risks are reported and reviewed and sub-committees at the local Business Unit level managing local operational risks.

Each year, to complement the top-down strategic risk view, bottom-up risk assessments will be performed to provide a detailed view of more tactical risks at the operational and asset level. Each Business Unit will have a Risk Committee reporting to its Leadership Team to review risks and incidents and to ensure risk management is incorporated into day to day business operations and also informs CCEP's annual and long-range business plans. On an asset/site level, we assess specific risks, such as climate change and source-water vulnerability. The Coca-Cola Company's Source-water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool and World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data is used to identify water scarcity and sites have sustainability master plans and source-water protection plans (based on SVA) in place to manage risks.

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#### CC2.1c

##### **How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?**

The Board will consider the level of risk it is prepared to accept in order to deliver the Group's strategic objectives. This will be documented in our internal Risk Appetite statement which will describe both our current and our desired levels of acceptable risk. The Company has engaged external risk management expertise to support the design, implementation and execution of the Group's new risk management programme.

The first, strategic enterprise-wide risk assessment was conducted for CCEP in 2016, resulting in identification of CCEP's Enterprise Risks and understanding of how they are being managed. Board and Audit Committee members and members of the Leadership Team are interviewed as part of the Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment process. The results of the Strategic Risk Assessment and the Principal Risks were reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors in December 2016.

Through these interviews with members of the Board and the Audit Committee, and a risk survey to our top 250 leaders, we have identified CCEP's eight principal risks, including climate change and water-related risks. Each of these is assigned to a specific Board committee and a member of the Leadership Team. All the principal risks are assessed by the Board and the Audit Committee. Lauren Sayeski is the Leadership Team member responsible for Sustainability and Climate, reporting to the CSR Committee.

The approach has two complementary elements, a top-down strategic view of risk at the enterprise level and a bottom-up tactical view of risk at the operational level. The risk assessment methodology includes assessing risks against three factors to identify those of highest priority; These factors are 1. Likelihood; 2. Impact; 3 Effectiveness of controls.

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#### CC2.1d



Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment
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## CC2.2

**Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

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## CC2.2a

**Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process**

As a result of our merger in 2016, we have created the world's largest Coca-Cola bottler and put sustainability, in its broadest sense, at the heart of the business. During this consolidation, we have continued to achieve reductions in our carbon footprint (by 42.6% since 2010), ensure all our packaging is recyclable, and increase the proportion of recycled PET we use amongst other sustainability actions. While we are encouraged by what we have accomplished, there is still considerable work to be done. We are currently focused on developing a new set of sustainability commitments and targets which will enable us to respond to the social and environmental issues we face, meet our stakeholders' expectations and drive value for our business. This work is being undertaken in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company and will result in a refreshed sustainability strategy for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. Our strategy will be informed by a programme of stakeholder outreach to understand clearly what our consumers, customers, employees and stakeholders expect of us. We expect to be able to share a new set of group sustainability commitments and targets in the second half of 2017. We intend to maintain both absolute and intensity carbon reduction targets, and aim to align these to the expectations of climate science, and the Paris Climate agreement, aligning to a 2 degree scenario. In line with the Paris Climate agreement, and RE100, we maintain our commitment to sourcing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2020. We are also reviewing the ways we can incorporate a price on carbon into our short and long term business planning and decision making.

We have gathered stakeholder views over the past year to influence our new sustainability strategy and ensure we develop strong commitments to reduce the sugar and calories in our products, make our packaging as sustainable as possible and contribute in a meaningful way to the communities in which we operate. The aspects of climate change that will most greatly influence our business strategy include sustainable packaging, reducing our GHG emissions, water responsibility and sustainable sourcing. 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 the value chain by mapping carbon emissions with business data.

Within the legacy CCE countries of Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden., CCEP has an established system of 'carbon allowances' of annual maximum emissions. Following the launch of our new sustainability strategy in Q4 2017, we will be reviewing and updating this system across our territories. CCEP has integrated climate change criteria into its 'Supplier Relationship Management' scorecard and through its Supplier 'Carbon Challenge' which asks suppliers to measure and reduce their carbon footprints. 99% of our production volume is covered by environmental management systems that are verified to ISO14001. These measures have helped us to reduce carbon emissions and report positive progress against our previously established Science-Based intensity carbon reduction target that covers our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

**LONG TERM CHANGES:** Packaging is the largest source of carbon emissions in our value chain. To reduce these emissions, we have focused on efforts to lightweight our packaging, improve the supply of packaging made from renewable or recycled material, and on efforts to improve customer recycling. Since 2010, CCEP has saved 175,686 tCO<sub>2</sub>e through projects to lightweight and use renewable and recycled materials. 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 circular economy and aim to use as little packaging material as possible, while also using recycled and renewable materials. All our cans and bottles are fully recyclable..

We recognise 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 42.6 percent, and our carbon footprint across our value chain by 25 percent. We have invested in alternative and renewable energy to secure a long-term sustainable supply of energy and integrated sustainable sourcing of energy and electricity into our procurement processes. As a result, 75% of the energy we used in 2016 came from renewable/low-carbon 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 brought external recognition, helping us to build an industry leadership reputation in Energy and Climate Change. In 2016, CCEP was listed as a member to the Dow Jones Sustainability World and North American Indices. Our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have also been recognised as one of the leading performers in carbon management by The Carbon Trust. Our approach has opened new business opportunities, such as working with customers on in-store recycling activations and consumer engagement. For example, this year we encouraged approximately 4.8 million fans to recycle their packaging EURO 2016 football championships.

**SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS DECISIONS:** CCEP takes a value chain approach towards managing its carbon emissions, and have invested in opportunities across our value chain to reduce our carbon impact. In 2016, we invested €3 million in energy 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 17.2 percent against our 2010 baseline. By working in collaboration with customers and suppliers, focusing on network optimisation and reducing the kilometres driven. Through these activities, we have reduce the carbon footprint of our transport operations by 21.4% since 2010.. We also made a business decision in to invest in the lightweighting of our packaging, and in recycled and renewable materials; which has saved an estimated 175,686 tCO<sub>2</sub>e since 2010.

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## CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

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**CC2.2c**

**Does your company use an internal price on carbon?**

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

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**CC2.2d**

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price on carbon

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**CC2.3**

**Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)**

Direct engagement with policy makers  
Trade associations  
Other

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**CC2.3a**

**On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: 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	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

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
		<p>signatory of the UN Global Compact. Our legacy CCE business had signed 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. When CCEP releases its new sustainability plan and targets, we intend to recommit to these pledges as CCEP, and have our new carbon reduction targets endorsed by the SBTI.</p>	<p>part to deliver the commitments made as part of these talks.</p>
<p>Other: Emissions from Logistics</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>We are a member of the Centre for Sustainable Freight Transport in UK and have signed up to the Lean &amp; 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>
<p>Other: Emissions reductions through lobbying on Circular Economy Package</p>	<p>Support with minor exceptions</p>	<p>Together with an industry-wide workgroup, we have engaged with stakeholders to provide input into the European Commission's recently launched "Circular Economy Package".</p>	<p>CCEP supports the principles behind the European Commission's "Circular Economy Package", which proposes a common EU target for recycling 75 percent of packaging waste by 2030. We believe that regulation can support the transition towards a circular economy. CCEP would like to see a Circular Economy Package which sets out a strong European framework on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging to increase the efficiency and transparency of EPR in Europe. We are also supportive of higher targets for recycling of materials (particularly metals and plastics (PET) as long as these are based on a sound common methodology and reporting guidelines to ensure all Member States account and report to the same rules. We believe that current requirements for eco-design of packaging are sufficient to guide industry in the design of packaging and would like to see the European Essential Requirements maintained.</p>
<p>Other: Packaging</p>	<p>Support</p>	<p>In Scotland, CCEP has been part of a coalition (the Packaging</p>	<p>To work both positively and collaboratively with the</p>

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Taxes/Beverage Deposit Campaigns		Recycling Group Scotland <a href="http://www.prgs.org.uk">http://www.prgs.org.uk</a> )	Scottish Government, Zero Waste Scotland, local authorities and others on partnership action to boost recycling, reduce waste and to help tackle littering.

### CC2.3b

**Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?**

Yes

### CC2.3c

**Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation**

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
UNESDA Soft Drinks Europe	Consistent	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 co-ordinated approach. Transparency is key for our industry, whether it is declaring the nutritional value of our ingredients or explaining the environmental impact of our products and processes. One of our key priorities therefore is to seek standardization in environmental footprint measurement. Through continuous engagement with all stakeholders, the industry can then move towards a voluntary co-ordinated and measured approach to delivering clarity for consumers – so that they can be confident that non-alcoholic beverages are healthy, refreshing, hydrating, and produced in an environmentally responsible manner.	CCEP is an active member of UNESDA and supports these Environmental Responsibility objectives through its Board Membership.
European	Consistent	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	CCEP is an active member of Europen and supports these Environmental Responsibility

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		Action Plan.	objectives through its Board Membership.
British Soft Drinks Association	Consistent	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.	CCEP was active in the development of the sustainability strategy and is aligned with the industry position.

**CC2.3d**

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

**CC2.3e**

**Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake**

In 2016, we also continued to work with NGOs, local authorities and national recovery schemes to reduce the amount of soft drinks packaging not being recycled. To this end, we have partnered with Eco-Emballages 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.

**CC2.3f**

**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:

We have a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of our Board of Directors, which meets at least 3 times a year. The Committee is responsible for

signing off our sustainability strategy (which is currently under development, to be released in Q4 2017), and reviews all major environmental-based investments, environmental risks, and carbon reduction activities to ensure that they are aligned. This governance structure helps to ensure that our positions and activities will be consistent with our Sustainability Plan and are aligned with our climate change commitments. 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:

Recycling has a significant impact in reducing CCEP's value-chain carbon footprint and encouraging increased recycling rates is one of our principle areas of focus. We are strongly engaged in 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 Infinitem and Rentpak in Norway, Valpak in Great Britain, and Ecoembes in Spain). We also work at a national and pan-European level to enhance policy in this area and are involved in an industry wide workgroup on the European Commission's Circular Economy Package.

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.

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CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

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**Further Information**

Please see Operating with Integrity (pgs 6-8); Climate, Sustainable Packaging and Recycling (pgs 21-36); and the Environmental data pages of our Stakeholder Progress Report for more information.

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**Attachments**

<https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC2.Strategy/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf>

**Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives**

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CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target  
Intensity target  
Renewable energy consumption and/or production target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2 (market-based)+3 (upstream)	18.2%	50%	2007	873355	2020	Yes, and this target has been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	CCEP was formed in 2016, following the merger of the three Coca-Cola franchised bottlers, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) and Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE). We are currently in the process of developing a new Sustainability Strategy in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. This will include new Climate commitments, including energy efficiency, renewable electricity, and both absolute and intensity carbon reduction targets. We are currently working to ensure that our targets are aligned to climate science and the Paris Climate Agreement, and will resubmit these targets to the SBTi for approval. We have chosen a base year of 2010 for CCEP as this is the first year for which we could reasonably source data for all three merging entities. During 2016 and until CCEP's new sustainability plan is launched, our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden continued to measure the progress against the legacy



ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
								CCE target. N.B. calculation of the 2016 data include methodology enhancements.

### CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)+3 (upstream)	49.5%	33%	Other: The Drink In Your Hand	2007	2234464	2020	Yes, and this target has been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	CCEP was formed in 2016, following the merger of the three Coca-Cola franchised bottlers, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) and Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE). We are currently in the process of developing a new Sustainability Strategy in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. This will include new Climate commitments, including energy efficiency, renewable electricity, and both absolute and intensity carbon reduction targets. We are currently working to ensure that our targets are aligned to climate science and the Paris Climate Agreement, and will resubmit these targets to the SBTi for approval. We have chosen a base year of 2010 for CCEP as this is the first year for which we could reasonably source data for all three

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
									merging entities. During 2016 and until CCEP's new sustainability plan is launched, our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden continued to measure the progress against the legacy CCE carbon intensity target.

### CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
Int1	Decrease	46.5	No change	0	CCEP was formed in 2016, following the merger of the three Coca-Cola franchised bottlers, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) and Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE). We are currently in the process of developing a new Sustainability Strategy in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. This will include new Climate commitments, including energy efficiency and renewable electricity, and both absolute and intensity carbon reduction targets. We are currently working to ensure that our targets are aligned to climate science and the Paris Climate Agreement, and will resubmit these targets to the SBTi for approval. We have chosen a base year of 2010 for CCEP as this is the first year for which we could reasonably source data for all

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
					three merging entities. During 2016 and until CCEP's new sustainability plan is launched, our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden continued to measure the progress against the legacy CCE carbon intensity target.

**CC3.1d**

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment
RE1	Electricity consumption	2010	781263	1.2%	2020	100%	In 2016, 75 percent of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources. We aim to switch the remainder of our purchased electricity contracts to renewable sources by 2020.

**CC3.1e**

**For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year**

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Abs1	69.23%	87.8%	Following the formation of CCEP in 2016 we are currently in the process of developing our new sustainability commitments for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. Based on the boundary scope of the above targets, we have achieved a 44% absolute reduction in carbon emissions from a 2007 baseline. This represents 87.8% completion.
Int1	69.23%	61%	Following the formation of CCEP in 2016 we are currently in the process of developing our new sustainability commitments for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. Based on the boundary scope of the above targets, we have achieved a 20% reduction in its value chain carbon emissions from a 2007 baseline. This represents 61% completion.
RE1	60%	75%	At the end of 2016, CCEP had sourced 75% of its electricity from renewable sources. This represents 75% completion of CCEP's 2020 target to source 100 of its electricity from renewable sources.

**CC3.1f**

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

**CC3.2**

**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

**CC3.2a**

Please 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	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	Cold Drinks Equipment: In 2016 , we purchased 63,000 units of new cooler equipment, including units from the iCOOL range, which features energy management technology, LED lighting and electronically commutated (EC) fans and motors. In addition, we have rolled out a program to retrofit our cold drinks equipment with additional energy efficiency technology, either during refurbishment or at customer's premises.	Avoided emissions	Other: 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.		Less than or equal to 10%	Since 2010, we have reduced the carbon footprint of our cold drinks equipment by 46.6%. We are not registering carbon credits associated with cold drinks equipment energy efficiency measures.
Group of products	PlantBottle® 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 in PlantBottle® packaging are avoiding	Low carbon product	Other: LCA calculation methodology developed by Dr. Ramani Narayan, from Michigan State University, based on US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Standards.		Less than or equal to 10%	In 2009 we introduced PlantBottle™ in many of our territories and by the end of 2016, 7 .6% of our PET bottles were PlantBottle™ We use PlantBottle™ packaging for brands such as SmartWater and HonestTea, as well as for 500ml Coca-Cola PET bottles in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. We also use PlantBottle™ in some of our ViO brands in Germany, as well as in Bonaqua in Sweden. In Norway, we switched our packaging

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
	emissions from packaging that otherwise is manufactured with non-renewable petroleum based PET.					in 2012 from refillable to non-refillable bottles. These non-refillable lines were switched to solely producing products which use PlantBottle™. We will continue to review our use of PlantPET, and also review the use of other renewable materials throughout all of our territories.

### CC3.3

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

Yes

### CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
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Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	33	4731
Implementation commenced*	51	7244
Implemented*	28	3041
Not to be implemented	0	0

### CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Efficiency and new technology projects	504	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	130	733	<1 year	16-20 years	Energy Efficiency – Processes
Energy efficiency: Processes	Efficiency and new technology projects	111	Scope 2 (market-based)	Mandatory	30	15	<1 year	16-20 years	Energy Efficiency – Processes
Energy efficiency:	Efficiency and new technology projects	195	Scope 2 (market-	Voluntary	121	241	1-3 years	11-15 years	Energy Efficiency –

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Processes			based)						Processes
Energy efficiency: Processes	Efficiency and new technology projects	19	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	67	20	4-10 years	16-20 years	Energy Efficiency – Processes
Energy efficiency: Building services	Building energy efficiency projects	197	Scope 1	Mandatory	14	530	>25 years	6-10 years	Energy Efficiency - building services
Energy efficiency: Building services	Building energy efficiency projects	18	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	4	162	4-10 years	16-20 years	Energy Efficiency - building services
Low carbon energy installation	Installation of renewable energy supply	9	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	25	243	4-10 years	21-30 years	Low carbon energy installation
Other	Cold Drinks Equipment: Refurbishment and retrofit of CCEP coolers with energy efficient technologies	1987	Scope 3	Voluntary	0	1032	16-20 years	>30 years	Other - Cold Drinks Equipment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Efficiency and new technology projects	504	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	130	733	<1 year	16-20 years	Energy Efficiency - Processes



**What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Our territories in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have a Sustainability Capital investment budget, expenditures under which may achieve lower internal rates of return than regular capital investments. After our new sustainability plan commitments and targets are released in Q4 2017, we will aim to expand this type of investment budgeting across our territories.
Internal finance mechanisms	We have implemented energy and carbon saving activities in line with internal Capital investment allocation mechanisms.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Across CCEP, mandatory energy and carbon reduction activities have been implemented in compliance with regulatory requirements and standards, for example, the benchmarking covenant on energy efficiency in The Netherlands.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Our territories in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have developed a system of 'carbon allowances' (annual maximum emissions targets) for each business unit. Carbon Allowances require business units' annual plans to align with carbon reduction aims. Performances against allowances are reported every quarter, informing business unit decisions to ensure target achievement. Following the launch of our new sustainability plan commitments and targets are released in Q4 2017, we will aim to review our carbon allowances programme.
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 Supply Chain. Sustainability is one of the six categories for which awards are given. Following the launch of our sustainability plan commitments and targets are released in Q4 2017, we will aim to review and expand our employee recognition programmes for sustainability.

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**CC3.3d**

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

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**Further Information**

**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/CAPex 2016\\_19 summary\\_CDP supporting doc.xlsx](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/CAPex 2016_19 summary_CDP supporting doc.xlsx)

<https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/RE100 Reporting>

## Page: CC4. Communication

## CC4.1

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	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	• Pages 21, 28-29, 31, 48-50, 81	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/23. 170412 - Final ARA 20-F without 20-F Coversheet.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/23. 170412 - Final ARA 20-F without 20-F Coversheet.pdf</a>	Within CCEP's 2016 Annual Report and Accounts on Form 20-F, our mainstream financial report for financial year 2016, we have reported our GHG emissions, as well as provided an overview of CCEP carbon reduction strategy, risks and opportunities, and governance. We provide an overview of our GHG Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, as well as comparison to previous years' data, and normalized carbon emissions relative to revenue and litres of product sold. Following the CDSB guidance, these measures are those which are most relevant for investors. This is our first year of reporting as a combined organization, following our merger in May 2016. As a result, we expect that our disclosure will continue to expand within our Annual Report and Accounts in future years.
In voluntary communications	Complete	• Pages 9-12, 21-36, 74, 76-78	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf</a>	Within CCEP's Stakeholder Progress report, our mainstream report on our non-financial activities including carbon and energy use reduction, we have provided a full overview of our materiality analysis, ongoing carbon and energy reduction strategy and activities,

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
				governance, risks and opportunities. We also provide a detailed breakdown of our GHG Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions, as well as detailed breakdowns of our energy usage. We also provide normalized carbon emissions relative to revenue and litres of product sold. We provide further detail within this report on the work being done throughout our value chain to reduce carbon emissions, and go into greater detail into these projects and reductions per area, than in our Annual Report and Accounts. This is our first year of reporting as a combined organization, following our merger in May 2016. As a result, we expect that our disclosure will continue to expand and align further with our Annual Report and Accounts in future years.

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**Further Information**

**Module: Risks and Opportunities**

**Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks**

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**CC5.1**

**Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply**

- Risks driven by changes in regulation
- Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	The territories in which CCEP operates have in place a variety of fuel and energy taxes, and GHG emissions reporting requirements or voluntary emissions reduction covenants in which CCEP participates. Further laws that directly affect the resources needed, our direct fuel and energy costs or indirectly affect our distribution, packaging, raw materials costs, could result in a low impact, by increasing our	Increased operational cost	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low-medium	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, (which adds between 15-30% to the wholesale price) we estimate a risk of \$5 million additional cost is possible. This is not considered to represent a material cost. CCEP tracks policy developments	To manage this risk, we are focusing on improving our energy use ratio per litre product produced to mitigate the potential increased operational costs from higher taxes and regulations. In 2016, we had an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre of product produced, and a 17.2 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	In 2016 , we invested €3 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies and €17m in energy efficient production lines and equipment. These investments support energy reductions and wider business benefits, supporting our vision to grow a low carbon business. Furthermore, CCEP tracks policy developments across the EU to ensure that we understand potential and proposed

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>required spend on energy (which is currently &lt;5% of total operational spend) and result in increased total operational costs.</p>						<p>across the EU to ensure that we understand potential impacts.</p>	<p>information on our energy use, they enable line operators to make real-time adjustments to reduce our energy use. We have also made investments to roll out energy reduction measures, for example in our bottle blowing equipment, investing in LED lighting, more carbon efficient packing ovens and energy efficiency modifications on our manufacturing lines. Furthermore, CCEP measures and reports the GHG emissions of its own 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</p>	<p>regulatory and tax implications. Associated internal management costs are estimated to be less than \$1.5million</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								pose.	

**CC5.1b**

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation pattern	Agricultural productivity is heavily dependent on changing weather patterns and climate change is expected to make production more unpredictable. Impacts of such change could affect the security of supply and quality of key agricultural commodities which CCEP use	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	About as likely as not	Medium	Water, which is the primary ingredient in all of our products, is vital to our manufacturing processes and is needed to produce the agricultural ingredients that are essential to our business. Changes in precipitation patterns could decrease agricultural productivity in certain regions,	CCEP uses supplier pricing agreements and derivative financial instruments to manage volatility and market risk with respect to certain commodities. In addition, our Supplier Guiding Principles and Sustainable Agriculture Commitment and Guiding Principles, include energy	We estimate internal management costs and resource represent a collective cost of less than \$1million.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>to produce its products. Impacts to crop yields could also adversely impact the cost of raw material, ingredients and water to CCEP.</p>						<p>may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials CCEP uses to produce our products. Global Food prices have increased by more than 70% since 2005 (IMF data). Although there are many additional factors that may have impacted this price increase, including instability, energy costs and demand. If this price increase were to continue or accelerate, the impact on our costs would be significant.</p>	<p>management and climate protection requirements for our suppliers. We are working with The Coca-Cola Company and organizations such as the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance, to engage our suppliers and sustainably source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2020 We're also now working with WWF-UK, The Coca-Cola Company, local farmers and others on a three-year project in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadlands river catchments in East Anglia.</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								Intensively used for growing sugar beet, these areas suffer from agricultural pollution and many of their rivers fail to meet European Water Directive targets. As well as replenishing water in these catchments, we hope to learn more about the water footprint of sugar beet production and to reduce the impact by developing more sustainable farming practices.	
Change in precipitation pattern	In several of the countries where we operate we face issues of water scarcity and water quality challenges. Using water stress mapping, we identified these areas to be	Inability to do business	>6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium-high	Changes in precipitation patterns exacerbated by climate change could result in restrictions on our suppliers and impact our production. The financial	We will continue to take a value-chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on water-efficiency within our own operations and working hard to protect the future	In 2016, we invested approximately €2.7 million in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water-efficient and €296,800 in wastewater



Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>Flanders in Belgium, South East England South East of France, Spain, Germany and Portugal. Water scarcity and water quality issues may be exacerbated by climate change and increased demand. This may become a significant issue in the future and could directly impact industries such as our own and agriculture, on which our supply chain relies. Even if temporary, a reduction in water quality or supply could raise our production costs, limit our production capacity, jeopardise our deliveries or affect the</p>						<p>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 €5.4 million or more. This is considered to represent a medium to high risk. We spent 5 billion with our suppliers, including suppliers of agricultural raw materials in 2016.</p>	<p>sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. We have in place a programme to assess and manage 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</p>	<p>treatment technology. We continued our water replenishment partnerships in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain.</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	agricultural crops and ingredients that we rely on.							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. By water footprinting our value chain, we have identified sugar and juice processing as potential hot spots. Informed by this work we have committed to minimizing water impacts in our value chain through our sustainable sourcing programs. We have multiple active water	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								replenishment programs, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. In 2016, these programmes allowed us to replenish 5.3 million m3 or 89 percent of our production volume where the water used was sourced from areas of water stress.	
Change in mean (average) temperature	Our sales are significantly influenced by weather conditions in the markets in which we operate. In particular, cold or wet weather during the summer months may have a negative impact on the demand for our products and contribute to lower sales, which could have	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high	Changes in mean average temperatures can influence our sales. Colder or wetter weather during the summer months may have a negative impact on demand for our products. For example, in 2013, our performance during the first half of the year was negatively	CCEP focuses on successful marketplace execution, marketing initiatives and developing our brand and package portfolio to drive volume growth. "In 2016, for example, we invested £14 million in promoting Coca-Cola Zero Sugar in Great Britain under The	Costs are variable depending on the direction of change of mean average temperatures and the strength of our marketplace execution and marketing initiatives. Costs associated with such marketing activities are included within our company's market budget.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	an adverse effect on our financial results.						impacted by adverse weather conditions. Conversely, warmer weather can increase demand. The exact financial implications are therefore variable and difficult to predict.	Coca- Cola Company's 'One-Brand' strategy."	TCCC pays us US\$25 million annually to support the execution of commercial strategies focused on capturing growth opportunities except under certain limited circumstances

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Although we believe our investments in Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability (CRS) will provide long-term financial and reputational benefits, there is a	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Unlikely	Medium-high	A loss of stakeholder support due to inaction on climate change is likely to have an impact on our reputation. Coca-Cola is one of the world's most	CCEP has strong product quality systems in place to maintain and enhance a positive brand image. We are committed to being transparent and we work	In 2016, we invested €3 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies, €17m in energy efficient production lines and equipment,

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>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, customer disputes, labour relations, product ingredients, 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 CCEP's territory or control. Over the past year, together with The Coca-Cola</p>						<p>valuable brands with an estimated value (Interbrand in 2016)) of \$73.1bn. Any impact on our reputation may damage the Coca-Cola name and in turn have financial impacts for CCEP, resulting from category or brand reputation reduction, which could reduce consumer's purchase intent. The scale of any potential impact is difficult to quantify. Our investment in climate change and carbon reduction measures has minimized this risk, which we now consider low-medium.</p>	<p>closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the issues that we face as a business and as a society. We do this both through memberships of industry associations such as UNESDA (the European soft drinks industry association), as well as through multi-stakeholder initiatives, and local engagement with stakeholders in our communities. As we develop our new sustainability plan, we've sought the opinion of a wide range of stakeholders over the past year and are working to incorporate their views and set out how we will meet their expectations in the future. We regularly publicly</p>	<p>€2.7 million in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water-efficient and €296,800 in wastewater treatment technology.</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>Company, CCEP has undertaken consumer insights research to understand which of our environmental credentials have the most impact upon our brand and category perception with consumers. Through this research, we understand that our commitment to source 100% of our energy from renewable sources, and the fact that 100% of our packaging is recyclable are two of the factors that ranked most highly with consumers. This research has been a key input into the formation of our upcoming Sustainability plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. Over the coming years, we</p>							<p>communicate our sustainability actions and have regular engagement with our customers, such as projects to encourage consumer awareness of recycling. We seek to communicate our sustainability progress widely at both EU and national levels through our sustainability reporting and disclosures – including our carbon and energy disclosures, our company websites and other social media channels. We also aim to inform consumers and customers about our sustainability commitments and initiatives. For example, one of the key tools we</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	will be reviewing ways in which to calculate a financial impact from these factors.							use to manage our reputational impact is through environmental stewardship, carbon, water and waste and recycling initiatives.	

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CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

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CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

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CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

**Further Information**

**Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities**

**CC6.1**

**Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply**

- Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
- Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

**CC6.1a**

**Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation**

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Carbon and energy taxes and regulations associated with emissions have the potential to increase energy	Reduced operational costs	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	Energy spend directly impacts costs within our manufacturing operations and that of our suppliers.	To capitalise on this opportunity we are focusing on improving our energy use ratio per litre product produced to	Projects are evaluated on an individual basis for their opportunity benefits and cost



Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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 reduce potential tax impacts. Being an earlier adopter of						Through our continuation of our investments in energy and carbon reductions within our manufacturing operations we had an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre of product produced, a 17.2 percent reduction versus our 2010 baseline. Furthermore, our energy efficiency investments in our manufacturing operations have helped reduced our Scope 1 and 2 market-based carbon emissions within our own core operations by 42.6% between 2016 and 2010. Our legacy bottlers had long-standing programs to	realise the reduction in operational costs. In 2016, we had an energy use ratio of 0.32 MJ/litre of product produced, a 17.2 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, they enable line operators to make real-time adjustments to reduce our energy use. We have also made investments to roll out energy reduction measures for our bottle blowing	effectiveness in line with our investment thresholds. In 2016 , we invested €3 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies and €17m in energy efficient production lines and equipment driving energy and fuel efficiencies with our operations.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	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.						pursue energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures – in relation to manufacturing operations, transportation & logistics and packaging. Over eight years, these programs have helped us to achieve a cumulative cost avoidance of at least €185 million within our legacy CCE business.	equipment, investing in LED lighting, more carbon efficient packer ovens and energy efficiency modifications and the minimization of compressed air use on our manufacturing lines.	

**CC6.1b**

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Induced changes in natural	Water scarcity presents opportunities for	Increased production capacity	>6 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium-high	Identifying water efficiency opportunities	At CCEP, water is the main ingredients in all	In 2016, we invested approximately

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
resources	<p>CCEP to invest in sustainable water operations throughout our value chain and differentiate ourselves from competitors. 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 allows us to identify opportunities to improve water efficiency is allowing us to mitigate potential risks ahead of time and maximize reductions of</p>						<p>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. We estimate these improvements have saved approximately \$27 million in cumulative water costs since 2007 and have helped us to avoid \$13.2 million in capital costs for three additional water treatment plants which would have been required. Furthermore, our improvements in our 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</p>	<p>of 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</p>	<p>€2.7 million in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water-efficient and €296,800 in wastewater treatment technology. We also continued our water replenishment partnerships in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, replenishing 89% of the water used in our drinks where it was sourced from areas of water stress.</p>

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	input costs.						areas of water scarcity, these measures help to protect CCEP against impacts to our production with potential losses of €5.4 million or more.	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.	
Induced changes in natural resources	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, aluminium, paper and plastic that we use depends on natural resources and	Wider social benefits	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Likely	Medium	Cost mitigation and competitive advantage could be gained through resource savings and by identifying new sources of raw materials. Waste minimization can provide financial benefits – enabling CCEP to use fewer materials, reduce	We support the circular economy and aim to use as little packaging material as possible, while also using recycled and renewable materials. All our cans and bottles are fully recyclable. In 2016, we used 27% recycled	Internal management costs and resources needed to manage these programs represent a collective cost of less than \$1million.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	accounts for approximately 40 percent of the carbon emissions in our value chain. Once used, our packaging is not always recycled and too often ends up in landfill, being incinerated, littering the streets or in our oceans. Having listened to our stakeholder expectations, we are reviewing our sustainable packaging strategy and will be setting new packaging targets and commitments as part of our upcoming sustainability plan. We support the circular economy and aim to use as little packaging material as possible, while also using recycled and renewable						waste, reduce landfill costs, and increase availability of recycled materials. Through significant investments in light weighting our packaging, waste minimization and in the use of recycled and renewable materials we estimate 175,686 tonnes of carbon have been saved since 2010, 7,989 of which were saved in 2016. Based on the UK's 2016 £18/tonne carbon price (converted to 23 Euros/tonne using our internal budget exchange rate), this would suggest an estimated cost avoidance of 4 million Euros since 2010.	materials across all our packaging types. Our polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles are one of our most popular packaging types. To make it a sustainable packaging choice for our consumers, we are working to increase the amount of recycled and renewable material contained in our bottles. In 2016, 21 percent of the plastic we used in our bottles was recycled PET (rPET). Introduced by The Coca-Cola Company in 2009, PlantBottle™ uses PET derived from sugar cane and molasses. The resulting material looks and functions like traditional PET and is fully	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	materials. All our cans and bottles are fully recyclable. By continuing to work on this area we can realise the opportunity of helping to reduce waste to landfill and marine litter. Our increased use of recycled and renewable materials will also eliminate the need for our reliance on finite virgin resources.							recyclable, but is not made entirely from a fossil-fuel base. In 2016, 7.6 percent of our bottles were PlantBottle™.	

**CC6.1c**

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Coca-Cola European Partners is part of the Global	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	Enhanced reputation for sustainability leadership	CCEP has strong product quality systems in place to	Internal management costs and resources

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>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, e.g., energy efficient HFC-free coolers and PlantBottle®, are visible ways in which we can show customers and consumers that we are reducing our impacts and addressing the likely impacts of climate change. This is expected to drive demand for our products as consumers place a growing emphasis on factoring in sustainability considerations in purchasing decisions.</p>						<p>offers financial benefits for CCEP through increased consumer loyalty, enhanced stakeholder engagement, customer relationships and employee engagement. Our various sustainability initiatives (including our use of low energy coolers, recycled PET and PlantBottle® packaging) and customers' promotions focused on sustainability, send a strong message. We anticipate that this work offers CCEP reputational and financial benefits across our 100% of our revenue.</p>	<p>maintain and enhance a positive brand image. At CCEP we are committed to transparency and work closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the issues that we face as a business and as a society. We do this both through memberships of industry associations such as UNESDA (the European soft drinks industry association), as well as through multi-stakeholder initiatives, and local engagement with stakeholders in our communities. As we develop our new</p>	<p>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.</p>

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							<p>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, when compared with other similar products. An increase in sales of 1% would result in an expected increased revenue of €10.9 million.</p>	<p>sustainability plan, we've sought the opinion of a wide range of stakeholders over the past year and are working to incorporate their views and set out how we will meet their expectations in the future. We regularly publicly communicate our sustainability actions and have regular engagement with our customers, such as projects to encourage consumer awareness of recycling. We seek to communicate our corporate responsibility and sustainability progress widely at both EU and national levels</p>	



Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								through our Stakeholder Progress Report and related disclosures, our company websites and other social media channels and we seek to inform consumers and customers about our sustainability commitments and initiatives. For example, one of the key tools we use to manage our reputational impact is through environmental stewardship, carbon, water and waste and recycling initiatives.	

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

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CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

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CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

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**Further Information**

**Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading**

**Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology**

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CC7.1

**Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)**

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	326762
Scope 2 (location-based)	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	260103
Scope 2 (market-based)	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	242104

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#### CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
Defra Voluntary Reporting Guidelines
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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#### CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

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**CC7.3**

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
Other: Market-based GHG Emissions	Other: Supplier contractual Instruments
Other: Market-based GHG Emissions	Other: RE DISS European Residual Mixes 2014 Residual Mix

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**CC7.4**

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
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**Further Information**

Please see Excel sheet for emissions factors in response to CC 7.4.

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**Attachments**

**Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)**

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**CC8.1**

**Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory**

Operational control

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**CC8.2**

**Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

260105

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**CC8.3**

**Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions**

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	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 2016, 75 percent of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources, supported and we are aiming to switch the

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
		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.

**CC8.3a**

**Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e**

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
190294	28197	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 2016, 75 percent of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources, supported and 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.

**CC8.4**

**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

**CC8.4a**

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded

**CC8.5**

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Assumptions	Mainly energy from leased / shared offices where data is not available. Carbonated gas releases (fugitive) from a small number of our manufacturing sites.
Scope 2 (location-based)	Less than or equal to 2%	Assumptions	Mainly purchased electricity from leased / shared offices where data is not available.
Scope 2 (market-based)	Less than or equal to 2%	Assumptions	Mainly purchased electricity from leased / shared offices where data is not available.

**CC8.6**

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

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**CC8.6a**

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/DNV%20GL%20CDP%20Letter%20-%20CCEP%20GHG%20Emissions%202016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/DNV GL CDP Letter - CCEP GHG Emissions 2016.pdf</a>	All	ISAE3000	100

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**CC8.6b**

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission
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**CC8.7**

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

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**CC8.7a**



Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DNV GL CDP Letter - CCEP GHG Emissions 2016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DNV GL CDP Letter - CCEP GHG Emissions 2016.pdf</a>	All	ISAE3000	100
Market-based	Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DNV GL CDP Letter - CCEP GHG Emissions 2016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/DNV GL CDP Letter - CCEP GHG Emissions 2016.pdf</a>	All	ISAE3000	100

#### CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Other: • % of electricity sourced from renewable sources	In 2016, DNV-GL provided a reasonable level of assurance for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, they provided assurance on selected information within our 2016 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable sources, our 2016 manufacturing energy use ratio, our total manufacturing waste, the percentage of manufacturing waste recycled, and the percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and calorie reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
Other: • Manufacturing	In 2016, DNV-GL provided a reasonable level of assurance for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions.

Additional data points verified	Comment
energy use ratio	In addition, they provided assurance on selected information within our 2016 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable sources, our 2016 manufacturing energy use ratio, our total manufacturing waste, the percentage of manufacturing waste recycled, and the percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and calorie reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
Other: Total manufacturing waste	In 2016, DNV-GL provided a reasonable level of assurance for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, they provided assurance on selected information within our 2016 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable sources, our 2016 manufacturing energy use ratio, our total manufacturing waste, the percentage of manufacturing waste recycled, and the percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and calorie reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
Other: • Percentage of waste recycled	In 2016, DNV-GL provided a reasonable level of assurance for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, they provided assurance on selected information within our 2016 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable sources, our 2016 manufacturing energy use ratio, our total manufacturing waste, the percentage of manufacturing waste recycled, and the percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and calorie reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
Other: • Percentage of PET that is rPET	In 2016, DNV-GL provided a reasonable level of assurance for our Scope 1, 2 (market and location based) and 3 GHG emissions. In addition, they provided assurance on selected information within our 2016 Stakeholder report, including the percentage of electricity sourced from renewable sources, our 2016 manufacturing energy use ratio, our total manufacturing waste, the percentage of manufacturing waste recycled, and the percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and calorie reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.

**CC8.9**

**Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?**

Yes

**CC8.9a**

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

7968

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**Further Information**

Please see attached DNV\_GL assurance statement to support CC 8.7a

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2016-31Dec2016\)/DNV GL Assurance Statement - CCEP SPR 2016.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC8.EmissionsData(1Jan2016-31Dec2016)/DNV%20GL%20Assurance%20Statement%20-%20CCEP%20SPR%202016.pdf)

**Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)**

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**CC9.1**

**Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?**

Yes

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**CC9.1a**

**Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region**

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
----------------	----------------------------

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
United Kingdom	40560
France	16539
Belgium	23075
Luxembourg	214
Netherlands	11858
Sweden	2919
Norway	2891
Bulgaria	0
United States of America	3786
Spain	48984
Portugal	4868
Germany	103693
Iceland	719

---

**CC9.2**

**Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)**

By GHG type  
By activity

---

**CC9.2a**

**Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

---

**CC9.2b**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

---

**CC9.2c**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	258042
CH4	358
N2O	665
HFCs	1041

---

**CC9.2d**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Operation & Commercial Sites	187726
Fleet	72379

#### Further Information

Page: **CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)**

#### CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

#### CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes 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	39216	17	95218	95218
France	3748	80	76176	73763

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes 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)
Belgium	9197	15578	45417	0
Luxembourg	63	102	235	0
Netherlands	9707	763	23868	23363
Sweden	948	326	32468	32317
Norway	204	70	19422	19275
Bulgaria	172	189	495	213
United States of America	357	357	741	0
Spain	39250	566	152877	151278
Portugal	3507	5454	13110	0
Germany	83925	4695	195682	192692
Iceland	1	1	8776	8776

## CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By activity

## CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
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**CC10.2b**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
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**CC10.2c**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Operations & Commercial Sites	190294	28197

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**Further Information**

**Page: CC11. Energy**

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**CC11.1**



**What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

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

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**CC11.2**

**Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year**

Energy type	MWh
Heat	28129
Steam	0
Cooling	0

---

**CC11.3**

**Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year**

861600

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**CC11.3a**

**Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type**

Fuels	MWh
-------	-----

Fuels	MWh
Natural gas	466892
Other: Total Light Fuel Oil/ Site Diesel	42834
Other: Total Propane and LPG	54961
Other: Total petrol (Own vehicle fleet)	3951
Other: Total diesel (Own Vehicle Fleet)	274850
Other: Total biodiesel (Own vehicle fleet)	2805
Other: Jet Fuel & CNG	15307

#### CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
Other	477195	0	Purchased renewable electricity supported by Guarantees of Origin: Renewable electricity purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Norway, Germany & Spain.
Other	91571	0	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.
Other	28129	0	Purchased renewable district heating supported by Guarantees of Origin: Renewable heat purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria & Germany.

#### CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
643515	636356	6826	333	333	Total electricity consumed (643,515 MWh) = total consumed electricity purchased (636,356 MWh) + renewable electricity produced (333 MWh) + low carbon electricity (CHP) produced (6,826 MWh).

#### Further Information

#### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC11.Energy/RE100 Reporting Spreadsheet 2017\\_v290602017\\_FINAL.xlsx](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC11.Energy/RE100%20Reporting%20Spreadsheet%202017_v290602017_FINAL.xlsx)

### Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

#### CC12.1

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

Decreased

#### CC12.1a

Please 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

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	1.5	Decrease	In 2016, energy & carbon reduction activities across CCEP's operations have decreased both our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. These included €3m capital investment in optimising our processes and installing energy and carbon saving technologies together with continuing to increase our procurement of renewable electricity by switching additional purchased electricity contracts to renewable and low carbon sourced electricity in France and Norway. These programmes in 2016 provided a reduction of 4,838 CO2e tonnes. Our total Scope 1&2 (Market Based) emissions in the previous year (2015) came to 317,797 CO2e tonnes, therefore we calculate 1.5% through $(4,838/317,797)*100 = 1.5\%$ . As this is CCEP's first year of reporting as a new organisation, and integrating of our legacy bottler reporting systems is not yet complete, estimated annual CO2e savings and anticipated cost savings are only available for 35% of our energy and carbon savings projects completed in 2016.
Divestment	0		(Blank)
Acquisitions	0		(Blank)
Mergers	0	No change	CCEP was formed in 2016 following the merger of the three Coca-Cola franchised bottlers, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) and Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE). In 2016 we have undertaken a process of integrating our GHG emission data reporting systems back to our baseline year 2010, thus enabling us to reporting total CCEP Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions data for 2016 versus 2015.
Change in output	0.8	Increase	If no emissions reduction measures had been introduced in 2016, we estimate due to a slight increase in production volumes of 1.2% v's 2016, CCEP's Scope 1 & 2 emissions would have been increased by 0.8%. The impact of production volume changes for 2016 is estimated at an increase of 3,603 CO2e tonnes. Our total Scope 1 & 2 emissions in the previous year (2015) was 317,796 CO2e tonnes (Market Based), therefore we calculate 0.8% through $(3,603/317,797)*100 = 0.8\%$ .
Change in methodology	1.9	Decrease	If no emission reduction measures are considered, in 2016, CCEP's Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions were reduced by 1.9% as a result of changes to emission factors. This decrease was due to the adoption of the new IEA (2014) national grid emission factors. In 2016, this methodology change resulted in an decrease of 6,118 CO2e tonnes, which we calculate to be an decrease of 1.9% of our previous 2015 Scope 1&2 (Market Based) emissions, through $(6,118/317,797)*100 = 1.9\%$ .
Change in boundary	0	No change	(Blank)
Change in physical operating conditions	0		(Blank)
Unidentified	7	Decrease	Our recent process and line upgrades have also had the added benefit of reducing carbon emissions. The main motivation has been improved process optimization and so have not been accounted for under the emissions savings from our defined emission reduction initiatives. In addition, as this is CCEP's first year of reporting as a new organisation, and integrating of our legacy bottler reporting systems is not yet complete,

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
			estimated annual CO2e savings and anticipated cost savings are only available for 35% of our energy and carbon savings projects completed in 2016.
Other	0		(Blank)

#### CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

#### CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
26.45	metric tonnes CO2e	10865000000	Market-based	0	N/A	Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) was formed in 2016, following the merger of Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) and Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE). Our 2016 Annual Report includes the first report of CCEP's total

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
						annual revenue, consequently we are unable to report a percentage or direction of change from the previous year for our Scope 1 & 2 emissions per unit of total revenue.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
22.46	metric tonnes CO2e	unit of production	12838310313	Market-based	10	Decrease	In line with CCEP's ambition is to grow a low carbon business, the reduction in Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions in 2016 for CCEP were primarily due to 2 principal emissions reductions activities, 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 2016, 75 percent of CCEP's purchased electricity came from renewable sources, saving 162,097 tonnes of CO2e per year. In 2016 CCEP invested €27million in new, more efficient, production lines and equipment and, €3million in addition energy and carbon saving projects in our operations and

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
							over €1million on energy savings technologies in our cold drinks equipment. For example, rollout of energy efficient LED and intelligent lighting systems, high & low pressure compress air network efficiencies, boiler and hot water network upgrades and retrofitting of energy management systems to our cold drinks equipment (CDE). These 2 activities in 2016 resulted in a 9% reduction in absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions versus 2015.

#### Further Information

**Page: CC13. Emissions Trading**

#### CC13.1

**Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?**

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

#### CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership

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**CC13.1b**

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

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**CC13.2**

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

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**CC13.2a**

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits canceled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
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**Further Information**

Our legacy CCE bottler was a member of the EU ETS, as a result of direct aviation usage. CCE's Aviation related EU ETS obligation was minimal and had limited impact for our legacy CCE bottler, where our strategy was to comply with the legal requirements at minimal cost. CCEP no longer has direct aviation usage, and therefore no longer has an EU ETS obligation. As a result, we do not anticipate participating in any further emissions trading schemes.



CC14.1

Please account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	3430690	<p>Calculated based on mass multiplied by LCA derived emission factors where available, and using economic input / output analysis based on spend in absence of a suitable LCA derived emissions factor. Our main sources for emissions include EAA 2008 and PETCORE - Plasticseurope EPD 2011 for packaging. Mass calculation example: Our packaging material emissions are calculated based on kg of packaging by type multiplied by LCA derived emission factors to produce tonnes CO2e from embodied packaging emissions. 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 CO2e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend</p>	79.00%	Data from LCA derived figures considered primary, the remainder secondary.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Capital goods	Relevant, calculated	250499	<p>emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.</p> <p>2016 emissions calculated using economic input / output analysis based on spend on Capital Goods. Financial records associated with the amount spent by capital goods type are used as a basis for our calculations. Spend lines are analysed using Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 5.0 which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. Company expenditures are mapped to sectors in CEDA, then converted into producers' price using sector-specific price conversion factors, and finally multiplied by CEDA emission factors to arrive at the Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes CO2e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.</p>	0.00%	
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	77605	<p>2016 CCEP emissions calculated using total kWh of electricity and heat consumption by country of operation, and multiplying the number of kWh by the emissions factors representing 1) transmission and distribution losses by country, and 2) upstream emission associated with extracting and processing the fuels used to generate the electricity and heat. Emission factors for grid electricity and heat generation are calculated using IEA 2014 data, and upstream fuel emissions are calculated by applying DEFRA and IEA 2014 emission factors.</p>	0.00%	
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	223281	<p>Road Haulage - Calculated using 2016 primary data related to fuel use (diesel, CNG/diesel, evolution diesel and biodiesel). The emission factor for fuel use by liters</p>	100.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			was multiplied by the number of liters used to produce a figure in tonnes CO2e. Emission factors for diesel are sourced from DEFRA. Emission factors for biodiesel 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. Ship – Calculated using tonne/km provided by CCE's transportation records. Emissions calculated by multiplying tonne/km by the emission factor for general cargo ship (60% laden), average biofuel blend provided by DEFRA. 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, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.		
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	7983	Calculated using 2016 primary waste water and solid waste data. Solid waste figures are categorized by destination; recycled, mixed or landfill. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste by the emissions factor appropriate to its destination. Emission factors sourced from DEFRA. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.	100.00%	
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	9808	Calculated based on 2016 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	100.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			emission factor sourced from DEFRA. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.		
Employee commuting	Relevant, calculated	21970	Calculated based on 2016 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. & 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 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 2016 emission factor)/1000.	0.00%	
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				We apply an Operational Control boundary definition rule, and therefore relevant leased assets are included in Scopes 1 & 2.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	804032	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	100.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			<p>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 country by year. Weighted average energy consumption are based on CDE model type (over 500), which are assigned an average standard energy consumption rates, multiplied by number of units per model and the time operational time (number of 24hr days). Total weighted averages are applied Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), 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 &amp; 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, 2014. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.</p>		
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				CCEP does not sell any semi-finished goods to any 3rd party. All our products are sold ready for consumption
Use of sold products	Relevant, calculated	19780	Emissions in this category result from refrigeration of product bought by customers. A LCA carried out by	0.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			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 2016, this data was used along 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 electricity emission factors (2016) were applied to calculate total tonnes of CO2e emissions. 2015 data is based on 2016 sale volume variation. Calculation example: (Total energy consumed (kWh) * Defra 2016 emission factor) / 1000.		
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Emission associated with end of life recycling or disposal of our packaging is 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	Not relevant, explanation provided				To the best of our knowledge we don't have any relevant assets that are leased to 3rd parties.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				To the best of our knowledge we don't have any relevant franchises
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				There are no further relevant investment activities, to the best of our knowledge.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Other (upstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				There are no further relevant upstream activities, to the best of our knowledge.
Other (downstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				There are no further relevant downstream activities, to the best of our knowledge.

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**CC14.2**

**Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions**

Third party verification or assurance process in place

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**CC14.2a**

**Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements**

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/DNV%20GL%20CDP%20Letter%20-%20CCEP%20GHG%20Emissions%202016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/DNV GL CDP Letter - CCEP GHG Emissions 2016.pdf</a>	1-2	ISAE3000	23

### CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

### CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Purchased goods & services	Change in methodology	6.7	Increase	Increases in these figures due to changes to internal procurement categorizations resulting in an increase spend on purchases goods and serves relatively to the decrease spend on capital goods (2016 v's 2015). Increases minimized by decrease in emissions reduction activities in 2016, principally packaging light weighting programs and using recycled and renewable material.



Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Capital goods	Change in methodology	52	Decrease	Internal changes to procurement categorizations resulting in a decrease spend on capital goods relatively to the increase spend on purchases goods and serves (2016 v's 2015).
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Emissions reduction activities	3.6	Decrease	This decrease reflects emissions reduction activities within CCEP's manufacturing improving energy efficiencies rates and reducing energy used, together with increasing our purchasing of electricity from renewable sources to 75% of all purchased electricity in 2016. In 2016, these activities have reduced the associated scope 3 emissions.
Upstream transportation & distribution	Change in physical operating conditions	7.7	Increase	A combination of increases in production volume and transition to a new logistics operating system resulting in transitional increases in kilometres in Great Britain. However, temporary increased emissions were mitigated due to emission reduction activities including, network optimization, backhauling and use of alternative fuels and technologies in 2016 have largely driven these reductions.
Waste generated in operations	Emissions reduction activities	0.2	Decrease	Emission reduction activities focused on increasing waste recycling and recovery rates. In 2016 CCEP increased its recycling and recovery to 92.6%.
Business travel	Change in output	10.9	Decrease	The decrease in these figures reflects the change in CCEP's total employee figures in between 2016 and its legacy bottlers in 2015 together with reductions in business travel across the majority of CCEP business units,
Employee commuting	Change in output	2.1	Decrease	Slight decrease in employees following the merger of Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP), Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke GmbH (CCEAG) and Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE) to form Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) and subsequent restructure (a reduction of 650 employees).
Downstream transportation and distribution	Emissions reduction activities	10.6	Decrease	CCEP's Cold Drinks Equipment is an integral element of our route to market and distribution. The equipment is owned by CCEP but operated by our customers on their premises. The decrease in Scope 3 emissions is driven by continuation of our emissions reduction activities during 2016, including installing energy efficiency equipment including, energy management systems, LED lights and fitting doors, across our cold drinks equipment fleet. Since 2010, we have reduced the average carbon footprint of a unit by 46.6%.

**Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)**

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

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**CC14.4a**

**Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success**

**SUPPLIERS:**

Each of the companies which made up CCEP – Iberian Partners, Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke and Coca-Cola Enterprises – had different processes for managing its supplier relationships. We are currently in the process of updating our SRM process and supplier segmentation for all of CCEP. Sustainability remains a critical measurement for supplier selection, and review.

i. **METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT:** We expect all our suppliers to adhere to our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), a set of standards that includes criteria on environment, water and climate change. We expect our direct suppliers to follow these guiding principles to ensure respect for all human rights. In 2016, 79.6 percent of our spend with suppliers in our legacy CCE business was covered by contracts containing our SGPs. We will capture this data for all of CCEP from 2017. The Coca-Cola Company works with independent third-party auditors to regularly monitor the SGP compliance of companies. In the last 3 years, this has included audits of over two thirds of our suppliers of ingredients and primary packaging. These audits are recognised by AIM-PROGRESS – a global audit program designed to align supplier audits and reduce duplication and audit costs for suppliers. CCEP is a signatory of this forum, and recognise supplier audits completed on behalf of other signatory companies. We have a robust Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) process which underpins our relationships with our key suppliers, helping to build collaboration and management focus. We use a framework to evaluate each supplier's performance based upon quality, cost and value, service, innovation and sustainability. Each has equal weighting and suppliers receive scores which inform their improvement plans. Our annual supplier awards are allocated based on these scores. The Sustainability score on the SRM scorecard for legacy CCE comes from two inputs: Ecovadis, an external sustainability rating company, and results from our suppliers' carbon challenge. We are aiming to expand this process to the other territories in 2017.

ii. **STRATEGY FOR PRIORITISING ENGAGEMENT:** At CCEP, we focus on driving carbon reduction across our value chain. We prioritise engagement based upon a supplier's criticality, and their sustainability score on the SRM scorecard. For legacy CCE, this comes from two inputs: Ecovadis, an external sustainability rating company, and the results from our suppliers' carbon challenge. Ecovadis evaluates our suppliers based on four areas: environmental, social, ethical and supply chain management and then scores suppliers accordingly. In collaboration with our suppliers this information is used to develop action plans to raise their rating and reduce their sustainability risk. The Supplier Carbon Challenge, which was in place for legacy CCE, and is being expanded in 2017, asks critical suppliers to provide carbon footprint information and reduction plans, based upon the level of impact that they have on our carbon footprint. This process helps us to prioritise our efforts as well as to customise our requirements for critical suppliers. .

iii. **MEASURES OF SUCCESS:** These vary from the expectation that suppliers will calculate their carbon footprint at a minimum, to developing carbon reduction plans and sharing product carbon information for those suppliers that have the highest carbon impacts. If suppliers receive low SRM sustainability scores and take no action to improve them, this will have an impact on our future relationship with them. Over time, as suppliers improve their performance, our classifications and performance expectations can change.

II. CUSTOMERS:

I. METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT: We engage with customers regarding carbon reduction and climate change in a number of ways. In 2016, we ran recycling events with Euro 2016 football championship, established a Coca-Cola Recycling tour, and supported organisations such as Stada Sveriga in Sweden, to clean up natural sites. We also support programmes to reduce litter and recycling in Great Britain. Public events often generate a large amount of waste, and CCEP's involvement in recycling at sporting, music and cultural festivals can have an immediate impact. Just one example is our sponsorship of the recycling booth and toolkit for campers at the Tomorrowland music festival. This resulted in 40 percent less litter in the festival area compared to the previous year. A month after each event, we carry out research to determine the difference we've made. In a 2015 survey 50% of those surveyed claimed to have changed their behaviour as a result of our recycling activations in Great Britain.

III. SUCCESS FACTORS: On-going customer engagement on the issue, and involvement in future projects is a key success factor in these areas.

**CC14.4b**

**To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent**

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Other: Compliance, active engagement, collaboration and innovation	140	79.6%	In 2016, 79.6 percent of our goods and materials were sourced from suppliers that complied with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs). The Coca-Cola Company works with independent third-party auditors to regularly monitor the SGP compliance of companies. In the last three years, this has included audits of over two thirds of our suppliers of ingredients, primary in packaging and some providing trademark materials. These audits are recognized by AIM-PROGRESS – a global audit program designed to align supplier audits, reduce duplication and audit costs for suppliers. In 2016, we are only able to measure the percentage of suppliers that comply with SGPs from the legacy CCE countries of Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, and our figures reflect this scope. From 2017 onwards, we aim to capture this data across CCEP.

**CC14.4c**

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

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**Further Information**

See full DNV assurance statement for question 14.2c.

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC14.Scope3Emissions/DNV GL Assurance Statement - CCEP SPR 2016.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC14.Scope3Emissions/DNV%20GL%20Assurance%20Statement%20-%20CCEP%20SPR%202016.pdf)

**Module: Sign Off****Page: CC15. Sign Off**

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**CC15.1**

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Lauren Sayeski	Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer, Coca-Cola European Partners.	Board/Executive board

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**Further Information****Module: FBT****Page: FBT1. Agriculture**

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**FBT1.1**

Are agricultural activities, whether in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain, relevant to your climate change disclosure?

Yes

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**FBT1.1a**

Please explain why agricultural activities are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

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**FBT1.2**

**Are the agricultural activities that you have identified as relevant undertaken on your own farm(s), elsewhere in your value chain, or both?**

Elsewhere in value chain

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**FBT1.2a**

**Please explain why agricultural emissions from your own farms are not relevant**

CCEP purchases agricultural ingredients which originate from farms associated with our suppliers. CCEP does not own or operate farms directly.

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**FBT1.3**

**Do you account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities undertaken on your own farm(s) as part of the global gross Scope 1 emissions figure reported in CC8.2, and/or the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a of the core climate change questionnaire?**

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**FBT1.3a**

**Please select the form(s) in which you wish to report the greenhouse gas emissions produced by agricultural activities (agricultural emissions) undertaken on your own farm(s)**

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**FBT1.3b**

Please report your total agricultural emissions produced on your own farm(s) and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Agricultural emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Methodology	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
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**FBT1.3c**

Please report your agricultural emissions produced on your own farm(s), disaggregated by category, and identify any exclusions in the table below

Emissions category	Agricultural emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Methodology	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
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**FBT1.3d**

Please explain why you do not account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities undertaken on your own farm(s), and describe any plans for the collection of this data in the future

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**FBT1.4**

Do you implement agricultural management practices on your own farm(s) with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

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**FBT1.4a**

Please identify agricultural management practices undertaken on your own farm(s) with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit. Complete the table

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Climate change related benefit	Comment
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**FBT1.4b**

Does your implementation of these agricultural management practices have other impacts? Complete the table

Activity ID	Impact on yield	Impact on cost	Impact on soil quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water	Other impact	Description of impacts	Comment
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**FBT1.4c**

Do you have any plans to implement agricultural management practices in the future?

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**FBT1.4d**

Please detail your plans to implement agricultural management practices in the future

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**FBT1.5**

Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your own farm(s) relevant to your climate change disclosure?

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**FBT1.5a**

Please report biogenic carbon data pertaining to your own farm(s) in the table below

CO2 flux	Emissions/ Removals (metric tonnes CO2e)	Methodology	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
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**FBT1.6**

**Do you account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category "Purchased goods and services" reported in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?**

Yes

**FBT1.6a**

**Please report these agricultural emissions from your value chain and identify any exclusions in the table below**

Scope	Agricultural emissions (% of the emissions reported in the category "Purchased goods and services")	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
Scope 3	31-40%	Full detailed data is currently not available for approximately 2.5% of our agriculture emissions. Where this is the case emissions are calculated using relevant substitutes.	Agricultural emissions – related to our ingredients - are calculated based on product and full value chain carbon footprint data and receipt information. Where full detailed data is currently not available, emissions are calculated using relevant substitutes.	Emissions are calculated for agricultural ingredients using mass and volumes sold for reporting year, multiplied by suitable LCA derived emission factors. Sources for emissions factors include, World Food LCA Database, Eco Invent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012)



FBT1.6b

Please explain why you do not account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category “Purchased goods and services” reported in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire

FBT1.7

Do you encourage your agricultural suppliers to undertake any agricultural management practices with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Yes

FBT1.7a

Please identify agricultural management practices with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit that you encourage your suppliers to implement. Complete the table

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Your role in the implementation of this practice	Explanation of how you encourage implementation	Climate change related benefit	Comment
1	Other: Sustainable Agricultural practices, including, farm, soil, nutrient, water, waste, biodiversity, crop protection GHG, labour, health & safety management	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	Knowledge sharing Procurement	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	Emissions reductions (mitigation) Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)	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

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Your role in the implementation of this practice	Explanation of how you encourage implementation	Climate change related benefit	Comment
		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.		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’.		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.
2	Other: Sustainable Agricultural practices, including, farm, soil, nutrient, water, waste, biodiversity, crop protection GHG, labour, health & safety management	CCEP has collaborated with the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, European sugar beet processors and other FMCG brands to develop the SAI Platform Farmer Sustainability Assessment (FSA) tool. The FSA provides a process to help farmers meet the sustainable sourcing expectations of many different customers. It incorporates an alignment with existing bespoke systems including, the UK’s Red Tractor farm assurance	Knowledge sharing Procurement	CCEP is working in collaboration with The Coca-Cola Company, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform and European sugar beet processors to encourage adoption and roll out of the Farmer Sustainability Assessment (FAS) tool. The FSA allows farmers to self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social and economic, indicators, including energy and greenhouse gas indicators.	Emissions reductions (mitigation) Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)	We have been working with The Coca-Cola Company and the SAI Platform to develop a farm-level self-assessment tool, the FSA. Farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social and economic indicators. Also applicable to other agricultural ingredients such as juices, the FSA provides farmers with the information they need to make their operations more sustainable. It also enables them to share their progress

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Your role in the implementation of this practice	Explanation of how you encourage implementation	Climate change related benefit	Comment
		<p>standard; and the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification program (ISCC). Farmers are able to assess themselves against industry-agreed sustainability best practices and identify improvement opportunities. We intend that all our sugar beet suppliers should achieve compliance with our SAGPs through the FSA or similar programmes by 2020.</p>				<p>with customers and suppliers within their own supply chains. We intend that all our sugar beet suppliers should achieve compliance with our SAGPs through the FSA or similar programmes by 2020.</p>
3	Other: Sustainable Agricultural practices – Sugar Cane	<p>In collaboration with The Coca-Cola Company, CCEP recently completed a project with Rainforest Alliance to examine the sustainability risks and current best practices in Europe's cane sugar supply chain. Focused on three cane-producing countries in Africa and the Caribbean, the work identified a number of social and environmental issues that need to be addressed to meet the expectations of our SAGPs.</p>	Knowledge sharing Procurement	<p>CCE is working in collaboration with The Coca-Cola Company to consider how sustainable agricultural practices can be implemented in small holder sugar cane farms, which are typical to the European sugar cane supply chain. We recently completed a project with Rainforest Alliance to examine the sustainability risks and current best practices in Europe's cane sugar supply chain. Focused on three cane-producing countries in Africa and the Caribbean, the work identified a number of social and environmental issues that need to be addressed to meet the expectations of our</p>	Emissions reductions (mitigation) Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)	<p>Even though cane sugar makes up only a very small percentage of the sugar we buy, we're determined to source it sustainably. Through The Coca-Cola Company, there are multiple third-party standards under which a supplier can be certified as meeting our SAGPs. These include the Rainforest Alliance Standard, Fairtrade and Bonsucro which The Coca-Cola Company helped to establish and through which it is now Chain of Custody certified. This certification allows Coca-Cola system bottlers, including CCEP, to accurately trace the origins</p>

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Your role in the implementation of this practice	Explanation of how you encourage implementation	Climate change related benefit	Comment
				SAGPs. In response , our cane sugar suppliers are developing their own codes of conduct to ensure that our SAGPs are taken into account at every stage of sugar cane production.		of their cane sugar.

**FBT1.7b**

**Does the implementation of these agricultural management practices in your value chain have other impacts? Complete the table**

Activity ID	Impact on yield	Impact on cost	Impact on soil quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water	Other impact	Description of impacts	Comment
1	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	CCEP's commitment to sustainably source 100% of its key agricultural ingredients by 2020 and its SAGPs cover 3 areas of potential impact - human and workplace rights, the environment and management systems - and 15 supporting principles including, prohibit child labour, forced labour and abuse of labour, eliminate discrimination, water management, energy management and climate protection, conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, soil management, crop protection and business integrity.	CCEP is working with The Coca-Cola Company and its suppliers, to develop plans for jointly meeting its objectives and principles by 2020, including compliance programmes and third-party validation.

Activity ID	Impact on yield	Impact on cost	Impact on soil quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water	Other impact	Description of impacts	Comment
2	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	The FSA encompasses various potential impacts including, energy and greenhouse gases, water stewardship, soil management, crop protection, biodiversity, financial stability, farm and yield management, labour conditions, health and safety and local community.	Farmers are able to self-assess against sustainability best practices in all these areas and identify improvement opportunities.
3	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Our project with Rainforest Alliance to examine the sustainability risks and current best practices in Europe's cane sugar supply chain considered a wide range of potential impacts including, social/ environmental management, biodiversity & wildlife protection, water management, crop management, soil quality, waste management, soil protection, labour conditions, community relations and health and safety.	Our project with the Rainforest Alliance considers these topics in understanding sustainability risks and best practices. In response, our cane sugar suppliers are developing their own codes of conduct to ensure that SAGP criteria are taken into account from the smallholder onwards and that best practices can be shared and improvement opportunities identified.

**FBT1.7c**

**Do you have any plans to engage with your suppliers on their implementation of agricultural management practices?**

Yes

**FBT1.7d**

**Please detail these plans to engage with your suppliers on their implementation of agricultural management practices**

CCEP has committed to working with its suppliers and The Coca-Cola Company, to sustainably source 100% of its key agricultural ingredients by 2020. We have established and embedded our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) in our procurement processes and engaged our key agricultural ingredients, industry partners, and The Coca-Cola Company to ensure SAGP-compliance and drive change and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. Our focus is primarily on those ingredients we source directly from suppliers. We oversee this work in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company. This work includes:

- Convening supplier workshops: e.g. In 2016, in collaboration with WWF UK and our GB supplier, we held a Sugar Beet workshop 'Managing Beet for Healthier Rivers' for local Farmers and stakeholders.
- Developing and implementing crop-specific programs and plans for jointly meeting our objectives and principles by 2020, for example, in working with The Coca-Cola Company, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform and European sugar beet processors to roll out the Farm Sustainability Assessment tool.
- Compliance with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) will be validated through third-party standards such as the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI), Farm Sustainability Assessment and Bonsucro.
- Building industry-wide collaborations and developing partnership to gain alignment, share best practice and effect change
- Recognizing outstanding performance through our 'Supplier of the year' and 'Sustainability Supplier of the Year awards'.

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## Further Information

### Page: **FBT2. Processing**

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#### FBT2.1

**Are processing activities, whether in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain, relevant to your climate change disclosure?**

Yes

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#### FBT2.1a

Please explain why processing activities are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

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#### FBT2.2

**Are the processing activities that you have identified as relevant undertaken in your direct operations, elsewhere in your value chain, or both?**

Elsewhere in value chain

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**FBT2.2a**

**Please explain why emissions from processing activities in your direct operations are not relevant**

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.

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**FBT2.3**

Do you account for emissions from processing activities in your direct operations as part of the global gross Scope 1 emissions figure reported in CC8.2 and/or the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a of the core climate change questionnaire?

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**FBT2.3a**

Please report these emissions from processing activities in your direct operations and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Emissions from processing activities (metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
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**FBT2.3b**

Please explain why you do not account for emissions from processing activities in your direct operations, and describe any plans for the collection of this data in the future

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**FBT2.4**

Do you account for emissions from processing activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category "Purchased goods and services" and/or "Processing of sold products" reported in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?

Yes

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**Further Information**

**Page: FBT3. Distribution**

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**FBT3.1**

**Are distribution activities, whether in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain, relevant to your climate change disclosure?**

Yes

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**FBT3.1a**

Please explain why distribution activities are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

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**FBT3.2**

**Are the distribution activities that you have identified as relevant undertaken in your direct operations, elsewhere in your value chain, or both?**

Elsewhere in value chain

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**FBT3.2a**

**Please explain why emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations are not relevant**

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.



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**FBT3.3**

Do you account for emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations as part of the global gross Scope 1 emissions figure reported in CC8.2 and/or the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a of the core climate change questionnaire?

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**FBT3.3a**

Please report these emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Emissions from distribution activities (metric tonnes CO2e)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
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**FBT3.3b**

Please explain why you do not account for emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations, and describe any plans for the collection of this data in the future

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**FBT3.4**

Do you account for emissions from distribution activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category "Upstream transportation and distribution" and/or "Downstream transportation and distribution" in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?

Yes

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**Further Information**

**Page: FBT4. Consumption**

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**FBT4.1**

**Are emissions from the consumption of your products relevant to your climate change disclosure?**

Yes

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**FBT4.1b**

Please explain why emissions from the consumption of your products are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

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**FBT4.1a**

**Do you account for emissions from the consumption of your products as part of the Scope 3 category "Use of sold products" and/or "End of life treatment of sold products" in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?**

Yes

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**Further Information**

**CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request**