Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Coca-Cola HBC is one of the world's largest bottlers of drinks from The Coca Cola Company and our business has a strong foundation for long-term growth. Coca-Cola HBC (Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company) is a bottling partner of The Coca-Cola Company. This means that The Coca-Cola Company manufactures and sells concentrates, bases and syrups to its bottling partners, owns the brands and is responsible for consumer brand marketing initiatives. We use the concentrates and syrups to manufacture, package, merchandise and distribute the final branded products to our trade partners and consumers. Selling more than 2.1 billion unit cases every year – that's 50 billion servings – we're one of the world's largest bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company's brands. We operate in 28 countries, serving 600 million potential consumers across three continents. We bottle, sell and distribute the world's most recognised soft drink: Coca-Cola. Along with Coca-Cola Light, Sprite and Fanta, also licensed to us by The Coca-Cola Company, these are four of the world's five best-selling non-alcoholic ready-to drink beverages. Still drinks – water, juices, tea and energy drinks – make up to 20 percent of our revenue. This diverse portfolio means that we're a strong partner for our customers and provide great choice for consumers. We've integrated sustainability and corporate responsibility into every part of our business, aiming to build long-term value for our stakeholders. Coca-Cola HBC is headquartered in Zug, Switzerland and has a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange and secondary listing on the Athens Exchange.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	Yes	3 years

C0.3

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

Armenia
Austria
Belarus
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Estonia
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Montenegro
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Switzerland
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

We don't have our own farms/land/forests and hence we don’t conduct any agricultural, forestry activity. We buy from our suppliers the ingredients needed for our production such as sugar, juice concentrates, sweeteners.

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

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

Agricultural commodity

Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

20-40%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source crystal sugar and syrup from our suppliers and use the ingredients for production of our beverages. We don't process/manufacture sugar cane or sugar beet.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify

Fruit juice concentrate

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source fruit juice concentrate from our suppliers and use this concentrate in our beverages as an ingredient. We don't process/manufacture any raw oranges, apples or any other fruit.

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	To assure that climate impact related issues management (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into strategy and mission of our company, it is supervised by Board Social Responsibility Committee (SRC). SRC is responsible for supervision of development of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Group's social and environmental goals. The Committee establishes principles governing environment, climate impact, water security management, and oversees development of performance management to achieve environment, climate, water, social relevant goals. Board Committee focuses on the implementation of climate

	impact, sustainability strategy; ensures that sustainability, climate objectives are fully integrated in the business strategy; reviews rate of implementation and progress of climate, sustainability commitments and targets. Climate risks are part of the enterprise risk management process, which are quarterly reviewed by board-level Audit and Risk Committee. These updates to the committee are provided by the Chief Risk Officer. In 2020 the Social Responsibility Committe has reviewed and provided guidance and insights to advance the Group's sustainability approach in the following climate-related areas: plans for net-zero emissions by 2040; materiality process and results of the annual materiality survey, which identified climate change as one of the material business risks; progress made against the 17 publicly communicated 2025 sustainability commitments which include emissions, renewable energy sources, water, waste; ESG reporting frameworks and benchmarks such as GRI Standards, TCFD; review of stakeholder engagement plan and the feedback from the Annual Stakeholder Forum 'Climate in the New Normal'. The SRC also took patronage of 'Key Initiatives for Tomorrow – Sustainability pillar'; three multi-functional strategic change projects with detailed business cases and rollout plans for climate action (new science-based climate related targets for 2030 in accordance with 1.5-degree scenario), sustainable packaging and community engagement. It also has monitored regulatory changes in the domain of sustainability, including the EU Green Deal, Recovery Fund and other developments related to the circular economy, single-use plastics and waste and deposit return systems.
Board-level committee	To assure that climate impact management (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into strategy and mission of our company, it is supervised by Operating Committee. The Operating Committee (OPCO), led by the Chief Executive Officer, has responsibility for: the development of long-term strategies including climate impact, setting of annual targets and approval of annual business plans which form the basis of the Company performance management. The Operating Committee on monthly basis reviews performance of the company, including environmental scope, in which climate related issues and impact are embedded. Based on the reviews OPCO makes necessary decisions related to climate impact, e.g. decide on the implementation, acceleration of programs for reducing emission through energy efficient refrigerators installation. Moreover, in 2020, OPCO endorsed the plan to define new climate Science Based Targets for year 2030 for our company that will significantly contribute to climate reduction trajectory. The innovative SIPA-EREMA technology for recycled PET agreed in 2019 was expanded in 2020 with defining additional locations for in-house production and changes with technology providers in Romania and Italy. As part of the monthly business reviews following initiatives and priorities are

	tracked, such as assessing our sustainability priorities and initiatives on the way to deliver 2025 Sustainability Commitments; evaluating the Group's Risk Register of major business risks (including climate-related risks) as well as associated risk response plans.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	To assure that climate impact management (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is given the highest level of leaders oversight, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) leads the company's risk management program. Program sees climate risk management integrated into business routines and risks/opportunities are discussed on a monthly basis by our business unit (BU) leadership teams. These are reviewed by the CRO and his team and reported quarterly to the A&RC (Audit and Risk Committee). The CRO is chairperson of our TCFD Working Party (Committee) and works with our risk sponsors in the BUs to ensure that climate related issues are on operational agenda and through our Group Risk Forum on our strategic and long range planning radar. Based on reviews the CRO recommends programs, strategy, procedures relevant to climate will be embraced by Board Social Responsibility Committee for pursue in the company and actions, decisions for climate risk and opportunities programs will be reviewed by Operating Committee for implementation. As part of our risk management process, in 2020 quarterly risk assessment results (climate is integral part of the risk assessment scope) were reviewed by the Chief Risk Officer. CRO reviewed the emerging as well as all other identified risks and presented them to the Operating Committee and Audit&Risk Committee.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans	The UK Corporate Governance Code guidelines on risk management stipulate the requirement for risk to be oversighted by the Board of Directors including committees. To this end, the Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) establishes principles governing environmental management, and oversees development of performance management to achieve environmental goals, including those related to climate. The SRC reviews and provides guidance and insights to advance the Group's sustainability strategies. The SRC reviews outcome of the annual materiality

	Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues Other, please specify identify and manage climate, water, environment risks	survey and material issues defined by the internal and external stakeholders. During the year 2020 the Social Responsibility Committee met on quarterly basis and reviewed the progress on all sustainability projects, with particular emphasis on climate change, through improved waste management, energy use from renewable sources as well as packaging recovery and carbon emissions reduction across the value chain - those targets are included into our Mission Sustainability 2025. The full review of 2025 Sustainability Commitments progress including emissions, energy, recycling , waste, water topics is given to the SRC on biannual basis. Based on the reviews outcome Board Committee advocated necessary strategic initiatives and directions, including endorsement 'Key Initiatives for Tomorrow – Sustainability pillar' - three multi-functional strategic change projects with detailed business cases and rollout plans for climate action. These projects were: 1) new science-based climate related targets for 2030 in accordance with 1.5-degree scenario; 2) 2030 sustainable packaging and waste collection strategy; 3) community engagement. Board's Audit and Risk Committee (AR&C) is overseeing all business risks, including environmental and climate risks with the CRO reporting quarterly to the A&RC on related topics.
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives	The Operating Committee, led by the Chief Executive Officer, reviews progress of Company versus annual targets and annual business plan, including CAPEX and OPEX. This progress review covers also environmental scope, in which climate-related objectives and targets such as emissions, renewable electricity and energy, water are included. The decisions as the outcome of this progress review are cascaded as executional plans to the respective operational functions. Once agreed for implementation, the specific goals and targets are agreed such as reduction of emissions by using energy from renewable sources and progress is monitored and reviewed by Operating Committee. The Operating Committee (OPCO) meets on a monthly basis. In 2020 several significant strategic

	Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	decisions were made by OPCO for the climate-related issues: a new set of 2030 SBT targets was approved for submission to the SBTI; 2030 Climate and Packaging Strategic Plan was approved; and guidance was given to work on the net-zero 2040 ambition.
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues Other, please specify Reviews the countries Risk Register that includes climate related risks and provides reco on substantial risks to Risk Committee	The CRO (Chief Risk Officer) on quarterly basis reviewed the country risk register which includes climate risk management. Based on this, the CRO reported quarterly to Audit & Risk Committee for endorsement of key identified risks and it mitigation actions, where climate remained one of the key issues. As the outcome, the 2030 climate impact reduction roadmap was endorsed to be developed in accordance with trajectory defined by SBTi based on IPCC recommendations. The CRO is chairperson of our TCFD Committee and in 2020 continued to focus on the implementation of the core elements of the four pillars of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets to enhance our resilience to climate change. The strategy to reduce climate impact includes: increase of electricity from renewable sources, introducing lower carbon intensity energy, increasing energy efficiency by implementing innovative and new technologies, continuing emission reduction through using recycled materials for packaging, and rolling out green fleet programme.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Group Supply Chain Director 1	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Sustainability committee	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

[1]The role is covering all activities in the Supply Chain: Procurement, Planning, Manufacturing, Engineering, Quality, Environment, Safety, Warehousing, Logistics and Distribution.

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Our Group Supply Chain Director is responsible for the whole value chain: Procurement, Planning, Manufacturing, Logistics and Product Delivery to customers. Group Supply Chain Director is C-Suite officer, reporting to CEO of the company and is member of Operating Committee. Supply Chain Director is accountable for Environment, Climate and Water. He has direct responsibility for climate related goals and targets as emission reduction, renewable and clean energy, energy and water efficiency improvement, waste reduction, recycled packaging increase, climate-related risk and opportunities assessment and its monitoring and implementation of mitigation plans. He drives all company wide programs and projects related to climate to assure company goals and targets in climate related scope are achieved. He reviews monthly and quarterly environmental KPIs (emissions, water, waste, energy, electricity, recycled packaging) and status of progress against set annual goals and sustainability commitments (strategic, long-term goals that include reduction of waste, increase use of recycled packaging, reduction of emissions, increased use of renewable and clean energy). In case of issues, delays he is accountable for implementing all necessary mitigation plans, actions, specific programs and projects to assure delivery of goals. He is represented in the company-formed team working under TCFD framework and in alignment with the TCFD to design and plan the implementation of core elements of its four pillars of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets.

Our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is a member of the Operating Committee, the organisation's highest executive governing body. The CFO is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of our Accounting 4 Sustainability (A4S) program which includes climate related risk and opportunities financial evaluation. Our CFO signed off the support letter to TCFD with the commitment to implement the TCFD framework. He is a sponsor and has oversight of work of team that designs reporting framework in our company in alignment with the Task Force for Climate Financial Disclosure (TCFD) core elements (including climate related risk management). CFO is accountable within the company for A4S program which is the quantitative financial measurement of our direct environmental impact, including water and carbon. We apply internal carbon price and "true cost" of water to evaluate

climate & water impact and support decision-making process of investments. He has oversight of all financial aspects of climate scope and its management in our company.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO), is the senior leader responsible for the operational implementation and oversight of the risk management programs across the group. Climate related risks are embedded into the company risk management process therefore our CRO has direct overview of all climate related risks such as: 1) sourcing disruption due to extreme weather, 2) potential regulatory changes related to carbon emissions or packaging recycling, 3) new customer requirements related to climate; 4) change of consumer behaviors because of climate change. Visibility of risk management across 3 main sustainability pillars is obtained via the Group risk forum and reviewing risk data submitted by the operations. The CRO reports to the Operating Committee and indirectly to the Board of Directors (BoD). Climate, Carbon and Water are part of our material risks. CRO defines Risk Management process requirements applied by Forum and country operations risk teams assessing the likelihood of occurrence and the potential consequences of climate related risks to our business. The outcome of the reviews is translated into strategies, commitments, goals and targets of our company. Those include climate, emissions, water-related targets. The CRO leads the team which designs, plans and implements core elements of TCFD framework in our company.

The Sustainability Committee is a cross-functional governance body with heads of functions from Group QSE, Group Sustainability and Community Public Affairs, Procurement, Operations, Manufacturing and Engineering which assumes responsibility for assessing and managing our sustainability strategy in value chain including climate-related issues. It reviews progress on performance and decides on sustainability priorities that will address risk mitigation and seize climate related opportunities. The Sustainability Committee monitors the progress of climate-related commitments such as carbon reduction, renewable energy increase, water use reduction and packaging recyclability and rPET content increase in PET packaging. Based on the performance evaluation, decisions on needed improvement actions are agreed. The responsibility for the climate related issues execution is also cascaded to country operations. BU value chain activities are coordinated by QSE Managers.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Yes, we provide both monerary and non-monetary incentives for the management of climate-related issues across all organisational leadership layers, including the achievement of emission & energy reduction targets, not only on Group & C-suite level, but also on country and plant management levels down to production shop floor. We believe each Hellenic employee plays an important role in the final

		achievement of our sustainability targets and has these goals embedded into one's work culture & ethic, therefore all employees can receive recognition for their performance minimizing our impact on climate. In 2020 our annual incentive scheme has been exceptionally changed due to COVID-19. There has been only 2 objectives kept to all employees, including CEO - comparable EBIT and free cash flow-based on the business priorities to manage this dynamic and hard-to-predict-year. However, in 2021 we are planning to go back to our regular incentive scheme including carbon emissions.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	During a regular year, Group Supply Chain Director would have in his / her objectives achievement of sustainability targets (emissions reduction in direct operations and in value chain, increase use of recycled packaging versus virgin packaging, increase ratio of renewable and clean energy used versus Energy from non-renewable sources, energy consumption reduction) and is incentivized on performance of all Sustainability commitments. The 2010-2020 commitments include: 50% emissions reduction in direct operations (Scope 1&2), 25% emissions reduction in value chain (scope 1, 2 & 3); 40% of energy from renewable and clean sources, 35% reduce energy consumption per litre of produced beverage, source more than 90% of the key agricultural ingredients in accordance to our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGP). The 2017-2025 commitments include: further 30% emissions reduction in direct operations, 50% of energy from renewable and clean sources; 100% renewable and clean electricity in EU & CH, 35% of recycled packaging, 100% recyclable packaging, achieve 100% supplier

			SAGP compliance. Our 2017-2030 absolute emission reduction targets approved by SBTI are: for Scope 1&2 emissions - reduction by 55% vs. baseline following 1.5 degree trajectory; for Scope 3 - emission reduction by 21% vs. baseline. In 2020 our annual incentive scheme has been exceptionally changed due to COVID-19. There has been only 2 objectives kept to all employees, including CEO - comparable EBIT and free cash flow- based on the business priorities to manage this dynamic and hard-to-predict-year. However, in 2021 we are planning to go back to our regular incentive scheme including carbon emissions and performance against all other sustainability commitments.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	In a regular year, our Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) would have in his/her objectives implementation of sustainable sourcing commitment. Our target is to source 100% of the key agricultural ingredients in accordance to our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGP) by by 2025. SAGP contain requirements in the areas of environment and management systems like water and energy management, climate, conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, soil management, crop protection, responsible agro-chemical use, biodiversity, harvest and post-harvest handling, reproductive material identity, selection and handling, record keeping and transparency, business integrity etc. In 2020 our annual incentive scheme has been exceptionally changed due to COVID-19. There has been only 2 objectives kept to all employees, including CEO - comparable EBIT and free cash flow- based on the business priorities to manage this dynamic and hard-to-predict-year. However, in 2021 we are planning to go back to our regular incentive scheme including SAGP compliance and performance against all other sustainability commitments.

All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Supply chain engagement Other (please specify) environmental performance in waste, water scope	We have a mandatory leading KPI: Near Loss, which includes all improvement opportunities related to energy and water efficiency, waste reduction, carbon savings. Those ideas generated by our people at sites and are related to minimizing impact on climate change and reducing emissions. This is very important part of our organisational and employee behaviours' culture and motivational drivers for all employees. All people that work in our manufacturing sites have a target for reporting and cloure of Near Losses. In addition, we have established an annual individual reward for the best idea (best Near Loss), which is embedded into companys' rewarding program. Energy use reduction with direct impact on emissions reduction and water use reduction are part of our plants "Pay for Performance" incentives directly linked to our climate change stradedgy. We insentivise also improvement memos, quick wins and successful practices (continouse improvement ideas) to individual and teams level in our manufacturing sites as those are helping to reduce carbon emission, energy, water, waste.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk. This timescale is linked with company business planning yearly cycle.

Medium-term	3	5	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk. This is linked with strategic planning process.
Long-term	6	10	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk. This is linked with long term planning (LRP) process in our company

C2.1b

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

Substantial risk: damage to reputation and brands with time for business recovery more than 9 weeks, more than 10% impact on profit, regulatory involvement. Business recovery means that the issue is confirmed to be resolved, sourcing of the materials is restarted, production be restarted in the plant and shipping goods to market can be restarted, hence products are available to customers.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our company-wide enterprise risk management process (ERM) is led by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Board is accountable for the Group's risk management and internal control systems, and supervising their effectiveness through the Audit and Risk Committee (A&RC). The A&RC reviews quarterly the Company's risk exposure to ensure that material matters and principal risks are managed in alignment with our strategic goals and objectives. While oversight responsibility rests with the A&RC, the

Board is updated on outcomes and all significant updates or changes.
Inputs to Board and A&RC are captured from Group Risk Forum, which is Coca-Cola HBC's risk think-tank and independent risk review mechanism. Its members are most senior business leaders from all functions contributing with their experience and insights to the company risk and opportunities evaluation, including climate-related scope. The Group Risk Forum reviews the emerging as well as the identified risks biannually and presents issues of critical exposure to the Operating Committee and A&RC along with mitigating actions. This process is both top-down and bottom-up and is designed to ensure that all risks including climate change are appropriately managed.

Our ERM process for the identification, review, management and escalation of both risks and opportunities is based on ISO31000. The process is in compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. Outputs are embedded into business-planning activities at business unit and Group level. Climate change is considered significant long-term risk included in our Principal Risks register and reported in the Integrated Annual Report. In addition, in our Materiality Matrix we have identified several climate-related material issues: Climate change; Packaging&waste management; Sustainable sourcing and Water stewardship. Based on ERM, Materiality Matrix and TCFD framework and related climate scenarios, we have identified eight material risks, four transition and four physical, relating to the impact of climate change on our business.

The four transition risks are: 1) Increased costs across our value chain from GHG regulations; 2) Increased cost of packaging; 3) Increased costs and disruptions due to water regulations; 4) Damage to the reputation of the beverage sector.
The rationale for the identification of transition risks: The physical effects of climate change will be limited if action is taken to force a transition to a low carbon economy. This will require regulatory, market and technological changes. The speed and severity of these changes will have an impact on our business. The transition to a low carbon economy also presents a number of opportunities for our business. Investments in new technologies are important to meet expectations of key stakeholders to reduce carbon emissions and also present opportunities for significant cost savings.
Example of transition risk - increased costs across our value chain from GHG regulations: Our business emits greenhouse gases (GHG) across our value chain. Actions to introduce carbon pricing could increase costs of packaging, manufacturing, distribution and cold drink equipment. During the year, we assessed the operational costs of carbon taxes on direct emissions and capital expenditures needed to reduce our carbon emissions based on a 1.5ºC warming scenario. In December 2020, we received an approval of our carbon reduction targets by the Science Based Targets initiative and we are committed to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 55% by 2030 vs. 2017 and our scope 3 emissions by 21% for the same period.
2020 actions to mitigate transition risks:
1) In the EU and Switzerland we have increased the use of renewable sources of electricity by 7.4% vs. prior year, reaching 96.7% in total. All of our electricity needs in Italy, Poland, Lithuania, Croatia, Austria, Switzerland, Northern Ireland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Greece, are generated from renewable sources, saving 87,500 tonnes of CO2 emissions per annum.

2) We invested in energy efficiency increase projects across our markets. In Austria, we have upgraded the hot water boiler, pumps and heat exchangers which will reduce annual use of electrical energy by 2 million kWh. In plants in Kostinbrod (Bulgaria), Timisoara (Romania) and Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Duna (Hungary), we have introduced new high-pressure compressors and optimised our equipment processing, delivering 1.4 million kWh of electrical power savings. In our operations in Greece and Cyprus, we have optimised several operation systems by assessing air leaks and removing them, improving engines in the ventilation system for fillers, enhancing insulation for the hot water systems, advancing the performance of hot water boilers, as well as optimising the cold storage and handling areas. By means of these measures, we have the potential to lower the electrical power usage by 1.6 million kWh annually.

The four physical risks are: 1) Disruption to manufacturing from extreme weather; 2) Disruption to distribution caused by extreme weather; 3) Reduced ability to produce as result of water scarcity; 4) Impact on the cost and availability of ingredients.
The rationale for the identification of physical risks: Physical risks are those caused by higher concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere which in turn lead to higher average temperatures, more acidic oceans, changing weather patterns and rising sea levels. Extreme weather and changing weather and precipitation patterns can impact our business.
Example of physical risk - Disruption to manufacturing from extreme weather: Extreme weather events including floods and storms can disrupt and/or damage our manufacturing facilities leading to an inability to supply products to our customers and significant costs associated with repairs. It can also lead to injuries to our people. In Switzerland, we identified the risk related to extreme weather conditions (floods, heatwaves, storms and avalanches) with impact on production capability and capacity in the plant. This may lead to out of stock and reduced ability to fulfil the customers' demand and reduced filling capacity due to constrains from water shortage.
2020 Action plans to mitigate the physical risk: 1) For the decrease in waterflow: deliver and follow our Sustainability Agenda (various optimization projects, e.g. water use efficiency increase); close collaboration with the BAFU and the related stakeholders; close monitoring of water Sources through Water Management Plan (WMP) and Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) including mitigation plan; 2&3) For avalanches & flooding: Emergency plan for flooding and avalanches 4) Business contingency plan development for alternative sourcing (raw materials, finished goods).

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Our business uses various types of packaging materials and delivery methods with different carbon footprints. Regulations designed to decrease the use of packaging materials that contribute to GHG emissions could increase our costs. Current and future regulation may affect food and beverage packaging and collections, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business and would require significant investment. That's why, at country level and company level, this risk is always included as part of our Risk assessment and management and it is included in the Risk registers. Example: The EU Single-Use Plastics Directive (SUP) introduced in 2019 driving is an example of current regulation which does and will substantially impact our product design and operations in EU member states. The objective of the directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, with specific regard to single-use plastic products. Such directives are driving our short/ medium and long term actions and strategic decisions mitigating the impact. First strategy is related to the development and replacement of the single-use marketing materials - plastic cups, lids and straws with non-plastic or paper composite solutions. In 2020 we have already introduced paper straws in Italy and Croatia. Second strategy developed is related to recycled content increase in single-use PET packaging, which is directly linked with brand strategy. Our phase 1 for execution of this strategy is 100% rPET packaged water and phase 2 - recycled PET content increase or introduction for carbonated soft drinks. To support this strategy execution, we have decided on implementation of in-house rPET production. Third strategy is related to standardised design development for plastic closures, which will be replaced with tethered closures.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation may affect food and beverage packaging and collections, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business and would require significant investment. That's why, at country level and company level, this risk is always included as part of our Risk assessment and management and it is included in the Risk registers. Concerns related to packaging waste and plastic pollution remain as one of our principal risks. Example of the emerging regulation: In the European Union, 90% separate collection of PET bottles by 2029 is mandated by the Single

		Use Plastics Directive. Deposit Return Schemes (DRS) are an appropriate, workable solution to enable high rates of return collections. A mandatory DRS typically takes two to three years to design and implement and a further three years before it reaches the high rates of collection that we see with existing schemes in countries such as Estonia or Lithuania. Given the fact that many countries in our territories are beginning or considering a transition towards DRS, we expect to see future increases in our collection rates following the implementation timeline for these new schemes, with most significant changes anticipated in EU countries from 2022 to 2025. To collect 90% of our packaging by 2029, significant change in national collection system infrastructure is required in most of our territories. To that end, we support well-designed, industry-led collection schemes. In 2020, we funded or contributed to 10 new modelling studies to help design the most efficient, high performing collection systems.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology related risks are included into the risk process and evaluated - failing to quickly make use of new, innovative technologies might pose a risk for our company not being able to deliver on the climate related objectives (reduction in emissions) and thus could potentially mean negative external implication. On country and group level we always assess risks related to technology - industrial process and technology for chemical recycling, emissions efficient transport (e.g. electric cars, hybrids) and based on the risk assessment outcome decisions are taken to make investments into innovative machines, equipment, lines that use less energy, water, investment into energy efficient refrigerators in customers outlets in all countries we operate, thus have positive impact on emissions reduction and climate impact. In 2020, we have developed a new strategy called "Green Fleet Programme" and specific roll-out plan in most of our countries, considering supportive infrastructure development. Beyond logistics, we are also introducing new innovative technologies for the in-house rPET production. In 2020, in Krakow, Poland we proceeded with first installation of new innovative technology - the SIPA-EREMA. This technology enables processing of non-food grade PET flakes to high quality food grade recycled PET. This installation will be followed by others planned for Ploiesti, Romania and Galianico, Italy in 2021.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk, including any potential litigation, is always included at country and company level. As we are committed to be in full compliance with regulations and laws, the regular assessment of

		compliance to laws and regulations is always done both at the business unit and Group level. The risks (including climate change related) are evaluated for the country of production of our beverages and countries where these products are sold. It is required, as we operate in different legal environments (EU & Eurasia, Africa) and are assessed as part of our environment management programs and validated during company-wide ISO14001 audits and certification schemes. All business units have environment management system implemented and part of this is regular legal compliance assessment. Example: The EU Green Deal (carbon neutrality roadmap for EU) developing proposal on Energy Taxation Directive and a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism could be potentialy risk as we operate in EU and non-EU countries. We have developed our new set of carbon emission targets following SBTI 1.5 degree trajectory. That will help to address climate-related legal risk even better than currently. In 2021 we plan to introduce net-zero 2040 ambition.
Market	Relevant, always included	Risk of commodities vulnerability is always included in business unit and Group risks assessment. This is because we source locally but the impact can be for whole company potentially. The risk of availability of raw materials, increase in price because of climate change, is evaluated and based on this sourcing decisions and engagement programs with suppliers are set. In risk registers of Greece and Russia - two important big markets for Hellenic where a few our plants operate in water risk areas and which source ingredients such as orange juice and sugar locally, the potential high cost of sugar and orange juice concentrate (the agricultural based ingredients) is taken into consideration. Therefore we have set our programs to engage with suppliers to help them to minimise impact on climate (trainings, innovations and best-practice sharing) and also have set a business contingency plan to respond to raw material shortages. Also, shift in customers demand who look for environmentally friendly, low-carbon and recyclable products (customers in developed countries look for smaller, convenient, re-cyclable, re-usable package types and formats) is evaluated in business unit and Group level. Based on that, the strategy developed is related to recycled content increase in single-use PET packaging, which is directly linked with brand strategy. Our phase 1 for execution of this strategy is 100% rPET packaged water and phase 2 - recycled PET content increase or introduction for carbonated soft drinks. To support this strategy execution, we have decided on implementation of in-house rPET production. In 2020, we began our roll out of the innovative KeelClip™ paperboard solution for can multipacks in Ireland and Austria. This change will be

		completed in our EU markets by early 2022, phasing out plastic wrap on our can portfolio.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks and opportunities are always part of the business unit and Group level regular risk assessment process. Based on its outcome, the decisions and mitigation actions are developed to sustain trust in the company's products, brands and reputation. Maintaining our reputation and the trust of our key stakeholders is essential to our business. Our most valuable stakeholder relationships are with our people and the communities we operate in, our customers, suppliers, governments and regulators. We are reliant on the brand value and positive reputation of Coca-Cola. Consumer perceptions of the beverage sector as a contributor to climate change may impact the reputation of our business and brands and ultimately demand for our products. In addition, being seen as part of the problem leads to the targeting of the beverage sector for new and/or increasing climate-related taxes. Example of risk mitigation: In addition to our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments, we have developed our new set of carbon emission targets following SBTI 1.5 degree trajectory. That will help to address climate-related legal risk even better than currently. In 2021 we plan to introduce net-zero 2040 ambition.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are always included in the risk assessment at business unit and Group level: Extreme weathers & water scarcity could impact operations and interrupt product supply at plant level. As the potential risk is related to climate change we have set programs to reduce emissions, increase ratio of renewable energy vs non-renewable in operations. Extreme weather events including floods and storms can disrupt and/or damage our manufacturing facilities leading to an inability to supply products to our customers and significant costs associated with repairs. It can also lead to injuries to our people. In Switzerland, we identified the risk related to extreme weather conditions (floods, heatwaves, storms and avalanches) with impact on production capability and capacity in the plant. This may lead to out of stock and reduced ability to fulfil the customers' demand and reduced filling capacity due to constrains from water shortage. Action plans to mitigate the risk: 1) For the decrease in waterflow: deliver and follow our Sustainability Agenda (various optimization projects, e.g. water use efficiency increase); close collaboration with the BAFU and the related stakeholders; close monitoring of water Sources through Water Management Plan (WMP) and Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) including mitigation plan; 2&3) For

		avalanches & flooding: Emergency plan for flooding and avalanches 4) Business contingency plan development for alternative sourcing (raw materials, finished goods) 5) action plan to reduce emissions and climate impact (plant in Vals is certified climate neutral and rest of the operations is recognized as CO2 optimized by Swiss Climate).
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are always included in the risk assessment country and company level. Chronic temperature increase in some regions would lead to water scarcity which could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce, especially in high season (summer): e.g. Greece, Cyprus, Italy or water availability in quantity required for operation. Based on the risk assessment we implement multiple programs focusing on emissions reduction in operations (energy saving by improved insulation, reduction of leakages of water, energy efficient machines, motors, pumps) and value chain (energy efficient refrigerators), reduction of water usage in our plants, engaging with our suppliers to improve their sustainability programs (efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides, sustainable farming, innovations in agronomy, water savers, Energy efficient machinery). In 2020 we have installed twelve new production lines in nine countries which are all state-of-art energy and water efficient technologies. Example: dry aseptic, air rinsing for the cans and Combi-Blocks for PET in Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russia, etc.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca EUR 5.2M. Potential intro of CO2 tax would lead to higher operating cost - e.g. carbon tax of EUR10/tonne of direct CO2 could have a negative impact of ca EUR 4.3M. The costs of energy could increase in some of EU countries with limited availability and infrastructure for renewable energy in the grid such as Poland, Romania, Cyprus, and non-EU countries such as Russia, Nigeria, Serbia, Ukraine, due to developing political and economic situations. Based on the European Green Deal, the plan is reaching carbon neutrality by 2050 including feasibility of introduction of carbon tax in case expected carbon reductions are not in place. The African continent follows the trend by considering implementation of carbon tax the same as in the Republic of South Africa. Therefore, to proactively mitigate this potential risk and potential operating cost impact to the business, we have set strategic programs and actions related to climate, such as reduction of energy consumption by implementing energy savers programs.

In 2020, we invested €19 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which saved 30 million MJ of energy (full year impact): in Austria, we have upgraded the hot water boiler, pumps and heat exchangers which will reduce annual use of electrical energy by 2 million kWh. In plants in Kostinbrod (Bulgaria), Timisoara (Romania) and Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Duna (Hungary), we have introduced new high-pressure compressors and optimised our equipment processing, delivering 1.4 million kWh of electrical power savings. In our operations in Greece and Cyprus, we have optimised several operation systems by assessing air leaks and removing them, improving engines in the ventilation system for fillers, enhancing insulation for the hot water systems, advancing the performance of hot water boilers, as well as optimising the cold storage and handling areas. By means of these measures, we have the potential to lower the electrical power usage by 1.6 million kWh annually. All of the energy savings provided have direct impact on significant emission reductions, therefore reducing the greenhouse gas effect and global warming.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

9,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

26,700,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca EUR 5.2M (calculated 5% of annual Energy costs for company) - minimum potential impact. Potential intro of CO2 tax would lead to higher operating cost - e.g. carbon tax of EUR10/tonne of direct CO2 could have a negative impact of ca EUR 4.3 M (calculated based on annual CO2 emissions). In case of higher carbon tax, the costs impact would increase accordingly. Although the impact would not be substantial for company, but low to medium, we have strategy and based on that implemented set of management methods to mitigate the risk. Therefore we estimate a range based on our projected emissions (as we want to reduce further) in 3-5 year time x 10Eur/ tonne CO2 of potential minimum CO2 tax to approx 50 Eur/ tonne CO2 max potential tax - maximum potential impact.

Cost of response to risk

19,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is to reduce energy consumption. We have commitment set to reduce the carbon ratio from direct operations (Scope 1%2) by 30% by 2025 vs. 2017; in 2020, we have also approved our Science Based Target to reduce absolute emissions from operations (Scope 1&2) by 55% and Scope 3 emissions by 21% till 2030 vs. 2017 baseline. We are one of the first 12 companies in the world with science-based carbon reduction targets. We apply comprehensive management process to drive our strategy:

1/ We use an internal carbon price for our decision-making purposes related to investment projects in energy efficiency, carbon reduction and renewables in operations.

2/ In 2020, we invested €19 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which saved 30 million MJ of energy (full year impact). For example: in Austria, we have upgraded the hot water boiler, pumps and heat exchangers which will reduce annual use of electrical energy by 2 million kWh; the project cost was EUR 1.6M. In plants in Kostinbrod (Bulgaria), Timisoara (Romania) and Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Duna (Hungary), we have introduced new high-pressure compressors and optimised our equipment processing, delivering 1.4 million kWh of electrical power savings; the cost of these projects was EUR 830,000. In our operations in Greece and Cyprus, we have optimised several operation systems by assessing air leaks and removing them, improving engines in the ventilation system for fillers, enhancing insulation for the hot water systems, advancing the performance of hot water boilers, as well as optimising the cold storage and handling areas. By means of these measures, we have the potential to lower the electrical power usage by 1.6 million kWh annually; the cost of the projects was EUR 49,300. All of the energy savings provided have direct impact on

significant emission reductions, therefore reducing the greenhouse gas effect and global warming.

3/ Governance and management controls for performance monitoring routines: we monitor and review progress of projects and programs (Energy Savers, Near Losses of energy and water) and KPIs (consumption of energy, water, emissions scope 1,2,3, use of recycled packaging) in the monthly, quarterly reviews on plant, country, region and company level. Based on those reviews the respective action plans and mitigation measures are decided and implemented.

Comment

19M EUR is company 2020 Capex for energy saving projects in our plants. The quantification of cost is disclosed in our 2020 Integrated Annual Report as well as 2020 GRI Content Index.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather could lead to limited availability of water and therefore lower the crop in several geographies of the company such as Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Russia, Poland, Ukraine. This climate-change related risk could lead to problems with the agriculture ingredients availability and respectively increased cost of raw materials. We source sugar, sugar syrups and fruit juice concentrates for production of our beverages mainly locally: fruit juice predominantly from Greece and Cyprus; sugar and sugar syrup is sourced in Poland, Ukraine, Russia, Romania, Hungary, Serbia. With the local sourcing, we fulfil our commitment to support local communities and development of the local businesses in the markets we operate in.

In order to mitigate this climate-related risk, as part of our 2025 Mission Sustainability Commitments we have implementation of Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) in 100% of our suppliers by 2025. The SAGP is TCCC system-wide program that includes multiple initiatives related to climate and water, such as water and fertilizers use efficiency improvements, energy reduction initiatives that help to mitigate the risks from climate change to the agricultural commodities.

In 2020, we achieved 82.4% SAGP certification of agricultural ingredients. Specifically, we achieved 82.3% in Sugar & sugar syrups (HFS) and 87.9% for Juices (Fruit crops).

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Based on historical data, the estimated financial impact calculated based on price variations of the raw materials from agricultural origin (sugar, HFS, fruit juice concentrates primarily). This is the estimated spend difference in case we would need to change current suppliers, depending on the territories and markets we operate either in the EU, RUBA, Ukraine, Nigeria, to the alternative supply of sugar, fruit juice concentrates, corresponding to 0.3% to 0.8% fluctuation in the total procurement spend.
In non-European countries prices of raw materials, such as sugar, fruit juice concentrates could be often lower
but at the same with higher cost of transport, which is part of the commodity pricing, therefore the estimated impact is considered as low to medium.
The prices (agricultural raw materials) fluctuation are in time-horizon of 6+ years.

Cost of response to risk

1,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is to contract multiple suppliers per commodity to ensure the option to switch sourcing between suppliers in case of shortage in our standard supply.
As part of our programs, we use management methods to address this potential risk:
1/ Engagement with suppliers to promote sustainable agriculture best practices and innovation.
2/ Suppliers adherence to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles, including requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems, which helps to mitigate water risks.

We target 100% of our key ingredients suppliers to comply with Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles by 2025, which include water, energy, carbon management, crop and soil management, post harvesting practices etc.
3/ Diversification of sourcing: we utilize The Coca-Cola Company supplier base and possible sourcing from different geographies.
4/ Supplier selection and performance evaluation process includes implementation of environmental scope in suppliers' pre-assessment and performance process. We monitor it via SEDEX, EcoVadis CSR Platform.

Since 2018 we focused our efforts in developing local sugar supply base for Ukraine, one of our largest markets for sugar with high growth potential. We identified 2 local suppliers, audited for quality and SGP practices to become System suppliers. Once approvals were established, we entered the development of structured SAGP educational program starting in 2018. We run series of the SAGP engagement workshops explaining criticality of this initiative and long term impact. In 2019 we connect with the top management of both vendor organization to align priorities and action plans with specific timing. SAGP certification process for both suppliers started late 2019 following CCH support in capability building. Our investment has been awarded positive SAGP certification of both vendors. Since 2020, all sugar supply in Ukraine is local, covered with 2 strong suppliers that are fully SAGP certified and thus minimizing risks for CCH Ukraine supply availability and maintaining appropriate standards.

The cost of response to mitigate the risk related to the shortage of the supply and supplier development is estimated at 1 million EUR representing ca. 0.3% of the total spend.

In 2020, we achieved 82.4% SAGP certification of agricultural ingredients: 82.3% in Sugar & sugar syrups (HFS); 87.9% for Juices (Fruit crops).

Comment

More detailed example of management method is how we work together with juice suppliers on water management & crop protection systems. We collaborate with key Greek orange, apricot and peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost in order to source from local suppliers instead of importing. We share with them best practices and innovations related to water and energy efficiency improvement as well as sustainable agriculture (e.g. efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides). For agricultural commodities we align with industry to recognize Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade, BonSucro and Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform. We performed Sustainability workshop with juice and sugar suppliers in Greece and we discussed the actions for assuring Environmental sustainability.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Lack of leadership in combating climate change could harm our reputation and lead to increased costs of energy and higher CO2 emissions from coolers (refrigerators) at our customers. We have a detailed roadmap for the Group and each business unit to replace our entire cold-drink equipment (refrigerators) fleet with energy efficient coolers at our customers. In 2020 36% of coolers in our markets energy efficient - in Russia we had over 137 000 iCoolers, in Romania almost 37 000, in Italy - more than 46 000 iCoolers. In alignment with our Mission Sustainability 2025, our commitment is to increase in energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market by 2025.

In case we could not support our customers in their decarbonisation journey and competitiveness in the market, there is a potential risk of customers switching our goods and services to competitors. Our imperative is to collaborate with our customers in managing the climate issues and improving cost efficiencies. Estimated time-horizon of this risk is 6+ years. In case our customers preference would change and they would switch to competitors, this would have direct impact on our revenue. We estimate that the impact would be company-wide, therefore our management methods are developed and implemented for all countries we operate.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

12,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential financial impact figure is calculated based on the annual net sales revenue (6 132 million EUR) with the total negative contribution of from 0.5% to 1.5%. This is reflecting potential revenue loss over short period of the year of loss of some specific customer.

In addition to our business risk, if we would not implement energy-efficient coolers rollouts in the market, our customers would be using 210.8 Million kWh more of electricity. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed in: 70% in Europe, 30% in Nigeria and Russia, with the average EU 2020 electricity price of 0,22 EUR per kWh and Nigeria and Russia of 0,06 EUR per kWh the calculated electricity saving is 36 million EUR. The respective total carbon emissions reduction from energy-efficient cooler exchange is 98,546 tonnes of CO2 eq. per year vs. 2019. Nevertheless, the estimated customers electricity savings are not included in the potential financial impact figure calculation.

Cost of response to risk

68,400,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our management method include:
1/ Strategy: we have set and implement strategy that by 2025 50% of all our cooler fleet will be energy efficient

2/ Evaluation and monitoring of coolers and energy consumption: we have detailed monitoring of all coolers we delivered to our customers (generation, condition, energy conspumtion)

3/ Business process: based on coolers monitoring data, customer expectations and market growth we include in business planning the amount of coolers to be exchanged in each country and required budget.

4/ We provide to our customer energy efficient coolers (refrigerators), so called iCoolers and for the old models we install Energy Management Devices and further monitor the performance.

Business case: based on the evaluation of needs, market growth, customer expectations, in 2020 we invested €68.4 million into coolers in all countries we operate, which helped to save 98,546 tonnes of CO2 eq. In 2020 as result of our management methods implementation the ratio of energy efficient coolers increased from 28% in 2019 to 36% in 2020.

In our Isle of Ireland business unit, we continued execution of our sustainability strategy and replacing coolers with energy efficient coolers and equipping existing units with Energy Management Devices. In 2020, we have increased the total number of EMD equipped and energy efficient iCoolers from 5,932 to 7,690, which results in increase of

energy efficient and EMD equipment to 50% vs. 36% prior year. This has delivered in total electicity savings to our customers in the amount of 2,4 million kWh and reduction of 733 tonnes of CO2e to customers' Scope 2 emissions and to our scope 3 emissions.

Comment

In 2020 we invested €68.4 million into coolers (refrigerators), which helped to save 98 546 tonnes of CO2eq vs 2019. We continue with our programme providing more energy efficient cold drink equipment (CDE) and continue working with suppliers of CDE for innovations and further energy reduction.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

In 2020 we developed our new set of Science-Based Targets, by which by 2030 we will reduce our Scope 1+2 absolute emissions by 55% vs. 2017 following 1.5 degree global warming trajectory. The main activities to reduce energy and the fuels use in our operations we put big emphasis on switching to renewable sources and reducing total energy consumption. Energy consuption reduction is linked with the energy optimization projects, which besided emission reduction will bring the opportunity of reduced operational cost for our manufacturing sites and warehouses. The current energy spend per year is more than EUR 100M (electricity, fuels and heating gas). We decided to capture the energy reductions opportunities as this support our strategy to reduce emissions and we have capabilities to do so - expertise of the employees, management

commitment and focus. We have developed our energy savers programs that are implemented in operations. All plants implement the energy saving programs and projects.

In 2020, we invested €19 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which saved 30 million MJ of energy (full year impact): in Austria, we have upgraded the hot water boiler, pumps and heat exchangers which will reduce annual use of electrical energy by 2 million kWh. In plants in Kostinbrod (Bulgaria), Timisoara (Romania) and Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Duna (Hungary), we have introduced new high-pressure compressors and optimised our equipment processing, delivering 1.4 million kWh of electrical power savings. In our operations in Greece and Cyprus, we have optimised several operation systems by assessing air leaks and removing them, improving engines in the ventilation system for fillers, enhancing insulation for the hot water systems, advancing the performance of hot water boilers, as well as optimising the cold storage and handling areas. By means of these measures, we have the potential to lower the electrical power usage by 1.6 million kWh annually. All plants have specific plan to capture and realize opportunities to improve efficiencies.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

660,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The savings are calculated taking into consideration the amount of energy saved (actual energy consumption of equipment used in plant vs projected energy consumption defined based on technical data from equipment producer) per year and multiplied by energy costs in each country. Energy consumption is very precisely monitored and measured on the plant level so the data are available for calculations of savings. We saved approx 30 million MJ of energy in 2020 in all our countries and improved energy use ratio (in MJ per litre of produced beverage) by almost 4% vs 2019. With the average

internal energy cost of energy in the company of 0.022 EUR per MJ, the estimated financial impact figure calculated from energy savings captured in 2020 is 660 000 EUR.

The annual cost of energy for total CCH is 6% of total manufacturing operating expenses (OPEX), which corresponds to the total amount slightly above 100 million EUR.

Cost to realize opportunity

19,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In line with set strategy to reduce emissions and optimise use of energy, we put all energy saving projects into annual business plan defined for each plant. As a part of the business project feasibility analysis, an internal carbon price (25 EUR/t CO2) is used as additional elementof assessment for all energy saving projects. In this way the opportunities related to carbon emissions reduction are justified and CAPEX is allocated for those projects. Once approved, the progress is monitored on monthly basis to assure timely implementation.

In 2020, we invested €19 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which saved 30 million MJ of energy. Our energy use ratio in the plants improved by 4% in 2020 vs. 2019.
In Austria, we have upgraded the hot water boiler, pumps and heat exchangers which will reduce annual use of electrical energy by 2 million kWh; the project cost was EUR 1.6M. In plants in Kostinbrod (Bulgaria), Timisoara (Romania) and Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Duna (Hungary), we have introduced new high-pressure compressors and optimised our equipment processing, delivering 1.4 million kWh of electrical power savings; the cost of these projects was EUR 830,000. In our operations in Greece and Cyprus, we have optimised several operation systems by assessing air leaks and removing them, improving engines in the ventilation system for fillers, enhancing insulation for the hot water systems, advancing the performance of hot water boilers, as well as optimising the cold storage and handling areas. By means of these measures, we have the potential to lower the electrical power usage by 1.6 million kWh annually; the cost of the projects was EUR 49,300.

Comment

In addition, the cost to realise the opportunity includes not only the energy saving opportunity, but also other business benefits such as increased production capacity, introduction of new innovative technology, etc.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Customer improvements in sustainability and partnership in assets optimization

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Reduced energy consumption (and thus emissions) and lower operating costs (e.g., through efficiency gains and cost reductions)

Company-specific description

Energy consumption of our coolers in the market constitutes appox. 70% of total energy consumed, therefore capturing and realising this opportunity is very important. We regularly ask our customers for feedback on how we can serve and cooperate with them efficiently and this feedback is incorporated into our strategies and programs. Customers are striving towards environmental friendly and cost efficient solutions - they are looking for equipment that will help them to reduce emissions as part of their sustainability commitments and reduce operating costs. Coolers are placed in customer outlets and energy used is part of these outlets' operating costs. Based on that, in 2020 we invested EUR 68.4 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment, which helped our customers save 210.8 Million kWh of electricity and the respective carbon emissions reduction was 98,546 tonnes of CO2 eq. vs. 2019. With the energy efficient coolers which we provide to our customers to store and cool down our beverages, we support our customers in their decarbonisation journey by saving electricity and reducing emissions. We continue with our programme for providing more energy efficient cold drink equipment to our customers, continue partnering with our suppliers of CDE for innovations and to further improve eco-efficiency of cold drink equipment. We implement the change of coolers in each of our markets.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

36,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

If we would not implement energy-efficient coolers rollouts in the market, our customers would be using 210.8 Million kWh more of electricity vs. 2019. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed in: 70% in Europe, 30% in Nigeria and Russia, with the average EU 2020 electricity price of 0.22 EUR per kWh and Nigeria and Russia of 0.06 EUR per kWh the calculated electricity saving is 36 million EUR. The respective total carbon emissions reduction from energy-efficient cooler exchange is 98,546 tonnes of CO2 eq. per year vs. 2019.

Cost to realize opportunity

68,400,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our business strategy is to provide long term value to customers therefore we engage with them on all scope related to our partnership including climate, sustainability. We have full commitment to respond to our customers' expectations and also collaborate with them jointly creating value through different strategic priorities including climate and business decarbonisation. To implement our strategy to reduce emissions in value chain, and provide long term value to our customers, in 2020 we invested EUR 68.4 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment, saved 210.8 Million kWh of electricity and the respective carbon emissions of 98,546 tonnes of CO2 eq. annually. This initiative is managed at the Group level, with detailed business plan for each country and implementation plan. This is also one of the cricital activities in our longe term carbon reduction plan and we will continue providing more eco-efficient cold drink equipment (CDE) to our customers and collaborating with suppliers to innovate and further reduce energy.

In our Isle of Ireland business unit, we continued execution of our sustainability strategy and replacing coolers with energy efficient coolers and equipping existing units with Energy Management Devices. In 2020, we have increased the total number of EMD equipped and energy efficient iCoolers from 5,932 to 7,690, which results in increase of energy efficient and EMD equipment to 50% vs. 36% prior year. This has delivered in total electicity savings to our customers in the amount of 2,4 million kWh and reduction of 733 tonnes of CO2e to customers' Scope 2 emissions and to our scope 3 emissions.

Comment

This is the total Capex in all new coolers (refrigerators) in all countries we operate.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Sustainable water source management

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Avoided increase in cost of goods sold

Company-specific description

Water is very important for our company as an ingredient of the beverages and also required to run operations (cleaning, cooling, heating etc). Our annual water consumption in 2020 was 13,939 million litres. Having strong stewardship in water helps us to capture opportunities and reduce consumption of water and as a result reduce climate-related impact. Therefore, we have fully accomplished an internally set target to certify all of our manufacturing sites in Water Stewardship (European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship) by the end 2020. Implementing this strategy allows us to be much more resilient in all of our manufacturing sites and to assure our social license to operate, bring consistency in managing risks and realizing opportunities. It improves resilience to all water related risks resulting from climate change and helps to avoid potential water shortages for the plants located in water priority areas, for example Schimatari in Greece, Kykkos and Nicosia in Cyprus, etc. By applying external risk assessment tools, such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF's Water Risk Filter, we have identified 19 plants located in water priority areas. To further accelerate progress towards water stewardship we have implemented The Coca-Cola System requirements of performing Source Vulnerability Assessment and developing Water Management Plan. Those programs are obligatory in all our plants. The scope of assessment includes source, river basin, water quality assessment, community impact assessment and water-related evaluation of internal and external risks and opportunities. Having water stewardship programs, it helps us to focus on capturing opportunities of water use and in this way to reduce impact on climate and environment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

26,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

77,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The estimated financial impact represents avoided increase in Cost of Goods Sold thanks to AWS & EWS certification which focuses on river basin water balance. The estimated range of this financial opportunity is 0.5% to 1.5% of avoided increase of total Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) in all 19 water priority plants for the next five years. We have calculated COGS impact based on 2020 production volume data, as additional quantity of water required for production volume increase in the upcoming 5 years period is expected to be offset by water efficiency improvement projects.

Cost to realize opportunity

800,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize the opportunity we reached the internal target to certify all our plants acc. to European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship std by the end 2020. This allows to capture consistently and systematically opportunities related to water, improve efficiency of water use in plants, manage potential water-related risks and reduce impact on environment.
In 2020, we certified all our manufacturing plants in Greece and Cyprus for platinum and gold level of AWS. 3 out of 5 manufacturing sites, Schimatari, Aighio, and Kykkos were certified platinum fulfilling requirement of voluntary re-allocation of water for social, cultural and environmental needs, i.e. in refugee camps, for people suffering floods or fires, donating water to neighboring households and industries, forest irrigation.
Both countries have long term water stewardship partnerships and engaged in the following activities :
1/ “Water in the City” cooperation with NGO Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean (GWP-Med) completed together with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) in August 2019 for construction works completed to increase supply of water in the city of Alexandroupolis, remote water quality/quantity monitoring system & training sessions
2/ "Rainwater Collection Program", which is part of the "Water Mission" program started in 2008. Designed and implemented by GWP-Med in collaboration with Coca-Cola Hellenic, TCCC Greece, and the local authorities of the Aegean islands since 2008.
3/ Beach clean ups, such as Zero Waste Beach project in 2018-2019 together with TCCC Foundation and Project & Research Centre AKTI in Cyprus
4/ Reforestation, storm water collection and ‘adoption’ of green areas (2016-2017), in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and the Forest Agency in Cyprus
All those activities above ensure the fresh drinking water availability for the plants and local communities in the water stress areas.

To further accelerate progress towards the strategy we have implemented The Coca-Cola System requirements for Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) and developed

Water Management Plans (WMP). Those programs are obligatory in all our manufacturing plants. We also utilize external risk tools such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF's Water Risk Filter to identify water priority areas.

The cost to realize opportunity is estimated based on yearly costs of 3rd party certifications to EWS and AWS, ISO 14000 and WMP & SVA in all of our manufacturing sites.

Comment

Cost to realize opportunity are estimated based on yearly costs of certifications of EWS and AWS, ISO 14000 and WMP & SVA in all of our manufacturing sites.

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

We have established risk management process to identify business risks and opportunities including climate-related topics. We consider as potential opportunity the shift in consumer preferences towards more sustainable and low-carbon brands that we are offering, and this is why we further invest into recycled content in our PET packaging (rPET) and expanded our rPET packaged water portfolio. In 2020, we purchased 24,000 tonnes of rPET to package water brands with the price premium of 2 million EUR and through this investment we have avoided 41,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions.
Our strategy on rPET introduction continues for the coming years and we expect additional 1% contribution to the sales volume of the water brands. By 2020 we have already introduced 100% rPET water brands in six of our markets: Switzerland, Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Romania, Croatia.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,300,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3,900,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The calculation of the estimated range of potential financial impact figures is based on avoidance of purchasing carbon credits to neutralise additional 41,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions generated from annual use of virgin PET. At the end of 2020, the EU ETS carbon price was 32.4 EUR/t CO2e. Based on that, the minimal potential financial impact is EUR 1.3 million. For the maximum financial impact figure, we have factored in the estimated sales volume increase of 1% per year for the next five years and increased EU ETS carbon price to 90 EUR per tonne of CO2e in five years time. This results in the maximum impact figure of 3.9 million EUR.

Cost to realize opportunity

10,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2020, we introduced to our Romanian water brand, Dorna, a 100% rPET bottle to continue our sustainability strategy implementation with customers and meet expectations of our consumers. This is our fourth water brand in 100% rPET bottle sold in CCH European markets. Overall, by the end of 2020 we have already introduced 100% rPET water brands in six of our markets: Switzerland, Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Romania, Croatia.In 2020, we purchased 24,000 tonnes of rPET to package water brands with the price premium of 2 million EUR and through this investment we have avoided 41,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions.

Our strategy on rPET introduction continues for the coming years and we expect additional 1% contribution to the sales volume of the water brands. For 2021 we have already planned the introduction of 100% rPET of water brand Natura in Czech Republic, 100% rPET for the single-served sparkling drinks in Italy. For total Coca-Cola HBC Group, we do plan an increase in rPET content to 35% by 2025 and to 50% by 2030. In the EU countries, we will increase rPET content to 50% by 2025.

The cost to realise the opportunity is based on the 2020 investment to 100% rPET premium of 2 million EUR multiplied by the 5 year period.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	Yes, in the next two years	Yes, we intend to include it as a scheduled AGM resolution item	By the end of 2020, we closed our first period of Science Based Targets. In March 2021, new period of 2017-2030 Science Based Targets was published on the SBTi website, our mid-term carbon reduction plan. In 2021, we do continue to work on and intend to publicly communicate 2040 net-zero targets, our long-term low-carbon transition plan.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
2DS	We have set the climate strategy and embedded Science Based Targets into it. We are among the first companies globally with approved science-based reduction targets (both direct operations and value chain). Climate change is part of our Risk register. We have chosen 2DS because at the time of target setting it was based on the recommendations of the Paris Agreement in order to reduce global emissions and it is also recommended by TCFD. During 2020 we were

	working towards qualitative and quantitative scenarios and in December 2020 a new set of 2030 Science Based Targets according to the latest requirements of SBT was approved: for scope 1, 2 to reduce absolute emissions by -55% vs. 2017 following 1.5 degrees trajectory and for Scope 3 by -21% vs. 2017 baseline. We use as an input the projections of energy prices, potential carbon prices, changes in raw material prices, potential change in customers preferences, projections for water priority locations which might be more severely impacted by climate change. Scenario covers mid-long term projection (5+ years) as such timeframe is considered in the method and also the set mitigation measures and actions require continual work, not a one-time effort. We included whole value chain: operations, sourcing of raw materials and distribution of products into the scenario analysis. The outcome of scenario analysis are following: 1. Physical risk: A) direct operation: our manufacturing plants could be affected from extreme weathers and water scarcity in the peak selling period, the impact could be low to medium, with a time horizon of mid to long-term (5+ years). Based on scenario, we decided to set strategy and business action plan to mitigate the potential impact through: having our plants certified in AWS, EWS (certifications in European Water Stewardship and Alliance for Water Stewardship) and implementing enhanced Source Vulnerability Assessment and Water Management Plans at all plants. We have a management routine to develop a detailed contingency plan for all main SKUs based on which we clearly allocate SKUs to specific manufacturing sites in case of business disruption, e.g. Polish plants producing defined SKUs for Italian and Greek markets. Those strategic and business decisions are secured by business planning process to assure CAPEX and OPEX to implement the strategy (19M EUR investment in energy efficiency projects in plants). B) Indirect operations or supply chain: extreme weather/water scarcity could lead to higher cost of agricultural ingredients (sugar, fruit juice concentrates) or supply disruption, with low to medium impact, in a time horizon of mid to long-term (5+ years). Based on the scenario outcome we set our strategy and business objectives and plan: all suppliers to comply with our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (transiting to Principles of Sustainable Agriculcure in 2021) and working with them in joint venture creation initiatives and implement diversified sourcing of ingredients. We focus to source locally as part of our commitment to support local communities, nevertheless in case of sourcing disruption, we implement business contingency to source ingredients from alternative locations/suppliers. 2. Transition risk: beverage manufacturing in not a carbon intense industry sector; transition risk is low to medium, in long mid-term horizon (5+ years). Based on the scenario outcome we included energy reduction, emissions reduction in our strategy and business objectives, such as energy use reduction, switching to

	renewable and clean sources of energy, exchanging cooler fleet to energy efficient, increasing use of recycled packaging. To further accelerate our strategy and business objectives execution we set and implemented internal carbon pricing tool which is one of the criteria to evaluate and make decisions on CAPEX delivering emissions reduction.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Products: low carbon products could potentially attract more consumers followed by increased customer expectation to provide such products. This could potentially lead to increased sales revenue - 1% impact on NSR. Under the climate risk assessment, we have evaluated the risk to the deliveries of our products to the customer due to extreme weather conditions. However, this probability of the risk is low and quantified as 1% out of total deliveries in specific geographical locations. In 2020, the most substantial business decision made in the area of products and services as a result of climate risks was to further invest into low carbon products, such as natural mineral water bottled in 100% recycled PETand reducing use of plastic packaging. In 2019 we have already introduced 100% rPET mineral water brands in four of our markets: Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and Switzerland. In 2020, we expanded our strategy rollout with 100% rPET Dorna natural mineral water in Romania. Under the scope of reducing use of plastic in our packaging, we have introduced in Austria, Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland new innovative KeelClip™ paperboard solution for can multi-packs. Both strategies will be continuing with the new market launches in 2021 and further. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Potential weather extremes and high temperatures could affect crops (e.g. oranges) in some territories (e.g. Greece). It could impact the COGS as the raw materials cost will be increased. There is low to medium probability, impact in some periods of time could be on ca 5%-10% of our supply

		and could include increased cost of raw materials by ca 5%. In the different European countries the changes in climate affect yields of the sugar beet crops which negatively impacts beet sugar annual production volumes. This will drive to the limited availability and higher price levels of these commodities. As one of the mitigation measures CCH has long term agreements with commodity suppliers in place, limiting the impact of climate-related price level fluctuations. The other mitigation measure is commodity sourcing from multiple suppliers in different geographies, and collaborating with suppliers on providing knowledge, sharing practices, innovation platforms to reduce use of water, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and decrease impact. The most substantial business decision made in this area as a result of climate risk is continuation of th e long-term strategy targeting 100% supplier compliance to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles by 2025. In 2020, we achieved 82.4% total compliance in SAGP vs. 74% in 2020. Specifically, we achieved 82.3% in Sugar & HFS vs. 74% in 2019 and 87.9% for Juices (Fruit crops) vs. 66% in 2019. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Investment in R&D is critical for climate-related risk mitigation to limit the use of natural resources and reduce GHG emissions resulting from the management and processing of natural resources, such as crude oil used for the PET production. Striving for circular economy as business imperative, we have evaluated the need to innovate products and packaging and related R&D impacts. Although the owner and developer of the brands is The Coca-Cola Company, our in-house process is starting from commecialisation of products and packaging introduction. Over the last couple of years, our main focus has been introduction of 100% rPET packages and in-house rPET production capability development. 100% rPET packaging introduction for the mineral water brands is captured under the strategy related to products and services climate-related risks and opportunities. In 2020, the most substantial business decision made in this area as a result of the R&D-related climate risk was the in-

		house production capability development by introducing SIPA/EREMA technology. The first installation has been taking place end of 2020 in our plant in Cracow, Poland. In 2021, our strategy is to extend similar technologies for our operations in Italy and Romania. We also host an annual supplier innovation day where we engage with key partners and potential new suppliers in area of sustainable packaging. We have estimated this risk impact as medium. Time horizon: mid-long term.
Operations	Yes	Due to water scarcity or extreme weather/changed wather patterns in specific months, we could possibly face production disruption and thus limit the possibility to produce. The probability is low to medium. Possible impact would be on ca 5-10% of the sites and production volume. Under the climate mitigation strategy, we have two priority areas to reduce carbon emissions: one is energy use reduction and the other investment in renewable and clean energy. In 2020, we invested 19 million EUR in energy-related efficiency improvement projects and maintain up-to-date business contingency plans to activate in case of production disruptions. In 2020, the most substantial business decision made in the operational area as a result of climate risk was to continue with the strategic plan to expand sourcing of electricity from renewable sources, reaching 100% in Poland and 53% in Serbia. Within our company 2025 Sustainability Commitments, we strive for sourcing 100% renewable and clean electricity in EU and Switzerland, and 50% renewable and clean energy in all of our operations. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs	In our company we have climate-related risks and opportunities embedded into our enterprise wide risk management process and business financial planning. Within those processes, the impacts on

	Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	revenues, direct and indirect costs, capital expenditures and allocations, aquisitions and divesments and access to capital are evaluated. The evaluations are inputs for business decision making at all levels of the organization. The Group Risk forum bring together multidisciplinary team that reviews risk and opportunity stemming from the provided data, to ensure visibility by the Operating Committee and our Board. Ultimately, the Board has oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities through the Social Responsibility Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. Our approach evaluates the external influences and internal contributors that impact risk and opportunity. Risk sponsors have been appointed at business unit and function levels with the sponsor being a member of the senior leadership team, thereby driving focus and accountability and assuring the risk review is part of business review agenda. At plant level, we have risk and opportunities processes as part of our Environmental Management System following the governance by ISO 14001. Based on the rigorous assessments of risk and opportunities, we set our policies and strategies related to reductions of emissions from our operations and business decisions to invest into low emissions technologies - capital allocation to install several energy efficient new lines in our facilities. In 2020 we continued upgrading production lines as required to keep up with our expanding 24/7 portfolio. Twelve production lines were installed in nine countries, such as Austria, Romania, Serbia. Financial planning in 2020 included funds for our manufactring locations - the CAPEX and OPEX - for energy efficiency projects (more than 19 million EUR in 2020). Those projects in all locations, e.g. the hot water boiler upgrade in Austria; efficient LED lighting at manufacturing sites in Belarus, Romania and Czech Republic; high-pressure compressors in Bulgaria, Romania, Bosnia & Herzegowina, Hungary, improve our carbon foorprint as well as efficiencies in production and resulted in lower direct and indirect costs of operations. We continue to increase use of recycled materials and higher costs of recycled packaging are included in finance planning up to 2025. We have launched already 4 water brands Dorna, Romerquelle, Deep River Rock, Valser packed in 100% recycled PET. For 2021, the plan is to continue increasing recycled rate in PET packages in Italy, Russia, Austria, Switzerland. Our long-term strategy includes increasing also refillables and introduction of packageless solutions to the market. We have developed and communicated several policies linked to climate: Climate Change Policy, Environmental Policy, Packaging waste & recycling Policy, Water Stewardship Policy, Sustainable Agricultural Guiding principles. We have integrated sustainability (including climate change) into the way we run our business. We require all markets to include carbon reduction initiatives in their business plans and finanical planning. To support this

		effort, we made fundamental changes in our financial evaluations of capital projects, using the 'true cost' of water, water scarcity multipliers (per river basin level) and internal carbon prices. Depending on the scope and the related capital investment of the project, the frequency of the project progress monitoring is either on monthly or quarterly basis. The progress of most relevant projects is reported to Board Social Responsibility Committee.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

We have integrated climate-related issues into our strategy and business objectives and our business and managerial processes. Once climate-related issues became material to our business, we have developed strategies, goals, targets, rigorous governance and integrated reporting, assuring allocation of funds and include it into financial planning. We have our 2025 Sustainability Commitments covering all business-relevant aspects, such as emissions and water use reduction, energy and raw material sourcing, packaging and waste collection. In 2020 our new set of 2030 Science Based Targets was approved: we commit to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions -55% and scope 3 GHG emissions -21% by 2030 from a 2017 base year. The targets covering greenhouse gas emissions from company operations (scopes 1 and 2) are consistent with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5°C. The 2030 targets are basis for the 2040 Net Zero Plan development and respective financial investment definition and allocation.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2017

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

562,608.29

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

253,173.7305

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

431,920.57

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

42.2343645814

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

At the end of 2020, our new set of 2030 Science-Based Targets has been approved by SBTi, as our previous SBT period-closing was end of 2020. Our new Scope 1+2 target is to reduce absolute operational emissions by 55% till year 2030 vs. 2017 baseline following the 1.5 degree global warming scenario. So far, we have achieved 26% reduction of our operational emissions vs. 2017.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year
2017

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
4,078,780.33

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
21

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
3,222,236.4607

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3,622,830.2

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
53.2313809417

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
Other, please specify
Our Scope 3 target is aligned with SBTi requirements to be "challenging and robust".

Please explain (including target coverage)
At the end of 2020, our new set of 2030 Science-Based Targets has been approved by SBTi, as our previous SBT period-closing was end of 2020. Our new target is to reduce Scope 3 absolute emissions by 21% till year 2030 vs. 2017 baseline. So far, we have achieved 11% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions vs. 2017. Our Scope 3 emissions are 89% of our total value chain emissions. According to SBTi, targets set for Scope 3 are

not required to be following the 2 degrees scenario and still our Scope 3 target was approved by SBTi as "challenging and robust".

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2010

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric
Other, please specify
Grams CO2e per liter of produced beverage

Base year
2010

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
78.3

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
39.15

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-47.4

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

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

35.7143239045

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

108.7756732963

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

We achieved both the emissions intensity and absolute reduction in 2019, which is one year earlier than the planned 2020 period closing. In 2020 we further overachieved the reduction target and anticipated change for absolute emissions. By the end of 2020 we accomplished -54% intensity and absolute carbon emission reduction vs. base year with respective 4 percentage points over set intensity target and 6.5 percentage points over absolute emissions anticipated change. It was a validated SBT target set in 2015 by using Sectoral Decarbonization Approach method. It was approved in February 2016 by the WRI and it was published on science-based targets web site until December 2020, when the new target to be achieved by 2030 was approved by SBT. We were among the first 12 companies globally with approved SBT.

Target reference number

Int 2

Year target was set

2010

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

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

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

grams CO2e per liter of produced beverage

Base year

2010

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

493.36

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

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

370.02

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-47.4

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-22

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

335.2761901934

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

128.1691339441

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

We achieved the 2020 intensity target in 2018, which is two years earlier than the planned 2020 period closing. In 2020 we further overavchieved the reduction target for intensity and anticipated change in absolute emissions. By the end of 2020 we accomplished a 32% intensity reduction vs. base year with respective 7 percentage points over set intensity target. For absolute emissions, we achieved 54% reduction for Scope 1+2 and 27% reduction for Scope 3 with respective 6.5 and 5 percentage points over the anticpated changes.

It was the target set in 2015 by using Sectoral Decarbonization Approach method. It was approved in February 2016 by the WRI and it was published on science-based targets web site until December 2020, when the new target to be achieved by 2030 was approved by SBTi. We were among the first 12 companies globally with approved SBT.

Target reference number
Int 3

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric
Other, please specify
Grams CO2e per liter of produced beverage

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
47

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
32.9

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-30

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
35.7143239045

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
80.0402559965

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

Please explain (including target coverage)

Our commitment for 2025 is to further reduce carbon ratio in direct operations by 30% vs. base year of 2017. We have already achieved 24% of this target and are well on the way to achieve it in the targeted year.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: energy carrier

All energy carriers

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Low-carbon energy source(s)

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2017

Figure or percentage in base year
34.1

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
50

Figure or percentage in reporting year
44

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
62.2641509434

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, it is a part of an emissions target, since increasing our renewable & clean energy consumption decreases our emissions from direct operations.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify
CCHBC Mission Sustainability 2025 Commitments

Please explain (including target coverage)
50% of our total energy used in CCHBC coming from renewable and clean sources, clean meaning low emission CHP plants powered by natural gas

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Target reference number
Low 2

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Country/region

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Low-carbon energy source(s)

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2017

Figure or percentage in base year

78.1

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

97

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

86.301369863

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of our emissions reduction target, contirbutes to achieveing emissions reduction.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

CCHBC Mission Sustainability 2025 Commitments

Please explain (including target coverage)

100% total electricity used in the EU and Switzerland from renewable and clean sources, clean meaning low emission CHP plants powered by natural gas

Target reference number

Low 3

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Other, please specify
Low carbon emission & energy efficient Cold Drink Equipment for product storage by consumers (Scope 3 emission reduction)

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Low-carbon energy source(s)

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year
2017

Figure or percentage in base year
12

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
50

Figure or percentage in reporting year
36

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
63.1578947368

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, this target is part of our Scope 3 emissions and is part of emissions reduction target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

CCHBC Mission Sustainability 2025 Commitments

Please explain (including target coverage)

Among our CCHBC Mission Sustainability 2025 Commtments is an increase in energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	
To be implemented*	5	116
Implementation commenced*	19	822
Implemented*	44	270,176
Not to be implemented	14	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Emissions efficiency projects: process efficiency improvements (CIP cleaning efficiency), piping and buildings insulations, equipment upgrades (energy efficient compressors, motors, pumps), production lines optimization (changeovers), LED lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,630

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1,450,000

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

16,500,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Based on company strategy we implement a variety of energy efficiency projects across different manufacturing sites. Our primary focus is to improve energy efficiency of main consumers, such as boilers, chillers, compressors, through new innovative solutions, and installing new production lines with state-of-art energy and water efficiency. In 2020, we invested €16,5 million in different energy efficiency initiatives saving 14 million MJ of energy with potential to double this annually and delivering also carbon emissions savings. As an example: in Austria, we have upgraded the hot water boiler, pumps and heat exchangers which will reduce annual use of electrical energy by 7.2 million MJ. In plants in Kostinbrod (Bulgaria), Timisoara (Romania) and Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and Duna (Hungary), we have introduced new high-pressure compressors and optimised our equipment processing, delivering 5 million MJ of electrical power savings. In our operations in Greece and Cyprus, we have optimised several operation systems by assessing air leaks and removing them, improving engines in the ventilation system for fillers, enhancing insulation for the hot water systems, advancing the performance of hot water boilers, as well as optimising the cold storage and handling areas. By means of these measures, we have the potential to lower the electrical power usage by 5.8 million kWh annually. All plants have specific plan to capture and realize opportunities to improve efficiencies.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

129,000

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

689,000

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

As our contribution to support development of renewable energy, our strategy is to increase ratio of electricity from renewable sources we use. Therefore we use opportunities for purchasing of renewable electricity through GOs and in 2020, investment in solar panels to produce renewable energy in Nigeria. By the end of 2020, we increased the renewable electricity use by 7.4 percentage points in the EU and Switzerland, reaching 96.7%. Across all our 28 markets, we increased our renewable electricity use by 1.6 percentage points, reaching 44% in total. At the same time, we have generated savings of renewable energy by 698,000 EUR resulting from renewable switch in Nigeria and Serbia.

In 2020, we expanded our use of electricity to 100% renewable consumption in Poland and Lithuania for Full Year, and Serbia from July onwards by buying GOs. In Nigeria, we have introduced onsite renewable electricity by installing in total 8,720 rooftop solar panels in our bottling plants in Maiduguri, Abuja, Asejire and Challawa, which brought emission savings of 690 tonnes of CO2 during 2020. The avoided emissions for Serbia, Poland and Lithuania are based on the difference between renewable vs. location-based country GHG emission factors.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

We invest and provide energy efficient coolers (refrigerators) to our customers and year on year increase ratio of energy efficient coolers in the market. This is based on our strategy to reduce emissions in value chain

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

98,546

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

36,000,000

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

68,400,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implementing our strategy and goals to reduce emissions, we change the coolers (refrigerators) to energy efficient ones. All our new coolers purchased are HFC-free and energy efficient. Those refrigerators are used at customers outlets. The annual monetary savings are calculated based on the electricity savings from coolers of 210.8 Million kWh vs. 2019. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed in: 70% in Europe, 30% in Nigeria and Russia, with the average EU 2020 electricity price of 0.22 EUR per kWh and Nigeria and Russia of 0.06 EUR per kWh the calculated electricity saving is 36 million EUR.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
Product/component/material recycling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41,000

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

2,000,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2020, we purchased 24,000 tonnes of rPET to package water brands with the price premium of 2 million EUR and through this investment we have avoided 41,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions. Reducing emissions and being part of circular economy is embedded into long-term company strategy. We have set our goal and targets to use recycled PET, in 2020 we have reached 9%. Using recyled PET contributes to reduction of emissions, as the recycled material has significantly lower emission factor compare to virgin PET. We increase ratio of recycled PET in packaging of our product - by 2025 we aim to reach 35%.

The investment required is based on the 2020 investment to 100% rPET premium of 2 million EUR.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	Since 2015 we introduced our internal carbon price and we integrated it in our financial evaluation for energy/carbon reduction projects. In the financial template we use, we have 2 payback periods: standard one (which we have used so far) and payback with internal carbon price.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We set a Corporate Carbon and Water reduction team and we assigned Carbon&Water Champion in each of our countries. They work together for defining and implementation of energy/carbon/water saving projects. For each of them, carbon reduction initiatives are incentivized in the annual business objectives. Also, the country with the biggest % reduction is awarded annually.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Our Corporate Carbon&Water reduction team prioritizes all submitted carbon/energy reduction projects per country based on the impact and sensitivity analysis. It is done prior to the Business planning cycle. The capex for all these agreed projects remains dedicated to them and the team is following quarterly the implementation.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We reaffirm our commitment to transforming Coca-Cola Hellenic into a low-carbon business. We also would like to be among the companies which are leaders in Sustainability. Carbon management is a strategic priority for the Company and we are already seeing business benefits resulting from ongoing investments in energy efficiency. Future regulation may affect packaging, product delivery and distribution.
Other	We work with our suppliers in order to be able to buy less intensive carbon products: e.g purchasing of energy-efficient new models of

Cooperation with suppliers	coolers and other cold drink equipment. Also, together with our packaging suppliers we collaborate to reduce the use of the plastics in the packaging material, increase rPET to 100% and increase recycling rate of PET bottles and aluminium cans as well as develop and deploy technological innovations to reduce use of energy.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

Included here:
a) beverages in PET packaging which has recycled PET content, since the CO2 factor of this packaging is much lower (based on LCA);
b) our juices packed in bricks used FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified packaging from our supplier, which has lower CO2 factor;
c) all beverages containing water produced at plants certified in European Water Stewardship (EWS) and AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship): as of end of 2020 we have 52 sites certified with a Gold or Platinum certification in EWS and AWS. As water is linked to carbon, especially having all activities at water sheds/ basin and community level required to achieve a EWS, AWS, we consider these beverages as low carbon ones.
Estimated total avoided emissions per year: 272,223 metric tonnes of CO2e

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

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

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

Other, please specify

Lower CO2 factors of materials

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

100

Comment

Recycled PET materials have lower CO2 factors (based on LCA studies performed for The Coca-Cola Company by ifeu). Tetrapack packaging is with lower CO2 factor, as provided by supplier specific emission factor. EWS Gold and AWS means that we assure end to end sustainable water stewardship, with no any negative impact on HVAC, biodiversity, land, forests etc. All of the ice teas are certified to Rainforest alliance.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

Avoided emissions at third parties: as part of our climate change strategy, we offer to our customers energy efficient coolers and HFC-free coolers. Old fleet of the coolers, still within the useful life are undergoing process of retrofitting, which involves installation of Energy Management Devices (EMD), LED lights, upgrading insulation etc, to improve those energy efficiency until the end of the useful life. Estimated total avoided emissions per year: 459,876 metric tonnes of CO2e

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

Avoided emissions

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

Other, please specify

Lower emissions due to energy efficient mechanisms vs standard refrigerators on the market

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

21.8

Comment

The figure shows the % NSR generated by products which are sold in our coolers with installed EMD (Energy Management Device) and in our new energy efficient coolers (so called iCoolers). Here we include Single Serve and 1litre products sold in Modern Trade Channel, HoReCa and traditional trade channel. Avoided CO2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the electricity saving in each country (from the coolers) by the electricity grid factor in these countries (grid factor per country is based on International Energy Agency data).

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2010

Base year end
December 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
559,312

Comment
In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2010

Base year end
December 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
370,333

Comment
In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard).

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2010

Base year end
December 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
370,333

Comment
In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard).

C5.2

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233,499.555

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

248,871.651

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

From 2019 we include emissions from fuel consumption from only owned by Hellenic Remote Properties in Scope 1

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

268,719.964

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280,478.461

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

2017 Scope 1 emissions have been recalculated to include also emissions from fuels used in CHP plants owned by Hellenic (Marcianise and Kiev plants)

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

314,394.726

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

198,421.012

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

331,181.3

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

232,617.609

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

From 2019 we include emissions from electricity consumption from only owned by Hellenic Remote Properties in Scope 2

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

357,329.742

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

269,485.089

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

362,580.878

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

282,129.833

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

In 2018 we have recalculated 2017 results including emissions from energy consumed in CHP plants onwed by Coca-Cola Hellenic (Marcianise and Kiev CHPs)

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2,143,351.066

Emissions calculation methodology

The calculation includes ingredients and packaging materials, including primary and secondary packaging, purchased for all our operations. For emission quantification, we multiply the quantities of purchased materials by the respective ingredients/packaging GHG emissions factors. We use Ecoinvent Database and IFEU LCA assigned by The Coca-Cola Company as the source of emission factors. For Tetrapak we use supplier-specific emission factor. As of 2018, we include into this category also juice concentrates and recalculated emissions for years 2010 and beyond.

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

50

Please explain

The calculation includes ingredients and packaging materials, including primary and secondary packaging, purchased for all our operations.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Most of the capital-related equipment includes stainless steel items, such as vessels, pipework, filling machines. Quantification of GHG data from manufacturers of equipment is not yet available. We performed our internal calculation which shows that this

emission category is below the threshold of reporting Scope 3 emissions, therefore we do not report it in 2020. We plan to re-evaluate this in the coming years.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

19,855.893

Emissions calculation methodology

The quantity of GHG emissions reported is quantification of material multiplied by respective GHG emission factors. We use Market-Based emission factors for electricity used in rented and outsourced Remote Properties.

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

100

Please explain

The emissions captured under this category are :1) emissions from CO2 production in cogeneration plants, 2) electricity and fuel used in rented and outsourced Remote Properties.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The LCA for our ingredients and packaging materials includes also their transportation to our facilities and therefore is not captured under this emission category. Those are included under the purchased ingredients and packaging materials captured under "Purchased goods and services" category in order to avoid double-counting.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The biggest part of the waste generated in our operations is coming from packaging materials and ingredients we purchase, so emissions are already included under "Purchased goods and services" category. The quantity of purchased materials and it is multiplied by the GHG factors which are based on LCA done by IFEU assigned by The Coca-Cola Company. Therefore we do not report it separately , as this would be double-counting.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,251.474

Emissions calculation methodology

Since 2018 we include emissions from flights from all company employees. We have flight primary data from the travel agencies with which we work: we use GHG factors based on the distance travelled and the travel class (from Defra guideline).

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

100

Please explain

We include flights of all company employees. We have flight primary data from the travel agencies with which we work and we use GHG factors based on the distance travelled and the travel class (from Defra guideline).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We evaluated the employee commuting and based on the high level calculation, the total emissions from employee commuting is considered very low, not relevant from the life cycle point of view. Employees who work in Commercial function and Managers are provided with company cars and these emissions are reported under Scope 1. The emissions from all the rest employees are not relevant.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Separate reporting of emissions from upstream assets are considered not relevant, as they are already included and reported in Scope 1.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

176,116.07

Emissions calculation methodology

We multiply the amount of kilometers driven by the 3rd party fleet by the GHG factor (emissions based on distance from the calculation tool of WRI-WBCSD GHG Protocol Initiative).

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

100

Please explain

Under this category, we quantify emissions captured from mileage driven by 3rd party fleet, including product Haulage and Distribution multiplying by the GHG factor (emissions based on distance from the calculation tool of WRI-WBCSD GHG Protocol Initiative).

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Our products are sold in a finished, ready-to-consume state. No further processing is required.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

78,494.222

Emissions calculation methodology

We multiply the quantity of CO2 used for the carbonation of our beverages by the GHG factor. In case of carbon dioxide, the GHG emission factor is equal to 1.

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

100

Please explain

In this category we include carbon dioxide used to carbonate our beverages. We quantify carbon dioxide based on the product formulations and multiply by the GHG factor.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

End of life treatment is included in the CO2 emission factor of packaging materials. Therefore reporting it separately would be double-counting.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,203,761.479

Emissions calculation methodology

We receive from producer the info of electricity consumption by type of cooler (refrigerator). We know amount of coolers placed to the customers accross our markets and multiply electricity consumption of those coolers. Subsequently, the total electricity consumption is multiplied by the country (location-based) grid factor. This factor is taken from IEA database.

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

100

Please explain

In this category we include emissions from electricity consumption from downstream leased assets, which are coolers placed to the customers across our markets. We receive the information on electricity consumption by type of cooler from producers. We know amount of coolers in each market and multiply electricity consumption of cooler by the amount of coolers. Subsequently the total electricity consumption is multiplied by the country (location-based) grid factor. This factor is taken from IEA database.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We do not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Coca-Cola Hellenic is not engaged in projects or business financing or other investment activities for specific GHG generating assets.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

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

(C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6) Can you break down your Scope 3 emissions by relevant business activity area?

Yes

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

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

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category

Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

889,248.67

Please explain

These are emissions from juices concentrates, sugar cane, sugar beet and corn syrup we use.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category

Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,254,102.396

Please explain

Emissions from primary and secondary packaging.

Activity
Distribution

Scope 3 category
Downstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,203,761.479

Please explain
Emissions from refrigerators where products are stored at the distribution, customer outlets.

Activity
Distribution

Scope 3 category
Downstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
176,116.07

Please explain
Emissions from third party fleet for distribution of the products.

Activity
Consumption

Scope 3 category
Use of sold products

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
78,494.222

Please explain
Emissions from CO2 in product.

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category
Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,251.474

Please explain
Business flights

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category
Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6,967.425

Please explain
Emissions from CO2 production in CHPs

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category
Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7,608.62

Please explain
Emissions from rented and outsourced Remote Properties fuel consumption

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Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category
Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5,279.847

Please explain
Emissions from electricity consumption in rented and outsourced Remote Properties Market-Based. Emissions from electricity consumption in rented and outsourced Remote Properties Location-Based are 6321.738

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

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

No

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

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

Agricultural commodities

Sugar

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

All sugar which we use is reported based on the origin of its production: from sugar cane or sugar beet. CO2 factors used are from LCA.

Agricultural commodities

Other

Fruit juice concentrates

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

We report emissions from juice concentrates based on the origin of its production. CO2 factors used are from LCA

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

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

Sugar

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

661,059.872672944

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Overall emissions in 2020 decreased by 3.2% compared to 2019.

Other

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
228,188.797227819

Change from last reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Emissions from fruit juice concentrates. Overall emissions in 2020 decreased by 21.3% compared to 2019.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
35.7143238045

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
431,920.57

Metric denominator
Other, please specify
million liters of beverage produced

Metric denominator: Unit total
12,093.76

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
6.25

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Decreased is based on reduction initiatives which are part of the business process in order to reach our approved science-based carbon reduction targets. Our emissions reduction initiative includes: decreased electricity consumption, other energy and fuel consumption and purchasing renewable energy helped in achieving the reduction.

Intensity figure

70.4389953106

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

431,920.57

Metric denominator

Other, please specify

net sales revenue in million Euros

Metric denominator: Unit total

6,131.83

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2.71

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

This ratio of grams of CO2e emissions per Net Sales Revenue (NSR) is disclosed for the first time and we target to decrease this ratio year-on-year as our business strategy is progressing towards low carbon. Despite significant improvements made with scope 1+2 carbon reduction during the year, in 2020 situation with COVID-19 was impacting our sales mix and therefore revenue has resulted with increase as of grams of CO2e per EUR of NSR.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	233,497	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	2.55	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	0.32	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	6,839	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Armenia	1,854.902
Austria	6,973.688
Belarus	5,870.854
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,923.536
Bulgaria	4,957.289
Croatia	2,967.147
Cyprus	1,945.609
Czechia	3,322.171
Estonia	208.062
Greece	8,290.238
Hungary	11,319.835
Italy	18,990.862
Latvia	284.765
Lithuania	532.521
North Macedonia	1,423.299
Republic of Moldova	527.574
Montenegro	160.374
Nigeria	25,677.7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3,114.195

Poland	22,497.314
Ireland	1,222.521
Romania	12,125.643
Russian Federation	59,182.987
Serbia	6,186.619
Slovakia	556.247
Slovenia	336.416
Switzerland	2,955.952
Ukraine	28,091.237

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Bottling plants (fossil fuel)	112,135.23
Owned and leased transport (fossil fuel)	73,631.052
Coolants in Cold Drink Equipment (CDE)	6,839.236
Losses of CO2 (used in manufacturing for product carbonation)	37,125.137
Remote properties energy	3,768.9

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Yes

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity

Distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73,631.052

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

We use our own and leased transportation to distribute products to our customers. The factors are coming from Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool, Version 2.6, published on the web site of GHG Protocol. Each quantity of the fuel type used in our own/leased transport is multiplied by the respective factor.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112,135.23

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

Fuels are used to generate energy needed in our manufacturing processes. We calculate emissions from fuels used in our bottling plants to generate energy by quantifying each type of fuel, converting it to energy used in J and multiplying by respective GHG factor. Respective GHG emission factors for all fuel types are derived from IPCC 2006 or 2013, Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37,125.137

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

This category is included to our scope 1 processing and manufacturing as CO2 is used as manufacturing aid to support filling process. Some part of the CO2 is also lost as part of the yield of product carbonation process. These losses of carbon dioxide are quantified based on purchased or self-manufactured CO2 minus CO2 used to carbonate

beverage products as per product formulation. We multiply this quantity with GHG emission factor equal to 1.

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Armenia	679.643	679.643	4,266.43	0
Austria	3,672.803	0	22,840.81	22,840.81
Belarus	3,013.209	3,013.209	8,013.85	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6,966.978	1,065.213	8,131.39	0
Bulgaria	9,993.958	3,484.223	19,542.35	11,022.17
Croatia	2,270.309	0	10,914.95	10,914.95
Cyprus	3,716.643	3,716.643	5,772.98	0
Czechia	16,336.077	2,779.428	42,288.17	27,124.15
Estonia	0.847	0.847	0.98	0
Greece	18,479.358	46.594	34,774.86	34,687.17
Hungary	10,141.532	78.203	38,169.11	37,883.22
Italy	17,252.727	12,400.103	77,911.3	14,899.06
Latvia	4.625	4.625	63.98	0
Lithuania	117	0.556	1,490.45	1,483.37
North Macedonia	3,622.988	3,622.988	5,077.77	0
Republic of Moldova	9.671	9.671	20.07	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	74,696.785	74,139.217	134,102.81	1,335.49
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8,678.653	7,792.179	32,601.48	2,337.8
Poland	31,349.949	25.874	44,192.2	44,155.73
Ireland	31.196	0	82.44	82.44
Romania	17,274.666	12,472.921	93,095.1	14,019.69
Russian Federation	49,685.98	49,685.98	144,563.13	0

Serbia	23,155.91	11,448.766	29,423.01	14,875.66
Slovakia	4.587	4.587	28.7	0
Slovenia	8.357	8.357	31.94	0
Switzerland	313.4	1.334	11,035.21	10,909.04
Ukraine	12,916.876	11,939.852	35,741.22	2,703.44

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Emissions from supplied electricity	280,322.062	164,656.695
Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling	30,682.786	30,682.786
Emissions from electricity consumption in Remote Properties (Head Offices, Distribution Centers, Warehouses and Sales Offices)	3,389.878	3,081.53

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable	25,644.186	Decreased	5.32	Emissions from supplied electricity Market-Based in 2019: 190,300.881 tonnes, emissions from supplied electricity Market-Based in 2020: 164,656.695 tonnes.

energy consumption				Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2019 = 481,489.260 tonnes. CO2 absolute reduction in 2020 vs. 2019, which is 25,644.186 tonnes and 25,644.186/ 481,489.260*100% = 5.32% In 2020 the Total Renewable electricity purchased for our plants was 900,001,079 MJ while in 2019 it was 874,886,818 MJ. Renewable electricity increase is 900,001,079 - 874,886,818 MJ and it equals to 25,114,261 MJ and percentage increase is 25,114,261/874,886,818 MJ*100%=2.9%
Other emissions reduction activities	1,485.545	Decreased	0.308	Emissions from coolants in CDE in 2020 amounted to: 6,839.26 tonnes. In 2019, the respective value was: 8,324.78 tonnes. CO2 absolute reduction in 2020 vs. 2019 = 1,485.54 tonnes Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2019 = 481,489.260 tonnes, 1,485.54/481,489.260*100%=0.31%
Divestment				No divestment
Acquisitions	124.943	Increased	0.0259	New Plant in Czech Republic - Teplice plant. The plant is using 97% renewable electricity. The generated emissions for 2020 are 124.943 tonnes: 110.94 tonnes for purchased heating, 14 tonnes - losses of CO2. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2019 = 481,489.260 tonnes, 124.943/481,489.260*100% = 0.026%
Mergers				No mergers
Change in output	8,150.703	Decreased	1.6928	Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling in cogeneration plants in 2020: 30,682.79 tonnes, in 2019: 38,833.49 tonnes. CO2 absolute reduction in 2020 vs. 2019: 8,150.70 tonnes

				Total scope 1+2 emissions in 2019= 481,489.260 tonnes, so 8,150.70/481,489.260*100%= 1.69%
Change in methodology				No change in methodology
Change in boundary				No change in boundary
Change in physical operating conditions				No change in physical operating conditons
Unidentified				No unidentified items
Other	14,098.337	Decreased	2.928	In 2019 1)Emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels) = 109,353.64 tonnes; 2) Emissions from owned and leased fleet (fossil fuels) = 84,476.68 tonnes; 3) Losses of CO2 from manufacturing processes = 43,159.42 tonnes. In 2020 1)Emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels) = 112,135.23 tonnes; 2) Emissions from owned and leased fleet (fossil fuels) = 73,631.05 tonnes; 3) Losses of CO2 from manufacturing processes = 37,125.14 tonnes The change in absolute emissions in 2020 vs. 2019 is: 1) for emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels): increase by 2,781.59 tonnes; 2) for emissions from owned and leased fleet (fossil fuels): decrease by 10,845.63 tonnes; 3) for lossed of CO2 from manufacturing processes: decrease by 6,034.28 tonnes. Total scope 1+2 emissions in 2019= 481,489.260 tonnes. The change of emissions as percentage of Scope 1 and 2 in 2020 vs. 2019 is (-

				2,781.59 + 10,845.63 + 6,034.28)/481,489.260*100% = 2.93%.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	922.15	647,688.74	648,610.89
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		251,274.21	461,390.61	712,664.83
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	33,315.22	33,315.22
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	60,427.89	60,427.89
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		0	14,944.83	14,944.83
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		27.78		27.78
Total energy consumption		252,224.14	1,217,767.3	1,469,991.44

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
552,322.07

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor
50.54

Unit
kg CO2e per GJ

Emissions factor source
GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
30,790.45

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor
56.84

Unit
kg CO2e per GJ

Emissions factor source
GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
63,316.77

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor
70.64

Unit
kg CO2e per GJ

Emissions factor source
GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Biogas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
922.15

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor
0.05944

Unit
kg CO2 per KWh

Emissions factor source
GHG Emission value provided by the supplier

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify

Heavy Fuel Oil

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

964.98

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor

73.77

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emissions factor source

GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify

Unleaded Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

294.47

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Emission factor

66.066

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emissions factor source

GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	55,370.53	55,046.35	412.58	412.58
Heat	15,665.89	15,359.42	0	0
Steam	11,470.36	11,470.36	0	0
Cooling	12,987.4	12,947.37	0	0

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Austria

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

22,840.81

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Bulgaria

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

11,022.17

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Croatia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

11,461.03

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Czechia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

27,124.15

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Greece

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

34,687.17

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Hungary

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

37,883.22

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
82.44

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
14,899.06

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,483.37

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

Nigeria

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,335.49

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Poland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

44,155.73

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
14,019.69

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
14,875.66

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
10,909.04

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2,703.44

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2,337.8

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
0.38

Metric numerator
4 782 189 467 MJ of energy used in plants

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
12 093 762 958 litres of beverage produced

% change from previous year

4.03

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

4.03% reduction in energy intensity achieved in 2020 in our manufacturing sites (plants) due to progress in all energy optimization and saving projects, including investments in 119 energy efficiency projects such as: hot water boiler upgrades, pumps and heat exchangers, LED lighting installation, introduction of high-pressure compressors, Near Loss programme and improving other operational processes. We also installed 12 new state-of-art production lines with newest technologies of high energy and water efficiency in 9 countries.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

2020-Integrated-Annual-Report-18Mar2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement included in Integrated Annual Report: pages 234-236

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

CDP-verification-CCHBC_2020 disclosure_denkstatt.pdf

Page/ section reference

Verification letter to clarify matters set out in the assurance report. It is not an assurance report and is not a substitute for the assurance report.

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance
High assurance

Attach the statement

2020-Integrated-Annual-Report-18Mar2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/ section reference
Independent Assurance Statement included in Integrated Annual Report: pages 234-236

Relevant standard
AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
High assurance

Attach the statement

CDP-verification-CCHBC_2020 disclosure_denkstatt.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification letter to clarify matters set out in the assurance report. It is not an assurance report and is not a substitute for the assurance report.

Relevant standard
AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

2020-Integrated-Annual-Report-18Mar2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement included in Integrated Annual Report: pages 234-236

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

CDP-verification-CCHBC_2020 disclosure_denkstatt.pdf

Page/section reference

Verification letter to clarify matters set out in the assurance report. It is not an assurance report and is not a substitute for the assurance report.

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

2020-Integrated-Annual-Report-18Mar2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

CDP-verification-CCHBC_2020 disclosure_denkstatt.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000AS	Annual, High Assurance verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by an independent accredited company. Every year we have a verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report. Pages 234-236 in IAR 2020. In addition to 2020 Integrated Annual report we are attaching supplementary verification letter by assurer which will not replace full verification report.
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	AA1000AS	Annual, High Assurance verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by an independent accredited company. Every year we have a verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report. Pages 234-236 in IAR 2020. In addition to 2020 Integrated Annual

			report we are attaching supplementary verification letter by assurer which will not replace full verification report.
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	AA1000AS	Annual, High Assurance verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by an independent accredited company. Every year we have a verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report. Pages 234-236 in IAR 2020. In addition to 2020 Integrated Annual report we are attaching supplementary verification letter by assurer which will not replace full verification report.
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	AA1000AS	Annual, High Assurance verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by an independent accredited company. Every year we have a verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report. Pages 234-236 in IAR 2020. In addition to 2020 Integrated Annual report we are attaching supplementary verification letter by assurer which will not replace full verification report.
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify Verifying Inventory Scopes 1,2,3	AA1000AS	Annual, High Assurance verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by an independent accredited company. Every year we have a verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report. Pages 234-236 in IAR 2020. In addition to 2020 Integrated Annual report we are attaching supplementary verification letter by assurer which will not replace full verification report.
C8. Energy	Other, please specify Verifying YOY progress against	AA1000AS	Annual, High Assurance verification of all environmental data is part of the overall

	targets, verifying inventory		verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by an independent accredited company. Every year we have a verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report. Pages 234-236 in IAR 2020. In addition to 2020 Integrated Annual report we are attaching supplementary verification letter by assurer which will not replace full verification report.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Stakeholder expectations
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

Since 2015, we are using internal carbon price to accelerate low carbon investments, evaluate low carbon opportunities, stress test investments. We use it for our behaviour change of our employees to drive low carbon initiatives.Carbon price is used to evaluate investment in energy/carbon reduction projects and for decision making. With the internal carbon price we capture: 1) Actual Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per respective regulations and schemes; 2) Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, 3) Risk of reputation damage to brand and share value.

The internal carbon price is calculated following the formula: CCH Internal Carbon Price = EU ETS (European Union Emission Trading Scheme) + CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) current price.

Example: PCR installation helps to save ca 0,5M kWh electricity and 200 tonnes of CO2e - in total it provides savings of 55,000 EUR per year.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

25

Variance of price(s) used

We have not changed it in the reporting year.
Our current internal CO2 price is calculated: EU ETS (European Union Emission Trading Scheme) + CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) current price.
The review of the price is annually and it is fully integrated with our Finance tool for projects payback calculation (so called Finance Investment Assessment Tool).

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Since 2015 we introduced an internal carbon price and we are among the committed companies from "We mean business" platform prior to COP21 meeting in Paris. The internal carbon price is part of so called "Accounting for Sustainability" programme and it is integrated in our country's business plans. we are using internal carbon price to accelerate low carbon investments, evaluate low carbon opportunities, stress test investments. We use it for our behaviour change of our employees to drive low carbon initiatives.Carbon price is used to evaluate investment in energy/carbon reduction projects and for decision making. With the internal carbon price we capture: 1) Actual Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per respective regulations and schemes; 2) Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, 3) Risk of reputation damage to brand and share value.

We use our Carbon saving calculation tool. Using the internal carbon price helps us to progress against our strategy to reduce emissions, to justify investments in projects and new innovative technologies delivering energy efficiency improvements and carbon

emission reductions with shorter payback.

The introduction of internal carbon price has helped to raise awareness and drive behavioural changes of employees to continue focusing on emission reduction programs, as well as meet expectations of our stakeholders to keep the leadership position in transition to the low carbon economy.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services
Other, please specify

% of suppliers by number

22.5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99.8

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Based on our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably we run initiatives with our suppliers to increase collaboration and engagement, to drive innovation. We introduced Innovations Suppliers sessions since 2019 and we continued in 2020 as a standard approach. Consistent with our interest in developing our people and our suppliers, we developed customized training sessions on sustainability and sustainability requirements with the support of our partner EcoVadis. We collaborate with our critical suppliers through Ecovadis CSR platform, a third-party assessment tool, to evaluate their corporate social responsibility performance management systems. EcoVadis has become our key 3rd party Assessment body across The Coca Cola

System (TCCS). Suppliers assessed by end of 2020 was 848 - Increase by 371 or +63% vs 2019.
Our total critical suppliers cover 22.5% out of total number of suppliers and 99.8% of the total procurement spend.

We convey the message on our expectations for sustainability and sutainability practices through our Supplier Guiding Principles which all suppliers need to acknowledge and accept before they commence any business with CCH.

The main agricultural materials in CCHBC products are sugar, fructose, HFS and juice concentrates we use for our juice products. We have engaged with all our key ingredient suppliers for sweeteners and fruit juice concentrates to develop road maps to achieve 100% of sustainable supply by 2025 or earlier as assessed according to third-party standards as SAI Platform (Silver/Gold rating levels); Rainforest Alliance; FairTrade International; Global GAP + GRASP; Global GAP + FSA. We are committed to work with our suppliers to source sustainably of our key agricultural ingredients targeting 100% till 2025.

As of 2020, all of our strategic suppliers are invited to join EcoVadis through the tendering process and contractually commit to their EcoVadis registration and assessment throughout the contracting period. Suppliers upon registration to EcoVadis are also given access to targeted and specific materials to help them grow their understanding on all sustainability aspects and give them best practices and ideas on how they can improve.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have aligned with TCCC system Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) for certification of more than 90% of key agricultural commodities by 2020 supported by third party verification. By the end of 2020 82.4% of our suppliers were compliant to SAGP. We have engaged with all our key ingredient suppliers for sweeteners and fruit juice concentrates to develop road maps to achieve 100% of sustainable supply by 2025 or earlier as assessed according to third-party standards as SAI Platform (Silver/Gold rating levels); Rainforest Alliance; FairTrade International; Global GAP + GRASP; Global GAP + FSA.

We have already launched since 2019 100% rPET for 4 water brands in our portfolio and selectively in beverage bottles. We have a full deployment plan until 2030 to increase the rPET content. We invest in innovative rPET flakes-to-Preform processing technology, i.e. the installation of the first SIPA EREMA system in Poland, which reduces energy consumption, enhances material availability, decreases transport costs, and stimulates localization of supply and circular economy. We are testing different solutions for the implementation of tethered caps in line the Single Use Plastic directive and we are ready to start implementation in 2021. We developed alternatives to plastic straws, cups and lids; Italy and Croatia started using paper straws in 2020 and the rest will follow in 2021. We introduced Bio-Based Aseptic Fibre packaging in Serbia (polymer-based internal layers derived from sugar cane), we tested up to 100% recycled

content in shrink film and we reduced >30% the consumption of strech film per pallet. In 2020 we introduced > 50% of recycled content for corrugated cardboard, targeting to reach > 70% in 2021. We begun the roll out of Keel Clip™ technology in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Austria as the first step in our commitment to replace plastic wrap on all can multipacks in the EU markets. Representing reduction of 2,000 metric tonnes of plastic each year. In Logistics, we have concluded a tender that aims to transform our vehicle choices by introducing an extensive range of electric and CNG cars. Our pilot in for Czech and Slovakia where we converted 38 cars supporting our Cold Drink Operations to CNG delivered 11% reduction in CO2 emissions with no financial impact.

Comment

Based on our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably , our programs with suppliers are long term and we have already set the 2025 Strategy that all of our agricultural ingredients suppliers will adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Principles.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

91.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99.8

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our procurement sustainability programme includes the following four main tools for supplier: 1) TCCC System third party audits which are focusing on raw materials, sustainable agriculture and primary and secondary packaging; 2) EcoVadis platform and category risk assessment which is focusing on group and country strategic direct suppliers; 3) ESG questionnaires focusing on smaller local suppliers; and 4) CCH own annual supplier performance evaluation programme which includes tail-spend suppliers. The suppliers assessed cover 91.2% out of total number of suppliers representing 99.8% of the total procurement spend.

CCH has a regional procurement sustainability structure in place consisting of one director and four regional coordinators. The governance team has established routines with the BUs on the monthly, quarterly and annual basis, performs trainings to all procurement community at minimum 3 times per year and has created a database of support materials that are available to the procurement community to use with all our suppliers.

Based on our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably we regularly assess and monitor our Group critical suppliers performance and progress for sustainability using tools such as Ecovadis platform. This process is very important part of assuring that suppliers will keep sustainability, climate objectives high on their agenda and that we can jointly work to improve sustainability performance. It is motivation for suppliers to progress in sustainability and helps us to make progress in scope 3 emsissions reduction, where contribution from packaging and ingredients is significant. In this way, even when we do not directly manage the scope 3 emissions, we collaborate and create joint solutions with our suppliers to improve their environmental perfomance to reduce energy, emissions, water and increase use recycled materials. We are monitoring sustainability performance utilizing different tools as EcoVadis; Annual Supply Base Assessment (SBA) for our Group Critical Supplier's segment. Water, energy (emissions), social, economic and quality risks assessment among suppliers is performed; Yearly Supplier's Performance Assessment (Rosslyn Analytics Tool) for all our Critical Suppliers (Group Critical and Country Strategic) with 15% weight on Sustainability.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have aligned with TCCC system Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) for certification and we aspire to cover 100% of key agricultural commodities by 2025 through official third party cerification, such as SAI Platform (Silver/Gold rating levels); Rainforest Alliance; FairTrade International; Global GAP + GRASP; Global GAP + FSA. By the end of 2020 82.4% of our suppliers were compliant to SAGP. We are assessing potential sustainability risks throughout our procurement process, e.g. Acceptance of our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) is part of our standard RFx procedure; SGP Compliance Audits are used for ingredients & packaging. Those actions long term bring a positive impact of absolute emission reduction from raw (sugar and fruit juice concentrates) and packaging by 4.8% vs 2019, which is ahead of production volume reduction of 4.3% in 2020.

In 2020 we continued our key suppliers engagement to maximize the deployment of the Ecovadis Platform. EcoVadis has become our key 3rd party Assessment body across The Coca Cola System (TCCS). In CCH we have increased recruitment of new suppliers under Ecovadis by 249% represented by 371 suppliers in 2019 and increased additionaly +63% to 848 suppliers by the end 2020.

EcoVadis assesses 21 sustainability criteria and transparently reports to us issues identified and posts Corrective Action plans and supporting documentation from suppliers.

Comment

As per our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably, our programs with suppliers are long term and we have already set the 2025 Strategy that all of our agricultural ingredients suppliers will adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Principles.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism
Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs
Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

91.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99.8

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As per our strategy and set targets to drive reduction of emissions and source sustainably, we engage with our suppliers to assure from the beginning they have clear visibility and knowledge of our expectations related to emissions reduction and climate objectives (sustainable agriculture practices, water use, fertilizers use, pesticides use) and we select suppliers that will apply those requirements (or have potential to quickly do so).

We expect our suppliers to conduct business in the way that protect and preserve the environment. At minimum, we expect our suppliers to meet applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations in their countries of operation and in all their facilities. As of 2020, all of our strategic suppliers are invited to join EcoVadis through the tendering process and contractually commit to their EcoVadis registration and assessment throughout the contracting period. Suppliers upon registration to EcoVadis are also given access to targeted and specific materials to help them grow their understanding on all sustainability aspects and give them best practices and ideas on how they can improve. The suppliers assessed in 2020 cover 91.2% out of total number of suppliers representing 99.8% of the total procurement spend.

The CCHBC Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) communicate our values and expectations of compliance with all applicable laws, core international conventions and emphasize the importance of responsible human and workplace practices. The Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) expand on the SGP and provide further guidance to our suppliers of agricultural ingredients in the areas of environment & management systems like water and energy management, climate, conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, soil management, crop protection, responsible agro-chemical use, biodiversity, harvest and post-harvest handling, reproductive material identity, selection and handling, record keeping and transparency, business integrity etc. Scope 3 emissions which are included are coming from: Cold Drink Equipment, packaging and raw materials and outsourced logistics suppliers. On top, we run annual Supplier Innovation Days since 2019, where sustainability and emission improvements

in a joint manner are key discussion point and criterium for idea selection for piloting an implementation in our operations.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As result of our engagement with suppliers, there is positive impact on emissions. In 2020 absolute emissions from raw (sugar and juice concentrates) and packaging materials decreased by 4.8% vs 2019, which is ahead of the volume reduction by 4.3% during 2020. The main agricultural raw materials in Coca-Cola HBC products are sugar and other natural sweeteners as well as juice concentrates we use for our juice products. We have a publicly communicated sustainability commitment Mission 2025 to achieve 100% sustainable supply of our agriculture commodities by 2025. In addition, we have developed an environmental, social and governance supplier pre-assessment process for our strategic buy segment which includes criteria for supplier selection. We maintain transparency throughout our supply base utilizing The Coca-Cola Company Supplier Guiding Principles, quality and sustainability compliance audits, membership of EcoVadis CSR Platform. Measure of success: we have achieved 82.4% of Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles compliance and engaged 848 suppliers to utilise Ecovadis Platform for their sustainability assessment, with improvement of 63% vs. 2019.

We maintain 100% compliance to our Supplier Guiding Principles which is the basis of engagement and cooperation with any of the suppliers.

Comment

Based on our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably our programs with suppliers are long term and we have already set the 2025 Strategy that all ouf our agricultural ingredients suppliers will adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Principles.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

85

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

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

While collaborating with our customers, we build the awareness and share information on solutions and equipment available to provide to customers for the climate impact reduction and energy efficiency improvement. We make sure our decarbonisation strategy is fully aligned with the customers to drive emission reduction throughout both companies' value chains. We develop internally our sales teams capabilities by conducting Sales Academy, our people Capability Development Programme to certify knowledge and, as a result, share credible information with our customers and their employees.

Level of collaboration with customers is prioritised based on their sales volumes and contribution to NSR. In 2020, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 85% coverage of our top customer outlets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have a public sustainability commitment Mission 2025 based on which we aim to increase the number of energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market. This is the basis of engagement and collaboration with the customers to drive positive impact. In 2020, 36% of our coolers was energy efficient. By executing our strategy in collaboration with customers, our customers saved 210.8 million kWh of electricity which corresponds to 98,546 tonnes of CO2e during 2020 vs. 2019. Our ultimate measure of success is to continue improvement progress year-on-year by 2025, as per set target. The progress shown above provides the evidence of awareness building and information sharing by our sales teams to customers.

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

85

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

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

We want to build and increase awareness of customers and encourage innovation to drive emissions reductions. As we equip our customers with energy efficient coolers, we want to further accelerate positive impact so that customers run their own initiatives and programs to reduce climate impact, e.g. they can implement at their premises energy saving programs. Customers are prioritised based on their volume and NSR contribution. We have different categories of our customers: diamond, gold, silver, bronze. In 2020, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 85% coverage of our top customer outlets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The engagement with our customers is one of our biggest values. In 2020 after COVID-19 hard lockdowns eased, one of our priorities for our teams was to connect with customers to offer support and assistance to enable re-opening of their businesses. Our regular customer surveys that involve more than 15,000 customers to assess satisfaction and identify areas for improvement were suspended in 2020. We made extraordinary efforts to stand by and support our customers as they adapted to changing conditions due to pandemic. However, we did not wish to burden customers in 2020 with survey requests, we worked more closely with them than ever before, helping them solve problems and address challenges most had never experienced before.

Our ultimate goal is the public sustainability commitment to increase the number of energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market by 2025. In 2020, we continued implementation of our sustainability strategy to improve energy efficiency of the Cold Drink Equipment placed at our customers. During the year our customers saved 210.8 Million kWh of electricity, thus reduced emission by 98,546 tonnes of CO2 eq. 36% of all coolers in the marketplace are now energy efficient and eco-friendly. Our measure of success is the improvement vs prior year. This proves our focus on customers and engagement in education and information sharing via our sales teams brings effect. Our sales teams are actively engaging with customers to raise their awareness on different sustainability topics, including the use of eco-efficient coolers (refrigerators) in order to save energy and carbon. In addition, we continued to build our network of internet-connected coolers which help us drive the energy efficiency of our assets. We have a total of 1.4 million coolers on customer premises, and more than a third, 39%, have online connections.

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

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice

As per our strategy to source sustainably and minimize emissions, we engage with suppliers in knowledge sharing and education about practices helping to reduce emissions and impact to environment. We focus on water. More than 80% of our sugar supply is beet sugar. As beet is 75% water, our strategic suppliers (Tereos, Suedzucker, Nordzucker & CristalCo) use this water in the sugar production process. Through this process, beet sugar producers use almost zero amount of water from the environment. Even if our Group Critical suppliers are not exposed to high risks related to water availability, we are working with them for further improvements. For example, we have been working with the Russian beet sugar industry to replace as much imported cane sugar with local beet sugar as possible. Beet sugar needs c.50% less water to be produced than cane. As a result of our joint efforts and investment over $100 million to increase local production of high-quality beet sugar our consumption in Russia is 100% from locally grown beet.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We are working with our suppliers in all areas of sustainability including water. Group Critical Suppliers' exposure to water risks is an integral part of our annual supply base assessment (SBA). Focusing on water risk management we introduced an additional tool - Water Risk Filter (WRF). It quantifies water-related risks for all industries and all countries. The WRF was applied to 100% of our direct material suppliers and selected critical indirect suppliers, i.e. secondary packaging, transport and marketing materials, where appropriate (Group Critical Suppliers). Based on the 2020 assessment, 9 suppliers in 11 locations were identified with high water risk. This assessment is performed on a 3 year cycle and vs. the previous cycle (2017-2019) where we identified 138 suppliers with high water risk, we see significant improvement that reflects the positive impact of th efforts and capability building of our teams working directly with our suppliers. We continue to work directly with them to develop further improvement plans.

Water Management is a focus area in the TCCC System Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP). We have a strategy and a public commitment to source sustainably - and our suppliers to comply with the SAGPs with 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2025. We have in place a clear roadmap to reach it - in 2020, we achieved compliance rate of 82.4%.

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
Other, please specify
Decrease water usage

Comment

Management practice reference number

MP2

Management practice

Fertilizer management

Description of management practice

As per our strategy to source sustainably and minimize emissions, we implemented management practise to engage with suppliers in knowledge sharing and education about practices helping to reduce emissions and impact to environment, including the use of fertilizers. For Sustainable Agriculture Principles, efficient use of fertilizers and thus driving the reduction of its use and impact to climate change is very important. Our joint goal is to maintain and improve soils and prevent degradation, minimize greenhouse gas emissions, protect soil biodiversity and enhance soil structure. We run knowledge sharing sessions with suppliers, and engage them into changing the mindset and thus drive positive impact in reducing emissions.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

We encourage suppliers to implement programs to reduce use fertilizers (use the fertilizers in efficient way) on one hand providing them support in building capabilities, on the other hand measuring their sustainability performance via assessing compliance to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. We target 100% of suppliers to be compliant to SAGP by 2025. In 2020 82.4% of our suppliers achieved complaince to SAGP. Under SAGP, our suppliers are required to implement a Nutrient Management Plan based on an integrated Nutrient Management approach and incorporate the ‘Four Rs of nutrient stewardship’ to maintain and enhance soil quality and minimize impacts on air, water and biodiversity.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Comment

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

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

Yes

C12.3

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

Direct engagement with policy makers

Trade associations

C12.3a

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

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify Single Use Plastics Guidelines (European Union)	Support with minor exceptions	We fully support the objective of the SUP Directive to reduce impact of certain plastic products on the environment, as well as the promotion of circular approaches aimed at reducing waste generation. Our sectors have supported the publication of a guidance documents that would seek a harmonised implementation of the SUP Directive across the Member States, and to this end, we have constructively engaged with the Commission services in preparation of the Guidelines	Our associations have the following key recommendations to ensure that the policy objectives of the SUP Directive are attained: 1. The Guidelines must promote a harmonised transposition of the SUP Directive and preserve the integrity of the EU Single Market 2.The Guidelines must be consistent with the legislative text and be fully aligned with both the stated objectives and the spirit of the SUP Directive
Other, please specify Circular Economy Package - Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive Review - Impact Assessment (European Union)	Support with major exceptions	We support the review of EU rules to reduce packaging waste. We have participated to 4 workshops organised by the EU consultants during the month of June: on recyclability, on recycled content, on waste prevention and on reusable packaging. While we	We have always been supportive of reducing packaging waste and have therefore already taken several actions to that effect, including announcing in February 2021 supporting UNESDA's pledge that our EU beverage packaging will be fully circular

		appreciated the opportunity to hear in more details on how the consultants are approaching the impact assessment for the PPWD review, we feel that there are a number of major blind spots and gaps/weaknesses in what has been presented over the course of those workshops and we are actively engaging with both the consultants and the Commission in the preparation of the draft legislation to address these issues	by 2030. If managed effectively, packaging is not waste, but rather is a resource. That should be the starting point of any assessment. Current regulatory frameworks were designed for a linear economy and need to be adjusted to understand packaging materials as resources within a circular economy model; packaging that is placed on the market should not be considered waste, as it is collected, recycled and fed back into the system. Therefore, waste reduction should not automatically translate into packaging reduction: if properly designed, collected and recycled, packaging can be playing a key role in a circular economy. Comments from our assocations on the 4 workshops are focused around the following points: • Re recyclability – a harmonized definition of recyclability is required on the basis of recognized Design for Recycling guidelines. • Re recycled content – beverage industry is aiming to achieve full circularity using recycled content up to 100%, going well beyond SUPD legal targets. As an obliged industry, it must use food-grade quality recycled content and should have “priority access” or “right of first refusal” to the collected post-consumer PET bottles. • Re waste prevention – reducing overpackaging must

			not lead to underpackaging. • Re reusable packaging – increasing the use of refillable packaging will require a systemic change of the entire packaging value chain and consumer acceptance. Also, it is doubtful that the environmental impact is more positive than using packaging that is fully circular: 100% recyclable, over 90% collected and using 100% rPET and/or renewable material. It is therefore premature to set mandatory targets.
Other, please specify Packaging Waste Management Legislations - implementation of EPR	Support	In some of our markets there is currently no implemented Packaging waste management legislation (examples of this are Nigeria, Russia, Ukraine and Armenia). In these markets we advocate for proper legislation in packaging waste law management and to set up Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Organizations through our local associations and we also use them to educate and inform the rest of the industry as well as local government. Examples of this are the National Waste Policy in Nigeria, Packaging Waste legislations in Russia and Ukraine and also discussion about legislation in Armenia and Moldova.	We support the application of EPR principle which enables better collection of our packaging waste. Proper implementation of EPR should be based on 7 key principles: - Not for profit structure - Full net cost principle - System to be owned and managed by the industry - Transparency and good governance - Good Cost Efficiency - No Cross Subsidization of materials - High collection of materials to be sent for recycling of high quality in order to achieve circularity

C12.3b

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

Yes

C12.3c

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

Trade association

UNESDA, The Union of European Beverages Associations

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

UNESDA represents a major part of the innovative and dynamic non-alcoholic beverages industry, uniting major producers as well as national beverage associations in 27 EU and two non-EU countries as well as the major international beverage companies. UNESDA members and their suppliers are steadily improving energy efficiency, reducing the rate of CO2 emissions in production and distribution while at the same time seeking new and innovative ways of doing business in more sustainable and the most energy efficient ways. UNESDA members recognise that environmental protection is a joint effort of society and therefore requires a common, consistent and co-ordinated approach in policy developments.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We support the positions and commitments and participate in the working groups. They are integrated in our strategy and are regularly presented to our Board Social Responsibility Committee.

Trade association

EUROPEN (The European Organization for Packaging and the Environment)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

EUROPEN is the European Association for Packaging & the Environment representing national associations and corporate members, all dedicated to resolving the environmental challenges facing the packaging supply chain in an active and co-operative manner, while favouring harmonised European and national packaging regulations in an EU Single Market for packaging and packaged goods. They take responsibility in continuously improving the environmental performance of their packaging and packaged products and are committed to contributing to supply chain resource efficiency as a crucial part of sustainable development as described in the Resource Efficiency Roadmap of the European Union. EUROPEN strives to improve

environmental performance of packaging and packaged products based on life-cycle thinking.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We support the positions and commitments and participate in the working groups. They are integrated in our strategy and are regularly presented to our Board Social Responsibility Committee.

Trade association

Local Soft Drink Associations

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

On a local level we also work with local Soft drink Associations, and we are frequently on the board of directors. In our EU countries, most of them are also members of UNESDA, therefore their position is also reflected in local positions on climate change. In our non EU countries, we also try to use the soft drinks associations to advocate for policies which are consistent with the more stringent EU policies on climate change such as Extended Producer Responsibility, Waste management and energy efficiency.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We support the positions and commitments made on a local level and participate in the working groups to form the position papers. They are integrated into our local strategy and we regularly present them on our local Business Planning process.

Trade association

Local Food and Drink Associations

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

On a local level we also work with local Food and Drink associations. In our EU countries, most of them are also members of Food and Drink Europe (in which we are closely working together with The Coca-Cola Company), therefore their position is also reflected in local positions on climate change. In our non EU countries, we also try to use the soft drinks associations to advocate for policies which are consistent with the more stringent EU policies on climate change such as Extended Producer Responsibility, Waste management and energy efficiency.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We support the positions and commitments made on a local level and participate in the working groups to form the position papers. They are integrated into our local strategy and we regularly present them on our local Business Planning process.

Trade association

Local Packaging Associations

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Packaging Associations on a local level are comprised of the whole value chain of packaging materials from producers, users to recyclers. The Packaging Associations are dedicated to resolving the environmental challenges facing the packaging supply chain in an active and co-operative manner, while favouring harmonised European and national packaging regulations in an EU Single Market for packaging and packaged goods. They take responsibility in continuously improving the environmental performance of their packaging and packaged products and are committed to contributing to supply chain resource efficiency as a crucial part of sustainable development as described in the Resource Efficiency Roadmap of the European Union. Through our packaging associations we strive to improve environmental performance of packaging and packaged products based on life-cycle thinking. We also have packaging associations in non-EU markets where they advocate for clearer policies and goals for improved environmental performance and of course the Extended Producer Responsibility Principles to be implemented in waste management.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We support the positions and commitments made on a local level and participate in the working groups to form the position papers. They are integrated into our local strategy and we regularly present them on our local Business Planning process.

C12.3f

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

Process related to policies and engagement are governed and described in company Public Policy Engagement.

Product-specific policies, such as taxes, restrictions or regulations:
We contribute substantially to the local and (inter)national economy through jobs, investments, taxes and community activities. As such, we actively oppose discriminatory taxes or policies that single out certain products.

Environmental policy:

We continuously strive to maximise energy efficiency and minimise the impact of our manufacturing and distribution infrastructure, as well as actively participate in policy discussions that have the potential to impact these areas. We support public policies that deal in a balanced way with water quality, carbon emissions, packaging, agriculture and ingredients, as well as other environmental policies and/or actions that are directly, or indirectly relevant to our business. The progress review of commitments and environment, climate activities, projects and positions that our company works on are discussed and aligned at the group level through Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is a cross-functional governance body led by Group Supply Chain function head, a C-Suite Officer. The commitee is engaged on quarterly basis. The Group Supply Chain Director is also the member of the Operational Committee (OPCO). Through OPCO the environmental policy activities would be brought to attention and endorsement of the Board Social Responsibility Committee. The Social Responsibility Committee ensures that Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility are integrated into all aspects of our business, guiding our decisions and long-term investments and enhancing our corporate reputation in the field. The Social Responsibility Committee is responsible for the development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Group's social and environmental goals. The Social Responsibility Committee has oversight of the Group's engagement with stakeholders to assess their expectations, and the possible consequences of these expectations for the Group; establishes principles governing social and environmental management, and oversees development of performance management to achieve social and environmental goals. This mechanism assure that our climate, sustainability strategy is consistent with policies, regulations. The formal role of the Social Responsibility Committee is set out in the charter for committees of the Board of Directors in Annex C of the Organisational Regulations.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020-Integrated-Annual-Report-18Mar2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/Section reference

13-14; 20-23; 30-31; 34-37; 42; 45-47; 49-65; 85; 92; 99; 101; 108-109; 124; 127; 132-133; 234-236; 240

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2020 Integrated Annual Report is publicly available. It includes comprehensive summary of our strategy, governance, risks and opportunities and action plans, programs, and its status related to climate, emissions reduction and other environment related scope and metrics (water security, waste management, recycling): emission targets, emission figures. It also describes our initiatives, programs and projects related to environment, climate, emissions and energy use reduction.

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Coca-Cola-HBC-2020-GRI-Content-Index.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/Section reference

all pages

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2020 GRI Content Index is publicly available. It includes detailed information about realization of our strategy, governance, risks and opportunities and action plans, programs , targets and its status related to climate, emissions reduction and other sustainability related scope (water security, waste management, recycling, energy efficiency improvement).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020-IAR-UNGC-COP.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/Section reference

all pages

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2020 UN Global Compact Communication on Progress document is publicly available. It contains sustainability-related policies, programmes and performance information as well as describes our engagement with external partners, stakeholders to drive climate agenda, reducing emissions, reducing waste, improving water security, increasing packaging recycling. In addition, it complements our 2020 Integrated Annual Report, which combined with the 20120 Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards Index describe in holistic way our commitments and what we do for climate.

C13. Other land management impacts

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

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

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

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Water

Yield

Description of impacts

Decreased use of water in agriculture in addition to positive climate impact brings also positive economic impact and local community development.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Following our guidelines and using the knowledge and practices shared with our suppliers who are directly engaged with the crop producers has enabled them to reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency. This has been most relevant to the beet production as it is most water intensive crop out of the ingredients that we use. This has brought significant economic growth to the producers through reduced operating cost and improvement of yield and therefore boosting the local community development.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil

Yield

Description of impacts

Optimal and defined use of fertilizers per need in agriculture in addition to positive climate impact, brings also positive economic impact and therefore boosting the local community development.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Following our guidelines and using the knowledge and practices shared with our suppliers who are directly engaged with the crop producers has enabled them to use fertilizers efficiently and according to the specific needs of the soil, which increases yield of the crop and the condition of the soil. As Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles cover all critical aspects of agricultural activity, they bring multiple benefits, including sustainability and economic.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CFO of Coca-Cola HBC AG	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response		Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms