Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2019

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 31 percent of our volume. 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
Row 1	January 1, 2018	December 31, 2018	Yes	3 years

C0.3

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

Armenia
Austria
Belarus

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Estonia
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Montenegro
Nigeria
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
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 consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

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

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

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	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 buy from our suppliers the ingredients needed for our production such as sugar, sweeteners, juice concentrates. We don't have our own farms/land/forests and we don’t use and / or buy any material directly from the farms, lands, forests.

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; ensure that sustainability, climate objectives are fully integrated in the business strategy; review rate of implementation and progress of climate, sustainability commitments and targets. The Audit & Risk Committee is updated quarterly by the CRO on all risks.
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, led by the Chief Executive Officer, has responsibility for: the development of long-term strategies (include 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. And based on the reviews takes necessary decisions related to climate impact (decide on the implementation, acceleration of programs for reducing emissions by investing in Energy efficient refrigerators)
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. The CRO is chairperson of our TCFD 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.

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 Monitoring implementation and	The UK Corporate Governance Code guidelines on risk management stipulate the requirement for risk to be oversighted by the BoD including committees. To this end, the Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) reviews and provides guidance and insights to advance the Group's sustainability strategies including environmental, aspects, which embrace climate related issues, risks. The SRC reviews outcome of risk evaluation (Materiality Risk) and endorse identified risks to be managed by the company. Currently climate impact management (emissions, energy , recycling , waste, water) are included into regular reviews of the Committee. Reviews during the year are focused on specific

	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	operational sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs), 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. Based on the reviews outcome Board Committee advocates necessary strategic initiatives and directions. Board's Audit and Risk Committee 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 Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	The Operating Committee, led by the Chief Executive Officer, reviews progress of Company versus annual targets and annual business plan with CAPEX and OPEX budgets - include environment scope (in which climate related objectives and targets such as emissions, renewable electricity and energy, water are included). The outcome of reviews are formed in agreed decisions and actions and in case any new specific actions and programs shall be implemented, they are cascaded into whole company. 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.

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

💬1The 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 Suppy Chain Director is responsible for the whole value chain: from Procurement, Planning, Delivery, Manufacturing to Warehousing, Storage, Transportation and Distribution of our products to customers. Group Supply Chain Director is C-Suite officer, reporting to the CEO of the company and is member of Operating Committee. Across the span of control Supply Chain Director is accountable for Environment, Climate, Water scope. He has therefore direct responsibility for climate related goals and targets (emissions reduction, use of renewable and clean energy, energy consumption reduction, water consumption reduction, waste reduction, increase of recycling of packaging), 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, reduce emissions, increase use of renewable and clean energy). In case of issues, delays he is responsible 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 letter to support to TCFD with the commitment to implement the TCFD requirements. He is sponsor and has oversight of work of team that designs in alignment with the Task Force for Climate Financial Disclosure (TCFD) core elements of TCFD (including climate related risk management) reporting framework in our company. CFO is sponsor of A4S program is the quantitative (financial) measurement of our direct environmental impact (water and carbon) by applying internal carbon price and "true cost" of water to evaluate climate , water risk and opportunities financial impact and support investment decision-making process. 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 process therefore our CRO has direct oversight on climate related risk process, assessment and management - climate related risks such as sourcing disruption due to extreme weather, potential regulation changes related to emissions or recycling (carbon tax), change of consumer behaviours because of climate change are examples of risk, opportunities being evaluated within the enterprise wide risk assessment process . Visibility of risk management across streams 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 is one of our principles risks and the CRO and his team are responsible for 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 - they include climate, emissions, water targets. The CRO leads the team formed to design and plan the implementation of core elements of TCFD framework in our company.
The Sustainability Steering Committee (SUSCO) is a cross-functional governance body, which assumes responsibility for our sustainability strategy, including climate-related issues. It reviews and adjusts our sustainability priority issues that affect our business strategy, business model and the types of capitals our business uses or affects, based on the input of climate related risk and opportunities assessment. SUSCO is monitoring the progress of climate-related commitments (for carbon reduction, renewable energy, water and packaging reduction), also receive information about the activities which contribute to carbon emissions/water reduction. The responsibility for the climate related issues management is cascaded to lower levels of organization, for example to country Quality, Safety, Environment managers, Plant Directors.

C1.3

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

Yes

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).

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Other C-Suite Officer

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

Group Supply Chain Director has 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 commitments include: 50% emissions reduction in direct operations, 25% emissions reduction in value chain; 40% of energy from renewable and clean sources, 40% of packaging to be recovered for recycling, use 20% of recycled packaging, 35% reduce energy consumption per litre of produced beverage, 30% decrease water consumption per litre of produced beverage.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Environmental criteria included in purchases

Comment

CPO has in his/her objectives the implementation of sustainable sourcing commitment and target. Our target is to source more than 95% of the key agricultural ingredients in accordance to our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGP).
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.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

All employees

Types of incentives

Recognition (non-monetary)

Activity incentivized

Behavior change related indicator

Comment

We have a mandatory leading KPI: Near Loss, which includes all proposals related to energy/water efficiency, waste reduction, carbon saving. Those ideas related to minimizing impact on climate and reduce emissions are very important part of our culture and motivation for all employees. All people that work in our manufacturing sites have a target for reporting and closing of the Near Losses. In addition, we have established an annual individual reward for the best idea (best Near Loss) - this is embedded in the company recognition program.
Energy reduction is part of our "Pay for Performance" incentives in almost all of our plants.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.2

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

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

C2.2a

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

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	The Board, its Committees, our Operating Committee, and the Group Chief Risk Officer monitor the risks and opportunities to which the Company is exposed. Function, project and BU General Managers own the risk and opportunity responses in the field (point of occurrence). Our strategic priorities provide a strategic framework to address risks and opportunities faced by the business. Monthly, senior country, business function and major project management review meetings verify the progress of the management of the identified risk exposure and the associated actions. The significant risks from these reviews, together with progress on agreed management actions, are reported quarterly to the Group Chief Risk Officer, and bi-annually to the Regional Directors and the Operating Committee for critical review. The Group Risk Forum on a bi annual basis evaluates operational responses and macroeconomic/strategic issues for escalation to the Operational Committee and Board Audit and Risk Committee.

C2.2b

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

The enterprise risk management programme is led by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who works in close collaboration with the risk owners in specialised functions on specific business risks. The Board is ultimately responsible for the Group's risk management and internal control systems, and for reviewing their effectiveness. The Board has defined the Group's risk appetite and 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 Audit and Risk Committee, the Board is updated on outcomes and all significant issues. 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. We utilise a standardised ERM framework for management of risk&opportunities. Outputs are embedded into business-planning activities at country&corporate level. Climate change presents a significant longterm risks (included in our Principle Risks register and reported in the Integrated Annual Report), in addition, in our materiality matrix we have identified several material issues directly linked to climate change: Carbon&energy; Sustainable packaging, recycling and waste management; Sustainable sourcing and Water stewardship. Substantial risk: damage to reputation and brands with time for recovery more than 8 weeks, more than 10% impact on profit, regulatory involvement. Transition risk (policy and regulation): Future regulation may affect packaging, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business (e.g. with higher energy prices or eventual CO2 tax). It is included in risk register of each country: e.g. in Nigeria we have in country risk register the constant increase of the energy price and transport; mitigation includes Top energy savers, build CHP plants & Route to market optimization. In country risk register of Ukraine we have new pack tax introduction & mitigation plan includes our pack light-weighting initiatives, pack recovery target& using rPET& renewable materials. Emerging regulation risk: high packaging fee for plastic packaging in some of developed countries or potential ban of single used plastic materials in UK could increase the cost of the business and would require significant investments. Transition risk (Reputation): Lack of leadership in combating climate change could harm our reputation. It is part of each country risk register. Acute and Chronical physical risk in direct operations is included in country and asset (plant) risks registers: extreme weathers, high temperatures & water scarcity could impact operations and interrupt product supply at plant level: by using Global Water Tool we projected that long-term potentially 40% of our plants would be in water stress area. To mitigate we have a comprehensive Water Stewardship program per plant, including Source Vulnerability assessment every 3 years, Source Water Protection Plan which is updated quarterly,water reduction targets per plant. Example: in Cypriot plants risk register is included the water scarcity due to climate change. Acute and Chronical risks in supply chain: extreme weathers and water scarcity impact the price&availability of key crops. Examples in specific countries with local supply: Greece, Russia.

C2.2c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current and future regulation may affect packaging, 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: In country risk register of Ukraine we have new pack tax

		introduction & mitigation plan includes our pack light-weighting initiatives, pack recovery target& using rPET& renewable materials.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation may affect packaging, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business (e.g. if there would be carbon tax) and would require significant investment. That's why, at country level, at country level and at company (enterprise) level, this risk is always included as part of our Risk assessment and management and it is included in the countries and company Risk registers. Example: high packaging fee for plastic packaging in some of developed countries e.g. in UK and Italy; changes driven by Single Use Plastic Directive are driving our short/ medium and long term actions and strategic decisions mitigating the impact - evaluation of feasibility and CAPEX required to address the tattered closure caps is in place and long term action plan will follow, strategic decision taken and actions and targets set and being implemented to increase ratio of recycled packaging that is used in our packaging to minimise regulation impact and climate risks, drive "zero waste initiatives" in plants and communities and increase recycling rates in operations, "Zero landfill" targets and programs ongoing in our plants to minise waste and landfil and thus increase recycling, re-use of packaging and drive positive improve on climate
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 company 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 thus have positive impact on emissions reduction and climate impact - dry aseptic production line allocated CAPEX for investment in Nogarra plant in Italy, investment into Energy efficient refrigerators in customers outlets in all countries we operate, electric cars in Austria, Switzerland, solar power installations in Switzerland plant
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk, including any potential litigation, is always included at country and company level. As we are committed to full compliance to regulations and laws the assessment of compliance to laws and regulations is always done both on the country and company level. The risks for products are evaluated for production country and countries where product will be sold, as we operate in different legal environments. Example: in Risk registers of Bulgaria, Italy: the government may set a new recycling scheme based on its

		interpretation of Circular Economy Directive which could require change of current process installed in company (compliant to current regulation) so based on the risk assessment we have set the groups to prepare the proposed process with modifications needed so that are proactively prepared for the potential change if decided by governments.
Market	Relevant, always included	Risk of commodities vulnerability is always included in country and company 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 is considered the potential high cost of sugar and orange juice concentrate (the agricultural based ingredients). Therefore we have set our programs to engage with suppliers to help them to minimise impact on climate (trainings, innovations and knowledge sharing) and also have set a plan that enables us to source from other geographies (Brazil) to mitigate risks. Also, shift in customers demand (customers in developed countries look for smaller, convenient, re-cyclable, re-usable package types and formats) is evaluated in country and company level. Based on that decisions are taken. Failing to meet the consumer trends, demand and interest in re-usable packaging, recycled packaging is part of climate related risks. Based on that we strive to increase returnable glass packaging (in developed countries i.e. Austria, Poland, worked to be able to move to 100% of recycled PET bottles in Ireland, Switzerland, Austria (as first wave), and continually increase ratio of recycled packaging -company wide plan to use 35% of recycled PET by 2025.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks and opportunities are always included at country and company level risk assessments and based on the outcome the decisions, actions are taken to mitigate it because maintaining trust in company and products, brands and reputation of company and brands is very important for us. In Croatia, Slovenia the potential reputational impact as result of increasing public interest in plastic, recycling required (plastic being perceived as key waste) is evaluated. Failure to meet our stakeholders' expectations in making a positive contribution to the sustainability agenda, particularly relating to climate change/carbon emissions and water can have a long-term damage to our corporate reputation. Therefore we take actions to address a potential risk and drive positive climate impact - we use plant based PET in our products, increase use of recycled PET (specific coutry related plan is set and being implemented), partnering with NGOs to educate consumers and drive collection of waste)

Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are always included in the risk assessment at country and company level: Extreme weathers & water scarcity could impact operations and interrupt product supply at plant level. In Cypriot plants risk register is included the water scarcity which could be in certain months as a result of climate change/temperatures. In Baltics - potential risk of business interruption due to well failure. Therefore based on the risk assessment outcome we have set our programs to decrease water consumption (30% reduce water use ratio in operations), and increase re-use and recycle of water, water savers programs and source water protection programs. 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.
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, South Italy. 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)
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Upstream risks is always included in Procurement risk assessment, because they account for more than 30% of carbon footprint: each year we issue Supplier assessment and energy, climate and water are included. In Poland stops and interruption of power power availability from GRID driven be extreme power demand due to heat wave in summer could have potentially caused the delays or interruptions in materials supply (sugar, packaging) and availability to our operations. We have set a global supplier base that we can use in case of local interruptions - possible to source sugar from other european countries, Brazil , Asia, and packaging from approved suppliers in other european countries . We also engage with our suppliers in sustainable agriculture practices and specific programs related to climate impact (fertilizers use, pesticides use, Energy efficiency, innovations in water management), innovations in technology, processes
Downstream	Relevant, always included	Downstream risks are always included as they account for more than 30% of carbon footprint. We have identified that risk related to transport storage of product may be interrupted and we have set actions and programs to address those - in all countries we operate we implement program to reduce emisisons in fleet (electric cars, cars using bio-fuels, using smart transport optimization solutions and

		efficiency improvement programs), installing Energy efficient coolers(refrigerators) in all countries we operate.

C2.2d

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

We utilize a standardized ERM framework for management of risk&opportunities. Outputs are embedded into business-planning activities at country&corporate level. Climate change is part of our Risk register and is one of our Top 12 material issues, publicly described in our Integrated Annual Report. The ERM approach is used consistently across all business units and operations: the process documents all business related and financial risks against impact, likelihood, vulnerability, etc. Key risks are measured inherently, residually, and by target. The process also documents responsible mitigation plans and accountable managers. Risks are assessed qualitatively and quantitatively across business units, functions and projects. The qualitative assessments are graphically depicted in two ways, as heat maps and risk maps. The Group Business Resilience Function aggregates risks for review by the Group Chief Risk Officer, Regional Directors and the Group Risk Forum on a cyclical timeline. Risks, irrespective of classification, are also evaluated in a quantified risk model. This stage of the risk assessment process is distinct from the qualitative assessment described above as it assesses the residual exposure post management actions as opposed to the pre-management or inherent risk exposure. Actions focusing on mitigation and control are evaluated as to their impact on the overall risk level to formulate target risk as required. The Board-approved Risk Management Policy sets the contextual basis for our response and the ERM Framework documents the standardized assessment methodologies utilized. Standardized methodologies enable aggregation and detailed strategic evaluation. Risk sponsors, reporting to the countries' General Managers, have been assigned in all business units and key functions, to drive accountability and focus. Monitoring is performed monthly in Business Units, with quarterly reporting to Group Chief Risk Officer and bi-annual analysis by the Group Risk Forum. Risks at plant/asset level are part of each manufacturing site's risks as 99.6% of our production volume is certified in ISO 14001. Central Procurement is dealing with the risks of suppliers of raw& pack materials. Example of business case-Transition risk (policy and regulation): in Nigeria we have in country risk register the constant increase of the energy price and transport prices which impact and would continue impacting the cost of doing business. To mitigate the risk, we set mandatory energy savers in each plant, building CHP (Combined Heat and Power) plants, optimized Route to market to save fuel. As a result, we reduced energy intensity and carbon emissions in our operations by almost 10% in the last 2 years. Business case Physical risk: As part of our strategy to decrease emissions and in this way reduce risks related to climate, our plant in Asejire in Nigeria, has started to use energy from CHP and was implementing energy savers program (improve efficiency of production processes, reduce leakages and continued near loss behaviours program) as well as worked to improve efficiency of water use, which also contributes to energy savings- as a result the energy use ratio improved vs 2017 by 6% and CO2 emissions/ kWh decreased by 6% versus 2017.

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

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact

Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca EUR 6M. 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 5M. The costs of Energy could increase in some of EU member states that have low ratio of renewable energy mix in GRID (countries such as Poland, Romania) because of ETS and non-EU countries such as Russia, Nigeria, Serbia, Ukraine because of economic situation. increase is relevant. There is trend in european and african countries debates to evaluate and consider implementation of carbon tax, that would impact many of our operations in the european and african continent - therefore being on side of precautionary and proactively address potential risks and potential operating costs increases, based on our strategy related to climate we have set programs and actions related to climate: reduction of energy consumption by implementing energy savers programs: in Nigeria we invested in CHP plants where we can have more efficient processes of Energy, heat, steam, cooling production for our plants - 2 new CHP plants started to operate in Asejire and Owerri in Nigeria, installed LED lightning in Asejire, in Ukraine we started to operate our own CHP in Kiev plant, we started to operate own CHP in Marchianise pant in Italy. In all our manufacturing sites we have had invested in

Energy efficiency projects - in Radzymin plant in Poland we invested into heat recovery from compressors, in Serbia Sarajevo plant installed economizer for boilers.

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)

5,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca EUR 6M (calculated 5% of annual Energy costs for company). 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 5M (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

Management method

Our strategy is to reduce energy consumption (reduce the carbon ratio from direct operations by 50% by 2020 vs. 2010). This is science-based target. 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/ We include CO2 reduction initiatives in the Business Plans (in the business plans of each country) In 2018 we invested EUR 5.9million in energy-saving projects in our plants. We invested into CHP plants, insulations of piping, exchange of motors, gears, compressors, solar power 3/ Management governance and 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, 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. In plants we invested 5.9M EUR in Energy efficiency projects. In Nigeria

we started to use energy from CHP plants in Asejire and Owerri, installed LED light in Ikeja, in Ukraine, Kiev plant and Marchianise plant in Italy we started to operate our own CHP, in Radzymin plant, Poland recover heat from compressors

Cost of management

5,900,000

Comment

5.9M EUR is company 2018 Capex for energy saving projects in our plants.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Type of financial impact

Other, please specify

Costs of raw materials of agricultural origin (sugar, fruit juice concentrates)

Company- specific description

Chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather could lead to low crop in certain geographies such as Greece, Cyprus, Italy, but also in other european countries such as France, Germany, Poland, Ukraine where the climate changes might lead to chronic scarcity of rain, water and thus lead to problems with the agriculture ingredients availability and respectively increased cost of raw materials. We source sugar and fruit juice concentrates for production of our beverages mainly locally - fruit juice predominantly from Greece, Cyprus; sugar from countries we operate such as Poland, Ukraine, Russia, Romania because we are committed to suport the communities we operate in, so potential changes in precipitation patterns can impact our sourcing costs. We implement management method to mitigate this risk, because sugar is used in most of our products, including our core product Coca- Cola, fruit juice concentrates are used for production of Fanta

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

Estimated financial impact calculated based on price variations of the raw materials from agricultural origin (sugar, fruit juice concentrates primarily). This is the estimated price difference in case we would need to change current suppliers and source sugar, fruit juice concentrates from other countries (such as Brazil). In non- european countries prices of raw materials (sugar, fruit juice concentrates) could be often lower (but could be offset by potentially higher transport costs) therefore the estimated impact is considered as low to medium. The prices (agricultural raw materials) fluctuation in time-horizon of 6+ years.

Management method

As part of our strategy we use management methods to address this potential risk: 1/ Engagement with suppliers to promote sustainable agriculture best practices and innovation. 2/ Ingredients' suppliers to adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (include requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems) helping to mitigate water risks. We will have >95% of our key ingredients suppliers comply with our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles, 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: implemented an environmental scope in supplier pre-assessment process and performance process. We monitor it via SEDEX, EcoVadis CSR Platform. We work with our suppliers to create joint value programs- we help the Russian sugar industry to develop its beet sugar production capacity, eliminating the need to import sugar for our operations in the country: suppliers invested $100million to increase local production, and as a result, Russian locally grown beet sugar accounted for 100% of our supply. Cost of management is our engagement with juice, sugar suppliers on sustainable agriculture. We support key Greek fruit suppliers and sugar suppliers to improve their agro programs, sharing innovative emission reduction practices

Cost of management

1,000,000

Comment

More detailed example of management method is how we work together with juice suppliers on water management & crop protection systems. We support key Greek

orange, apricot and peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost by continuously supporting and favoring local sourcing vs imports. We provide them information about innovations in improving water and energy efficiency. We educate and share practices related to sustainable agriculture (e.g. efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides) For agricultural commodities we align with industry to recognize Rain Forrest 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?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Market: Changing customer behavior

Type of financial impact

Reduced demand for goods and/or services due to shift in consumer preferences

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. If our coolers (refrigerators) which we provide to our customers are energy efficient, Customers will be satisfied and thus we could mitigate Customers' behavior could be change and their potential decisions to switch to competitors. We expect that customers would focus to decrease energy consumption and in this way decrease their costs of operations and decrease emissions as part of their climate related strategies, therefore our imperative is to help them in managing the climate issues and improve cost efficiencies. Estimated time-horizon of 6+ years. In case our customer' behaviour would change and they would switch to competitors, our revenue could be impacted. 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)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The number represents the eventual energy cost that our customers save when they use our energy efficient coolers, calculated based on 1001 million kWh of electricity saved in 2018. The costs of Energy they use to run the coolers (refrigerators) with our products would potentially mean lower revenue for the customers and subsequently in longer term scenario, shift in their expenses and strategy for products sourcing to other products, producers. That could potentially mean lower demand for our products and therefore lower revenues for our company. We estimated the potential impact on revenue would be less than 1% of NSR, nevertheless as per our strategy and commitment to reduce emissions and reduce impact on climate change we implement comprehensive program to install Energy efficient coolers at our customers.

Management method

Our management method include: 1/ Strategy: we have set and implement strategy that by 2025 50% of all our coolers will be energy efficient ones 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 I-coolers 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 we invested in 2018 EUR 120M into coolers, which helped to saved 401,263 tonnes of CO2 annually. In 2018 as result of our management methods implementation the ratio of Energy efficient coolers increased to 19% and our customers satisfaction increased by 2.5%pp versus 2017.

Cost of management

120,000,000

Comment

In 2018 we invested in 2018 EUR 120M into coolers (refrigerators), which helped to saved 401,263 tonnes of CO2 annually. We continue with our programme for 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

Type of financial impact

Reduced operating costs (e.g., through efficiency gains and cost reductions)

Company-specific description

Energy optimization projects and water savings will bring reduced operational cost for our manufacturing sites and warehouses. The current energy spend per year is ca EUR 120M. Capturing energy efficiencies helps to optimize costs of operations. 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 (e.g. energy efficient motors, compressors, chillers, pumps, optimization of CIP cleaning process). All plants implement the energy saving programs, projects which, e.g. in Oricola plant installation of energy efficient air blowers brings savings up to EUR70k/ year; installation of energy efficient compressor in KnockmoreHill brings savings up to EUR 30k/ year. All plants have specific plan to capture and realize opportunities to improve efficiences . Time horizon: 6 years+.

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)

2,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3,200,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The annual 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.

Strategy to realize opportunity

In line with set strategy to reduce emissions, we put all energy, water saving projects into annual business plan defined for each country, plant. To allow strong justification and to include environment impact into the projects feasibility assessment we used internal carbon price (25EUR/tCO2) and true cost of water (set for all plants). In this way the opportunities related to carbon emissions reduction , water reduction are justified and CAPEX is allocated for those projects. In 2018, we invested €5.9 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which saved 157 million MJ of energy. Our energy use ratio in the plants improved by 3.0% in 2018 vs. 2017.
Once approved , the progress is monitored on monthly basis to assure timely implementation. In Nogara plant installation of new sugar dissolving system brings annually saving of steam (1.500 MWh, ca 39.000 EUR), Chilled water (800 MWh, EUR 112.000); electricity (200 MWh; EUR 28.000); CO2 (800 tons; EUR 20.000). So realization of this project heps to reduce operational costs of the plant by ca EUR 200000 per year. And using internal price for CO2 helps to justify projects.

Cost to realize opportunity

5,900,000

Comment

Annual capex for energy and water saving projects (aggregated at Group level).

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other

Type of financial impact

Reduced operating costs (e.g., through efficiency gains and cost reductions)

Company-specific description

Energy consumption in distribution constitutes more than 30% 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 pledges related to environment and reduce operating costs (costs of Energy consumed by refrigerators they have at their outlets). Based on that, in 2018 we invested EUR 120 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment, which helped our customers save 1001 million kWh of electricity in 2018; the respective carbon emissions saving was 401,263 tonnes of CO2 annually. With the energy efficient coolers (refrigerators) which we provide to our customers (for storage and cooling of our beverages), we help them to save electricity cost and reduce emissions. We continue with our programme for providing more energy efficient cold drink equipment (coolers) and continue working with suppliers of CDE for innovations and further energy reduction program. The program is run in all countries we operate.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

18,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

23,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The calculation is done multiplying the estimated annual savings in electricity (difference of energy consumption of current coolers vs energy consumption of "new" coolers based on technical data from producer) by estimated average price of kWh (0.022 EUR/kWh).

Strategy to realize opportunity

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, environment) - we listen and respond to their needs and also provide them with the information of our strategy for climate and how they are important to realise opportunities related to climate, emission reduction. To implement our strategy to reduce emissions in value chain, and provide long term value to our customers, we invested EUR 120 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment (Refrigerators) , which helped our customers save 1001 million kWh of electricity in 2018; the respective carbon emissions saving was 401,263 tonnes of CO2 annually. This program is managed on the company level, with detailed business plan for each country and implementation plan. This is also part of longer term program, and we will continue with our programme for providing more energy efficient cold drink equipment (CDE) and continue working with suppliers of CDE for innovations and further energy reduction.

Cost to realize opportunity

120,000,000

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

Type of financial impact

Other, please specify

Sustainable water source management

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 2018 was ca 22 000Ml therefore having strong stewardship in water helps to capture opportunities and to reduce consumption of water thus reduce climate related impact. Therefore we set strategy to certify all of our manufacturing sites in Water Stewardship (European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship) by 2020. Implementing this strategy would allow us to be much more resilient in all of the manufacturing sites and to assure our social license to operate, bring consistency in managing risks, realizing opportunities. It would improve resilience to all water related risks which would come from climate change and help to avoid eventual plant stoppages (especially for plants which are considered in water stress areas - e.g. Shimatari, Ikeja). By end of 2018, 32 of our plants were arleady certified AWS or EWS and remaining plants work on implementation of the AWS standards requirements to be certified (e.g. Nigerian plants planned for certification in 2019). To further accelerate progress towards water stewardship we have implemented our requirements and programs and The Coca- Cola Company requirements for Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plan. Those programs are obligatory in all our plants. The scope of assessment includes source, basin, water quality assessment, community impact assessment and water related internal and external risks and opportunities evaluation. We also utilise external tools such as WRI, WBCSD to identify the areas that could be water stress to prepare proactively our plants and operations (based on evaluation Ikeja is in water stress). Having water stewardship programs help us to focus on capturing opportunities of water use and in this way reduce impact on climate and environment - Nigerian plants decreased water consumption by 19% in last 2 years. In Ikeja we invested to improve CIP cleaning process (re-use in cleaning final rinse water) and in this way on yearly basis save up to 130000l water. We invested in monitoring devices to capture and realize more opportunities in process of water filtration and filter cleaning.

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)

1,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The estimated financial impact represents 0.5-1.5% of NSR of 2 biggest plants in Greece and Nigeria where according to business plan the production volume would grow YOY. The opportuntiy is to increase production volume while improving efficiency of water use and thus help to reduce potential impact on climate and environment.

Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize the opportunity we set strategy to certify all of our manufacturing sites in Water Stewardship (European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship) by 2020. This allow us to capture in consistent and systematic way the opportunities reated to water, improve efficiency of water use in plants, manage potential water related risks and reduce impact on environment. By end of 2018 32 of our plants were already certified and remaining plants work on implementation of the standards requirements to be certified (e.g. Nigerian plants planned for certification in 2019). To further accelerate progress towards the strategy we have implemented our programs and The Coca- Cola Company requirements for Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plan. Those programs are obligatory in all our plants. We also utilise external tools such as WRI, WBCSD to identify areas that could be water stress to prepare proactively our plants and operations. Setting water stewardship programs in Nigerian plants (including Ikeja) that help to reduce water consumption in the country by 19% in last 2 years, as plants were preparing for AWS certification planned for 2019.
Cost to realize opportunity are estimated based on 3-years' cumulative costs of certifications of EWS and AWS in all of our manufacturing sites.

Cost to realize opportunity

1,000,000

Comment

Cost to realize opportunity are estimated based on 3-years' cumulative costs of certifications of EWS and AWS in all of our manufacturing sites.

C2.5

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

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Not yet impacted	Products: potential low carbon product could lead to much more consumers and bigger acceptance from consumers/customers. This potentially could lead to more sales revenue - 1% impact on NSR. Delivery pf products could also have an impact - possible interruptions and not reaching customers in case of extreme weather - impact from this could be 1% of deliveries. The probability is low. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Not yet impacted	Potential weather extremes and temperatures could affect significantly 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 could be for in some periods of time on ca

		5%- 10% of our supply and will include increased cost of raw materials by ca 5%. Example: in 2018 we there was drought in France & Germany what affected sugar beets crop yields and reduced beet sugar annual production by 15%. Sugar price on market went up by 30%. Since CCH had long term agreements in place we were not affected by increased sugar market price. We have multiple suppliers in different geographies to mitigate risks, and also engage with suppliers providing knowledge, sharing practices, innovation platforms to help reduce use of water, fertilizers, pesticides etc and decrease impact. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Not yet impacted	Mitigation and adaptation activities are not yet impacted as we have for many years our CO2 and water reduction commitments, with Capex and Opex spent every year and Accounting For Sustainability programme, and we don't foresee significant increase of these Capex/Opex spent, but rather to continue with similar amount. Time horizon: in the next 6+ years.
Investment in R&D	Not impacted	The impact on R&D investment is not significant as the main owner of the Brands is The Coca-Cola Company and we, as a bottler, don't have significant R&D spend. In addition, for Packaging materials, we work with our pack suppliers and impact for us will be low. Time horizon: in the next 6+ years.
Operations	Not yet impacted	Due to water scarcity or extreme weather/changed patterns in specific months, we would face production stoppage and thus would limit the possibilities to produce. The probability is low to medium. Possible impact would be on ca 5-10% of the sites and production volume. We have mitigation by commitments for reduction of water in all operations, Gold certification in European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship, contingency planning from neighbour operations and strict Water Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plans. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Other, please specify		

C2.6

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

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Not impacted	Currently we don't see a impact on revenue by Climate change risks and opportunities. In the future, it is possible to have production stoppages due to extreme weathers/water scarcity with a potential impact less than 1% of the NSR (net sales revenue). Time horizon: in the 6+ years.

Operating costs	Not yet impacted	Potential carbon taxes can lead to 5-6 million Euro increase in our overall operating cost. Similar amount could come from increase of the energy cost in the future. We use internal set carbon price in business financial planning to support projects that decrease impact on climate (e.g. energy saving, renewable energy sources use) and implement energy savers programs in our plants to decrease use of energy (in 2018 we decreased energy consumption by 3%). Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Not yet impacted	Based on the projections for future water risk sites which we have (by using our comprehensive Water Source Vulnerability Assessment), we prepare Source Water Protection Plan and we invest in new water sources, in more water efficient technologies, in order to mitigate this water risk. Capex is 3-4 million Euro every year for water efficiency/supply. We use internal set carbon price in business financial planning to support projects that decrease impact on climate (e.g. energy saving, renewable energy sources use) and have thus having yearly CAPEX of more than 5M EUR for energy efficiency projects. Time horizon: in the 6+ years.
Acquisitions and divestments	Not impacted	We have robust program of due diligence that is performed prior to any acquisition. The Environmental Due Diligence includes Hydrogeological, Environmental assessment (including climate, waste, water, Energy, waste water treatment, natural reserve conservation, environmental legal & regulatory aspects). Due diligence procedure is mandatory for our company and allows to identify risks, opportunities and based on that take business decisions and build business plans that capture opportunities and mitigate identified risks. Such comprehensive and detailed due dilligence process helps to mitigate potential impact. Time horizon: in the 6+ years.
Access to capital	Not impacted	Sustainability is integrated in our business model and in all our activities - we have communicated publicly our commitments to climate and are making good progress to achieve our climate related commitments and targets. Hence we do not foresee barriers to access capital to fund our future strategic requirements. Our recent (2018) decision to support the TCFD responds to the increasing interest from investors on climate change and on TCFD. So far we have seen no impact to access capital markets this way. Time horizon: in the 6+ years.
Assets	Not yet impacted	Our programs to invest into our assets, manage them on high standards, improving infrastructure help to mitigate potential impacts. In the future some of the sites could potentially be impacted and have increased protection and insurance cost, up

		to 300'000 Eur per site. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Liabilities	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	We have not identified any risks or opportunities to Liabilities
Other		

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Yes

C3.1a

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

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

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

Yes

C3.1c

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

We have integrated climate related issues into our strategy and business objectives and our business and managerial processes: once climate issues have been identified as material issues to our business, we have developed strategies, goals, targets, rigorous governance and integrated reporting. Our current 2020 Sustainability strategy helps us to drive very strong positive impact on climate issues, emissions reduction and incudes: Reduce direct carbon emissions intensity by 50% (approved science based carbon reduction target); Reduce the carbon emissions intensity in the value chain by 25% (approved science-based target); Cover 40% of total energy use from renewable and clean energy sources; Recover for recycling an average of 40% of total packaging we introduce to our markets; Have 20% of the total PET

used coming from recycled PET and/or PET from renewable materials; Reduce the amount of packaging by 25% per litre of beverage produced; Certify over 95% of key agricultural ingredients against the Coca-Cola System's Supplier Agricultural Guiding Principles; Reduce water use from our plants by 30%; Certify all of our plants in European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship standard.In 2018 we already set and communicated our 2025 company strategy for climate (Mission Sustainability 2025) and under Coca- Cola umbrella the World Without Waste Strategy 2030 that brings positive impact to climate issues. In setting the 2025 strategy, we have taken into consideration also progress towards current climate strategic commitments (valid until 2020), so that our strategy 2025 and 2030 assure the our journey to reduce emissions, reduce energy consumption, use energy from renewable sources continues and we will continue to make substantial impact in addressing climate issues. Our company strategy 2025 and 2030 contains: Emissions reduction in operations by 35%, 50% of refrigerators in customers' outlets to be energy efficient; 50% Energy in plants from renewable & clean sources; 100% of electricity in EU and CH plants from renewable & clean sources; water consumption in water risk areas reduced by 20%; increase collection of packaging to 100% primary pack amount we place on the market and use of recycled packaging to 35% and in 2030 to 50%. This approach and process assures continuity of our sustainability (climate, water, waste) agenda and integrating it into the overall strategy and business objectives of our company. Based on company strategy, we set goals and targets related to climate and build them into the business plan (annual and long term). We evaluated the impact of coolers (refrigerators) in which our products are placed in customers' outlets on the emissions and possibilities for emissions reduction in this scope. As a result of this evaluation our management took decision to include into the company strategy (commitments) that we reduce emissions in value chain (includes emissions generated by coolers (refrigerators) by25% (till 2020) subsequently 50% of our refrigerators in customers' outlets will be energy efficient by 2025. Having set the strategy, the business objectives and business plan include change to energy efficient coolers (refrigerators), hence the 120M EUR CAPEX was secured in 2018 business plan- we invested 120M EUR in new generation coolers (refrigerators) and in 2018 saved more than 1M kWh energy and thus reduced CO2 emissions by more than 400k t of CO2. As emissions reduction in value chain is our strategy for upcoming years, the longer term business plan includes the CAPEX (estimated ca 100M EUR yearly) for environment friendly refrigerators so that strategy is executed. Direct emissions reduction strategy: based on strategy, our management allocated CAPEX for emissions reduction projects in plants in 2018 budget and business plan. In 2018 we invested almost 6M EUR in the projects that helped to reduce emissions in our operations and use energy from renewable sources - we have already reached our 2020 target to use 40% of energy from renewable and clean sources and reduced energy consumption in operations by 2.5% versus 2017, and in this way reduced emissions by more that 4%. In 2018 we have also in 2018 we created a working party to design and plan the implementation of core elements of TCFD four pillars of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios	Details
2DS	We have been working on 2DS and 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 chose 2DS because it was based on the recommendations of the Paris Climate deal in order to reduce global emissions and it is also recommended by TCFD. Currently we are working towards more qualitative than quantitative scenarios. We use as an input the projections of energy prices, potential carbon prices, increase in raw material prices, potential change in customers preferences, projections for water scarcity areas due to climate change. Scenario covers mid-long term projection (5 years+) as such timeframe is considered in method and also the set mitigation measures and actions require more 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 (3-5 years and more). 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 at all plants, we also developed a detailed contingency planning for all main SKUs (list of plants and SKU that can produce as back ups in case of disruption: e.g. Polish plants produce for Italian and Greek markets). Those strategic and business decisions were secured by business planning process to assure CAPEX and OPEX to implement the strategy (2,5M EUR in 2018 for water efficiency projects in plants, 5,9M EUR on energy efficiency projects in plants, 120M EUR in new coolers -refrigerators). 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 and working with them in JVC initiatives and implement diversified sourcing of ingredients (we focus to source locally as part of our commitment to support communities, nevertheless in case needed because of sourcing disruption, we can switch between different geographies (e.g. sugar from Europe, Russia or sourced from Brazil). 2. Transition risk: we are not part of the carbon intense industries; transition risk is low to medium, in long mid-term horizon (5years+). Based on the scenario outcome we included energy reduction, emissions reduction in our strategy and business objectives (reduce energy use, use electricity from renewable sources, use refrigerators energy efficient, increase recycled packaging use) for company. To further accelerate our strategy and business objectives execution we set and implemented internal CO2 price (use for justification of CAPEX decisions).

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

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

In November 2017 our CFO signed off the supporting letter to TCFD and committed to follow the recommendations. Prior to the UN COP21 in Paris in 2015 we joined We Mean Business initiatives and we committed to 4 of them:science-based reduction target; price on carbon; climate policy engagement; and report climate change information in corporate reporting. We have publicly issued our Sustainability commitments with a target year of 2020 vs. a baseline year of 2010, and these are: Reduce direct CO2 intensity by 50%;Reduce CO2 intensity in the value chain by 25%; Cover 40% of total energy use from renewable and clean energy sources; Recover for recycling an average of 40% of packaging we introduce to our markets; Have 20% of the PET used coming from recycled and renewable materials; Reduce the amount of packaging by 25%; Certify >95% of key agricultural ingredients against our Supplier Agricultural Guiding Principles; Reduce water use from our plants by 30%; Certify all of our plants in European Water Stewardship or AWS standard. We are among the first 12 companies world-wide with approved SBT. To reach the commitments, we have established year-on-year improvement targets and actions (what, how, who). All yearly targets&actions are part of each country's Business plan, tracked quarterly by the Senior Leaders and performance is communicated quarterly to all employees during the Quarterly Senior Management call. We have customised system for reporting of the Environmental targets, aggregated at production site level, country, region &corporate level. Actions to low-carbon transition: Manufacturing: energy reduction plans are established by 2020 and currently we are working beyond 2020 (by 2030), which include obligatory energy savers (set points reduction, ceramic reflectors for blowing, HP/LP compressors upgrade, filling of beverages at ambient temperature), mandatory water savers (backwash water reuse from carbon/sand filters, dry lubrication of conveyers, air rinsing of empty bottles, data driven backwash of all filters, cooling water reuse, CIP closed loop, ECA CIP use), purchasing of renewable electricity via certificates, reduction of CO2 losses for beverage carbonation, combining aerobic with anaerobic waste water treatment in our own waste water plants to produce biogas, expanding our programme for CHP (co-generation) on site. Transport: specific plans for purchasing of hybrids and electrical vehicles for sales force and management; working for purchasing distribution tracks with lower fuel consumption. Suppliers of agricultural ingredients: work jointly for better water management, crop management, post-harvesting methods and soil fertilization practices. Customers: since 2015 all the new coolers we purchase and provide to our customers are HFC-free, also we have specific plans for retrofitting of the old energy consuming coolers and gradual replacement by new energy efficient coolers, which use SMART technology. Products: as beverage company, water is the main ingredient in our products. Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce: we projected that 18% of our sites in some specific geographies would operate in vulnerable areas. That's why we set ambitious water reduction target and set target to have 100% of our plants certified in European Water Stewardship or

AWS by 2020. For each water source, we use comprehensive Source Vulnerability Assessment provided by external recognised experts, Source Water Protection Programme, Top 10 Water savers, water replenishment&conservation projects with communities. Physical aspects triggered the business strategy to have contingency plans, assessments& prevention measures for potential interruption. Capex: every year we invest €10 million in energy/carbon/water reduction in our plants; >€120 mil in energy-efficient coolers which we provide to customers; >€14 mil in pack optimization which help reduce CO2 in our packaging, respectively in products. Challenges identified: -Renewable electricity affordability, especially in certain geographies (still ROI is above the internal threshold, even by using our internal CO2 price). To mitigate, we work with partnership and prepare a detailed business case for each possible solution; -Not viable renewable solution for thermal energy: for cleaning/pasteurization in our manufacturing process, we use hot water/steam with very high temperature, which cannot be produced by renewable source. To mitigate, we enhance our CHP (Co-generation) programme, so to find cleaner solution for thermal energy; -Lack of packaging waste collection in some of the countries in which we operate: using of recycled materials reduce our CO2 footprint, however the rPET feedstock depends on the collection of post-consumer materials which is limited in some of our big countries (Nigeria, Ukraine). Mitigation: working with suppliers, start-up companies and municipalities for development of such collection system.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope

Scope 1 +2 (market-based)

% emissions in Scope

100

Targeted % reduction from base year

50

Metric

Other, please specify

Gram CO2 per Litre of produced beverage

Base year

2010

Start year

2010

Normalized base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

78.3

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

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

% of target achieved

90.1

Target status

Underway

Please explain

We are well on track to achieve the target: in 2018 we achieved 90,1% of the target. It is a target set in 2015 by using Sectoral Decarbonization Approach method. It was approved in February 2016 by the WRI and it is published on science-based targets web site. We were among the first 12 companies globally with approved SBT.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Target reference number

Int 2

Scope

Other, please specify

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

% emissions in Scope

100

Targeted % reduction from base year

25

Metric

Other, please specify

Gram CO2 per Litre of produced beverage

Base year

2010

Start year

2010

Normalized base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

493.36

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

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

% of target achieved

100

Target status

Achieved

Please explain

We achieved the 2020 target in 2018. It is a target set in 2015 by using Sectoral Decarbonization Approach method. It was approved in February 2016 by the WRI and it is published on science-based targets web site. We were among the first 12 companies globally with approved SBT.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

1

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

5

C4.2

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

Target

Renewable electricity consumption

KPI – Metric numerator

% out of total energy consumed in our organization which is coming from renewable and clean (CHP) sources.

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

it is not intensity target

Base year

2014

Start year

2014

Target year

2020

KPI in baseline year

15

KPI in target year

40

% achieved in reporting year

100

Target Status

Achieved

Please explain

In 2018 we have achieved the 2020 renewable and clean energy target. Therefore in 2018 the new target was set for upcoming years and included in the strategy

Part of emissions target

This target contributes in reaching CO2 reduction targets both in direct operations and in the value chain.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

This target contributes to emissions reduction strategy of our company.

Target

Waste

KPI – Metric numerator

grammes of Landfilled waste coming from our manufacturing sites per litre of produced beverage.

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

liters of produced beverages

Base year

2004

Start year

2004

Target year

2020

KPI in baseline year

5

KPI in target year

0.35

% achieved in reporting year

97

Target Status

Underway

Please explain

For 2018 we have set a new, more argressive target for landfilled waste that is applicable for 2018-2019, based on the progress done towards our strategy and tragets. In 2018 we progressed very well and reached 97% of the target.

Part of emissions target

No, this is not directly part of emissions target although having the target related to landfill waste we want to use it as additional measure that supports our goals to increase packaging collection and recycling rates and in this way drive the emissions reduction and make positive contribution to climate change.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

This target supports our 2020 strategy and goals, targets increase use of recycled PET in packaging of our products (20%), recover for recycling 40% of packaging materials and the 2025 strategy

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	80	493,179
Implementation commenced*	80	493,179
Implemented*	78	492,815
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative type

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 lightning

Description of initiative

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24,403

Scope

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

2,702,000

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

5,900,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Based on company strategy we implement energy savers for all production sites and in addition we started implementing customized savings for each site. The projects include: efficiency lighting projects, compressed air upgrade, steam economisers, compressed air set points reduction, steam/air leakages prevention programmes, optimization of electrical power distribution, investment in new boilers, ceramic reflectors for blowers, cleaning time optimizations, process temperature decreasing, etc.

Initiative type

Low-carbon energy purchase

Description of initiative

Other, please specify

Purchasing via GO and from CHP

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29,213

Scope

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

As our contribution to support development of renewable energy we set our strategy is to increase ratio of electricity from renewable and clean sources we use. Therefore we use opportunities for purchasing of Renewable electricity through certificates or GOs. In 12 manufacturing sites we have CHP plants (with a partnership) and we purchase clean electricity, steam and hot water from those CHP plants

Initiative type

Other, please specify

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

Description of initiative

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

401,263

Scope

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

20,500,000

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

120,000,000

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.

Initiative type

Other, please specify

Increase ratio of recycled and biobased (plant based) PET material use in packaging of our product

Description of initiative

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

38,330

Scope

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)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implementing our strategy to reduce emissions we have set our goal and targets to use recycled and plant-based PET up to 9% in 2018 and we achieved it. Using recyled, biobased PET contributes to reduction of emissions. We increase ratio of recycled and plant-based PET in packaging of our product - by 2025 we aim to reach 35%.

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 coolers and other cold drink equipment. Also, together with our packaging suppliers we develop new pack design which allow light-weighting of our PET bottles and aluminium Cans.

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) products which are in Plantbottle™ packaging, the first fully recyclable PET bottle to use renewable plantbased content; b) beverages in PET packaging which has recycledPET content, since the CO2 factor of this packaging is much lower (based on LCA); c) our juices packed in bricks used FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified packaging from our supplier, which has lower CO2 factor; d) all beverages containing water produced at plants certified in European Water Stewardship (EWS): by end of 2018 we have 32 sites certified with a Gold certification in European Water Stewardship (EWS). As water is linked to carbon, especially having all activities at water sheds/basin and community level required to achieve a EWS, we consider these beverages as low carbon ones.

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

78

Comment

45034 tonnes of avoided CO2 eq in 2018

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 (refrigerators) and HFC-free coolers. Regarding the old coolers in the market place which are not so energy efficient as the new ones, we regularly retrofit them, until we are able to replace them, by installing Energy Management Devices (EMD), LED lights, insulation etc.

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

Saving in energy transformed in CO2

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

28.7

Comment

Avoided emissions: 401263 met. ton. CO2 eq .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 I-coolers). 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 Scope 1 and Scope 2 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)

268,719.96

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280,478.46

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)

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

286,630.24

Start date

January 1, 2016

End date

December 31, 2016

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

317,763.36

Start date

January 1, 2015

End date

December 31, 2015

Comment

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

357,329.74

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

269,485.09

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

362,580.88

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

282,129.83

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)

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

343,489.77

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

300,800.75

Start date

January 1, 2016

End date

December 31, 2016

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

344,755.72

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

317,405.55

Start date

January 1, 2015

End date

December 31, 2015

Comment

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 Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2,374,604.83

Emissions calculation methodology

In calculation included are: Ingredients and Pack materials (including secondary packaging) purchased for all our operations. We multiply the quantity of purchased material by the respective ingredients/packaging GHG emissions factor. We use Ecoinvent Database, also for some of the factors we use IFEU LCA assigned by The Coca- Cola Company. For Tetrapak material we use supplier database for calculating of the CO2 factor.In 2018 we started including also emissions from Juice concentrates. Baseline year 2010 and also 2015, 2016 and 2017 years have been recalculated.

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

50

Explanation

LCA is performed for most of the packaging materials. For Tetrapak material GHG factor we use supplier database

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Capital equipment includes many mainly metallic vessels, pipework and automated packaging solutions. Unitary GHG data from equipment manufacturers is not available for the time being. We evaluated it and our high level calculations showed that this category is below the threshold for reporting of Scope 3 emissions therefore we do not report it in 2018. 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

8,856.75

Emissions calculation methodology

The quantity of CO2 is reported is multiplied by GHG factor

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

100

Explanation

We monitor and report emissions from CO2 used for beverage carbonation and which is produced in the CHPs plants. The quantity of CO2 used is multiplied by GHG factor.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

The LCA for our ingredients and packaging materials includes the transportation of those ingredients and pack materials. So, in the GHG factors we used for ingredients and packaging materials it is already included (under Purchased goods and services). Therefore we do not report it separately , as this would be double-counting.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

The biggest part of the waste generated in our operations is coming from packaging materials and ingredients we use. So emissions are already included under Purchased goods and services: we have the quantity of materials purchased 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

5,961.74

Emissions calculation methodology

From 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

Explanation

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

Explanation

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 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

Explanation

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

192,740.16

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

Explanation

Includes: kilometers driven by 3rd party fleet, including kilometers driven for Haulage and Distribution. We calculate emissions: multiplying the 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).

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

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

73,542.63

Emissions calculation methodology

We multiply the quantity of CO2 used for the carbonation of our beverages by the GHG factor.

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

100

Explanation

CO2 (carbonation) in our carbonated soft drinks. In our SAP system we report the quantity of CO2 used for the carbonation of our beverages and we multiply by the GHG factor.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,395,100.9

Emissions calculation methodology

The info of electricity consumption by type of cooler (refrigerator) we receive from producer of the coolers. We know amount of coolers in each country. We multiply electricity consumption of cooler by the amount of coolers in the country. 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

Explanation

The info of electricity consumption by type of cooler (refrigerator) we receive from producer of the coolers. We know amount of coolers in each country. We multiply electricity consumption of cooler by the amount of coolers in the country. 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

Explanation

We don't operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Explanation

Coca-Cola Hellenic does not engage in project finance or other investment activities in specific GHG generating assets.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Explanation

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

Agriculture/Forestry

Scope 3 category

Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

997,119.01

Please explain

These are emissions from juices concentrates, sugar cane, sugar beet and corn syrup we use. From 2018 we started including in Scope 3 also emissions from Juice concentrates. Baseline year and 2015, 2016 and 2017 have been recalculated.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

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)

693,082.1681205

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Overall emissions in 2018 increased by 1.4% compared to 2017, our production volume increased by more than 3.5%. Total sugar quantity has dropped as overall but we see that sugar beet (which has higher emission factor) has increased by 16% while sugar cane (which has lower CO2 factor) has dripped by 44%. New verified factors were used in 2018. 2017 was recalculated using the same factors.

Other

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304,036.85

Change from last reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

As of 2018 we included fruit juice concentrates

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

43.4449049849

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

538,205.05

Metric denominator

liter of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

12,388,220,280.72

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

9.08

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. Decreased electricity consumption, other energy and fuel consumption and purchasing renewable energy helped in achieving the reduction.

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	268,717.16	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	2.49	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) 💬1
N2O	0.31	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) 💬2
HFCs	9,361.9	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

💬1Very small amount coming from stationary combustion of the fuel we used in our bottling plants and distribution centres.

💬2Very small amount coming from stationary combustion of the fuel we used in our bottling plants and distribution centres.

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	2,212.04
Austria	8,562.21
Belarus	5,694.67
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,427.39
Bulgaria	6,528.23
Croatia	3,974.19
Cyprus	2,349.76
Czechia	4,605.26
Estonia	266.22
Greece	10,529.52
Hungary	14,657.6
Italy	21,333.97

Latvia	669.05
Lithuania	658.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,295.51
Republic of Moldova	595.76
Montenegro	181.75
Nigeria	25,590.23
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,028.9
Poland	15,345.32
Ireland	1,760.06
Romania	12,731.71
Russian Federation	81,014.11
Serbia	7,039.19
Slovakia	901.31
Slovenia	441.79
Switzerland	4,113.91
Ukraine	29,211.4

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)	110,415.31
Owned and leased transport (fossil fuel)	92,764.32
Coolants in Cold Drink Equipment (CDE)	9,361.9
Losses of CO2 (used in manufacturing for product carbonation)	43,626.39
Remote properties energy	12,552.04

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)

92,764.32

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

The factors are coming from Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool, Version 2.6, published on the web site of GHG Protocol. Each of the fuel types we use in our own/leased transport is multiplied by the respective factor.

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 in market-based approach (MWh)
Armenia	732.03	732.03	4,518.7	0
Austria	4,324.16	0	28,636.83	28,636.83
Belarus	3,341.66	3,341.66	8,840.37	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,958.47	6,001.79	9,025.25	0
Bulgaria	10,711.14	6,867.45	22,693.1	5,607.55
Croatia	2,926.19	0	12,722.56	12,722.56
Cyprus	4,873.97	4,873.97	7,407.26	0

Czechia	19,525.45	4,716.46	51,801.77	27,941.48
Estonia	62.32	62.32	66.09	0
Greece	22,531.23	429.81	43,329.28	42,502.73
Hungary	13,107.67	568.83	48,013.45	45,929.81
Italy	24,750.76	15,382.88	96,651.82	96,651.82
Latvia	58.66	58.66	501.37	0
Lithuania	232.52	232.52	1,672.79	0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,859.28	2,859.28	4,679.67	0
Republic of Moldova	164.27	164.27	327.89	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	66,068.73	66,068.73	127,997.15	85,303.23
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14,470.13	12,846.51	33,287.48	32,909.08
Poland	43,394.41	35,228.11	84,727.6	54,337.57
Ireland	181.46	0	439.38	439.38
Romania	19,998.67	13,122.5	100,264.15	100,264.15
Russian Federation	58,520.45	58,520.45	166,713.79	0
Serbia	24,167.45	24,167.45	33,151.51	0
Slovakia	54.18	54.18	342.93	0
Slovenia	29.75	29.75	114.88	0
Switzerland	385.56	256.29	13,769.99	7,848.56
Ukraine	12,899.17	12,899.17	30,494.48	0

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Emissions from supplied electricity	300,156.25	213,933.5

Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling	44,781.72	44,781.72
Emissions from electricity consumption in Remote Properties (Head Offices, Distribution Centers, Warehouses and Sales Offices)	12,391.77	10,769.86

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	17,827.38	Decreased	3.17	In 2018 the Total Renewable electricity purchased for our plants was 932'670'045 MJ while in 2017 it was 669'374'839. Calculation: the difference in renewable consumption in each plant in MJ and in CO2 emissions 2018 vs. 2017. Saved emissions = 17827 tons CO2e, while Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2017= 562608, so 17827/562608 = 3.17% reduction. Note that 2017 results were recalculated to include in emissions also energy consumed by CHP plants owned by Hellenic. The reason for decrease is progress in implementation of our strategy and programs to use more renewable and clean electricity (we achieved 41% in 2018) and reduce overall energy consumption (efficient motors, gears, pumps), efficient processes (CIP cleaning efficiency improvements), installing eco friendly coolers (refrigerators), reducing losses of CO2 used for carbonation (insulations,

				leak prevention programs). Our strategy by 2025 is to increase up to 50% the ratio of renewable and clean energy used
Other emissions reduction activities	3,860.58	Decreased	0.7	In 2018 we reduced emissions of coolant in coolers (refrigerators). The driver of the positive change is execution of our strategy and program to use eco coolers (refrigerators) at customers outlets and operations. In 2018 we invested 120M Eur in the coolers. In operations we invest into new generation of coolers gradually , continue implementing leak prevention program in all plants. Method of calculation: 2017 emissions: 13222.48, 2018 emissions: 9361.90. Saved emissions 3860.58t. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2017= 562608. 3860/562608=0.7%
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestment
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions
Mergers	0	No change	0	No merger
Change in output	7,450.6	Increased	1.3	In 2018 , we continued to use Energy from CHPs, which use fuels that have lower emission factors (mainly natural gas). So even though emissions from CHP slightly increased in 2018, we decreased scope 1+2 emissions. Emissions from CHP in 2017: 37331.66, in 2018: 44781.72 - difference: 7450.6. Total scope 1+2 emissions in 2017= 562608. So 7450.6/ 562608= 1.3%
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in operating conditions
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No unidentified items
Other	0	No change	0	No other items identified

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 undertakes this energy-related activity
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 MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	482,617.94	482,617.94

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		228,097.19	562,485.5	790,582.69
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	43,367.97	43,367.97
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	66,838.3	66,838.3
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		0	17,014.68	17,014.68
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		596.94		596.94
Total energy consumption		228,694.13	1,172,324.38	1,401,018.52

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

403,553.56

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

23,945.46

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29,700.11

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1,762.3

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

37,324.35

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2,214.7

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biogas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

979.59

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

58.13

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify

Heavy Fuel Oil

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11,052.68

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

655.83

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

C8.2d

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

Biogas

Emission factor

0

Unit

kg CO2 per GJ

Emission factor source

GHG Protocol 2015, Stationery Combustion Tool version 4-1

Comment

Diesel

Emission factor

70.63

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emission factor source

Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool, Version 4-1

Comment

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Emission factor

56.84

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emission factor source

GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Natural Gas

Emission factor

50.54

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emission factor source

GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Other

Emission factor

73.77

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emission factor source

GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1

Comment

Heavy Fuel Oil. We use one more fuel type from "Other" category from GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1.

C8.2e

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	36,507.05	35,974.89	0	0
Heat	2,005.21	2,005.21	0	0
Steam	2,511.23	2,511.23	0	0
Cooling	8,212.88	8,212.88	0	0

C8.2f

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

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

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

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV
Wind
Hydropower

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Other, please specify

all countries where we operate (Europe, Africa, Asia)

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

228,097.19

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

We purchased renewable electricity in several of our sites and in all sites we purchased, we have the certificates/GOs. For this amount the CO2 factor used is 0 metric tonnes CO2e/MWh.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling from CHP

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Africa

all countries where we operate (Europe, Africa, Asia) and use CHP

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

5,884.34

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.04173

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Benin plant, Nigeria

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

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

33,233.5

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.13269

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Nogara plant, Italy.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

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

12,756.48

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.19806

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Oricola plant, Italy.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Africa

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

4,715.89

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.20594

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Aserije plant, Nigeria

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Africa

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

41,698.35

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.4656

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Ikeja plant, Nigeria.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

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

19,160

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.30065

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Knockmore Hill plant, Northern Ireland.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Africa

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

8,959.79

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.41861

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

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

23,544.09

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.16444

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Radzymin plant, Poland

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

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

44,720.16

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.0993

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Ploiesti plant, Romania.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

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

4,867.83

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.20363

Comment

We purchased electricity from CHP plants which are built in partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Timisoara plant, Romania

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Other, please specify

Owned CHP plant

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify

Co-generation CHP

Region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Africa

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

6,466.7

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0.24284

Comment

We use electricity from CHP plants which we own in our production sites' territories. Due to its efficiency and by-products, the carbon emissions factors coming from CHP plants are much lower and considered clean energy. In the calculation of the CO2 factor coming from CHP plants, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same. Here: the CHP carbon factor for Owerri plant, Nigeria

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.41

Metric numerator

5 043 662 935 MJ of energy used in plants

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

12 388 220 281 litres of beverage produced

% change from previous year

2.52

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

2,52% reduction in energy intensity achieved in 2018 in our manufacturing sites (plants) due to progress in all energy optimization and saving projects, including investments (optimization of processes such as CIP cleaning, line efficiency increase energy efficient compressors, pumps, motors, gears, insulations, leak prevention, Near Loss program, capabilities and knowledge building programs for operators running lines and machines, utilities).

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

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

Coca-Cola HBC 2018_IAR_15Mar2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement included in Annual Inegrated Report: pages 250-252

Relevant standard

A1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

Coca-Cola HBC 2018_IAR_15Mar2019.pdf

Page/ section reference

Independent Assurance Statement included in Annual Inegrated Report: pages 250-252

Relevant standard

A1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope

Scope 3- all relevant categories

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Attach the statement

Coca-Cola HBC 2018_IAR_15Mar2019.pdf

Page/section reference

Independent Assurance Statement included in Annual Inegrated Report: pages 250-252

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain

verification relates to			
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 250-252 in IAR 2018
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 250-252 in IAR 2018
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 250-252 in IAR 2018
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 250-252 in IAR 2018
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 250-252 in IAR 2018
C8. Energy	Other, please specify Verifying YOY progress against targets, verifying inventory	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 250-252 in IAR 2018

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

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

In 2015 we introduced an internal carbon price. Internal carbon price is part of so called "Accounting for Sustainability" programme and it is integrated in our country's business plans. We use it to: accelerate low carbon investments, evaluate low carbon opportunities, stress test investments. We use it for our behaviour changing approach program for employees and driving carbon efficiency initiatives in the company. We calculate each investment in energy/carbon reduction by using the internal carbon price and the decision making process is based on the payback with the internal carbon price. With the internal CO2 cost we capture: a.Actual Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per respective regulations and schemes, b. Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, plus c.Risk of reputation damage to brand and share

value.
We use our Carbon saving calculation tool

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

25

Variance of price(s) used

We have not changed it in 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 use it to: accelerate low carbon investments, -evaluate low carbon opportunities, stress test investments. We use it for our behaviour changing approach program for employees and driving carbon efficiency initiatives in the company. We calculate each investment in energy/carbon reduction by using the internal carbon price and the decision making process is based on the payback with the internal carbon price. With the internal CO2 cost we capture: a.Actual Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per respective regulations and schemes, b. Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, plus c.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- helps in justifying investment projects (with using internal carbon price the pay-back time is reduced), helps to raise awareness and drive behaviour changes of employees to continue focus on emissions reductions programs, it helps to evaluate opportunities of low carbon. In 2018 we invested almost 6M EUR in our plants into emissions reduction and efficiency projects.

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

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

90

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

97

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 ways that protect and preserve the environment. At a minimum, we expect our suppliers to meet applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations in their countries of operation and in all their facilities. 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 suppliers, packaging and raw materials suppliers and outsources logistics suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As result of our engagement with suppliers, there is positive impact on emissions. In 2018 emissions from raw materials (in absolute numbers) were almost the same as in 2017, despite the volume growth by more than 3.5%. 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 target to achieve an at least 95% sustainable supply of our agriculture commodities by 2020. 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 compliance audits, membership of SEDEX and EcoVadis CSR Platform. Measure of success: 90% of the main agricultural suppliers have committed to set a roadmap and to comply with our Sustainable Principles by 2020. We achieved it.

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.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Other, please specify

Joined initiatives for CO2 decrease

% of suppliers by number

15

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

61

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

58

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Implementing our strategy and set targets to drive reduction of emissions and source sustainably, we run programs to increase awareness of sustainability, engagement with strategic suppliers and the development of our people, development of common initiatives with suppliers, we use events, workshops and tools. We run sustainability day events which created an opportunity to share information about our Company's corporate social responsibility policy and sustainability commitments, share achievements and best practices, and begin working together on joint targets and initiatives. After launching sustainability events with our supplier in Zurich, Belgrade, Moscow we expanded the initiative to Poland and Greece. Consistent with our interest in developing our people and our suppliers, we developed workshops and training sessions for specific commodities for packaging, such as PET plastic and metals used for cans focusing on emissions and climate, water management and reduction initiatives and by such engagement influence change in the suppliers' climate impact reduction programs.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of initiatives is positive, the emissions from raw materials in 2018 remain flat despite production volume increase by more than 3.5%. We have aligned with TCCC system Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) for certification of more than 95% of key agricultural commodities by 2020 supported by third party verification. Our ingredient suppliers (sweeteners and juices) have committed road maps to achieve 100% of sustainable supply by 2020 or earlier as assessed by the SAI platform Farm Sustainable assessment or other globally recognized sustainability certifications. In 2018 we increased the percentage of sustainably sourced ingredients to 64% (compliant to SAGP). Measure of success: at lest 50% of the procurement spent of the strategic suppliers to be covered through our joint initiatives. We achieved it, covering more than 60% of procurement spend. We use Ecovadis CSR platform, a third-party assessment tool, to evaluate corporate social responsibility performance management systems for our suppliers. More than 120 critical suppliers have already been assessed using the platform, Scope 3 emissions include Packaging emissions, Raw material emission.

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

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

15

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

61

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

58

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 new events, workshops and tools. We run sustainability day events with strategic suppliers, to enable knowledge sharing and give opportunity to deliver information about our Company’s corporate social responsibility policy and sustainability commitments, share achievements and best practices, and begin working together on joint targets and initiatives. Consistent with our interest in developing our people and our suppliers, we developed workshops and training sessions for specific commodities for packaging, such as PET plastic and metals used for cans. We want to help suppliers to understand and embrace the low carbon mindset and promote necessity to set carbon

reduction strategies and drive emission reduction programs by suppliers and support them in initiatives to reduce emissions. The Ecovadis CSR platform, a third-party assessment tool, was used to evaluate corporate social responsibility performance management systems for our suppliers. More than 120 critical suppliers have already been assessed using the platform. Scope 3 emissions include Packaging emissions, Raw material emission.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have aligned with TCCC system Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) for certification of more than 95% of key agricultural commodities by 2020 supported by third party verification. By the end of 2018 64% of our suppliers were complaint to SAGP. All of our ingredient suppliers (sweeteners and fruit juice concentrates) have committed road maps to achieve 100% of sustainable supply by 2020 or earlier as assessed by the SAI platform Farm Sustainable assessment or other globally recognized sustainability certifications. We have launched our lightest beverage can, the 'B-can', which is an ultra-light can with 4.5% less material than the standard 33cl can. In 2015, we became the first Coca-Cola bottler to pilot the 'B-can' in Serbia and Hungary, while today it is fully commercialized in Ireland. The new 330ml can weighs only 9.45g compared to its 10g predecessor. In 2016, we went even further by introducing Sleek can which weight is 9.35gr in both Hungary and Serbia, while in Italy we were the first one in the Coca-Cola System globally to authorise the lightest 330ml sleek can at 9.3gr, which was later introduced in Russia as well. At the same time, we have introduced light weighed 202 CDDL/ISE ends in all countries with the only ones pending being Nigeria, FYROM and Ukraine. In addition to the ongoing focus on light-weighting projects for packaging, we increased the use of recycled PET and plant-based PET in our packaging - in 2018 9%. . We are currently working on two joint value creation projects with our PET resin suppliers to develop the technology required to achieve this. We also partner with 2 universities to identify promising bio-based packaging materials suppliers' . Measure of success: at lest 50% of the procurement spent of the strategic suppliers to be covered through our joint initiatives and increasing recycled packaging use vs previous year. We achieved it - more than 60% of procurement spend is covered, and we increased recycled PET packaging use by almost 1600tonnes vs 2017

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.

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

33

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

15

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

We want to build and increase awareness of customers and share information and examples of emission reduction programs we run, to drive emissions reductions at the customers too. 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.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The engagement we have with our customers brings positive impact, measured with independent customer satisfaction survey: In 2018 we achieved 81.3% of satisfaction rate of key account customers (2.5% more than previous year). In 2018 our customers saved 1001.5 million kWh electricity (saved 6% vs previous year), thus reduced emission by 401,263 tonnes of CO2. Our measure of success is the improvement vs previous year. This proves our focus on customers and engagement in education and information sharing via our sales teams brings effect. We train our sales force to raise awareness among our customers on the use of our coolers (refrigerators) in order to save energy and carbon. Customers are prioritised based on their volume and contribution to NSR.

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

33

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

15

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.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The engagement we have with our customers brings positive impact, measured with independent customer satisfaction survey: In 2018 we achieved 81.3% of safisfaction rate of key account customers (2.5% more than previous year). We support this collaboration and innovation approach by delivering energy efficient coolers to the customers, helping to save energy and thus reduce emissions. In 2018 our customers saved 1001.5 million kWh electricity (saved 6% vs previous year), thus reduced emission by 401,263 tonnes of CO2. Our measure of success is improvement vs previous year.

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

Water management

Description of management practice

As per our statregy 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 $100million 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 indirect suppliers where appropriate (Group Critical Suppliers). 138 suppliers were initially identified with high water risk and we are working directly with them to develop releasing a more comprehensive toolset from the platform. 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 at least 95% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2020 and we have in place a clear roadmap to reach it. In 2018, we achieved compliance rate of 64% and we are aiming to achieve 90% in 2019.

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. 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 complaince to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. We target 90% of suppliers to be compliant to SAGP by 2020. In 2018 64% of our suppliers achieved complaince to SAGP.

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 ERP (Extended Producer Responsibility)	Support with minor exceptions	We support the introduction of the Circular Economy Package, in alignment with business via EUROPEN, European Packaging	We support Extended Producer Responsibility because we believe it is the most sustainable solution for packaging waste management and we welcome the 'full net cost

		Association. We work to achieve consensus among relevant stakeholders on relevant policy positions.	principle' because it reflects our call to create a transparent and fair financial base for packaging collection and recycling. We strongly believe that industry's financial contribution through EPR should be limited to achieving the legally set recycling targets for packaging waste (not to cover entire cost of waste management). We also believe robust EU guidance is needed to create a level playing field amongst EPR schemes and to ensure fair competition. We support enhanced recycling targets because it will result in diversion of recyclable materials from landfill and we believe a proper impact assessment is needed prior to adoption of the new calculation method. In addition, depending on the underlying conditions in each of our markets in our very diverse footprint, we are taking steps to tailor our approach in stakeholder engagement. Specifically, we may seek to enhance our partnerships with local recovery organisations and/or retailers, through exploring the performance potential of the current system, initiate programmes to improve collection beyond legal targets and in some cases focus on incentivised collection.

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.

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?

All activities and positions are aligned with the Group Sustainability Council which is at Operating Committee level and they meet quarterly. Group Sustainability Council reports and makes updates every quarter to 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. 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.
This is available online at www.coca-colahellenic.com/investorrelations/corporategovernance/.

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

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Coca-Cola HBC 2018_IAR_15Mar2019.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 17 -23, 25-26; 34-40, 54-62, 63-77, 78, 88, 96-121, 250-252

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2018 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 projecs related to environment, climate, emissions reduction.

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Coca-Cola-HBC-2018-GRI-Content-Index.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 14-20, 31-33

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 20181 GRI Content Index is publicly available. It includes detailed information about realiztion 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)

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Coca-Cola-HBC-2018-UNGC-COP.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2018 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 emmisions, reducing waste, improving water security, increasing packaging recycling. In addition, it complements our 2018 Integrated Annual Report, which combined with the 2018 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

Decrease use of water in agriculture brings in addition to climate also positive economic impact.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Suppliers that follow our guidelines and use the knowledge and programs that we share with them we able to reduce and efficiently use of water. Especially for agriculture of beet which is water intensive, this is significant economic benefit, they also are improving the yield.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil
Yield

Description of impacts

Decrease use and efficient use of fertilizers in agriculture brings in addition to climate also positive economic impact.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Suppliers that follow our guidelines and use the knowledge and programs that we share with them we able to reduce and efficiently use of fertilizers and implement all scope of sustainable agriculture principes, benefit from it. Especially efficient use of fertilizers brings significant economic benefit, they also are improving the yield , brings positive impact to soil.

C14. 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.

C14.1

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

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

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	6,657,122,233.78

SC0.2

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

Yes

SC0.2a

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

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	CH	0198251305

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.217

Uncertainty (±%)

3

Major sources of emissions

Fuel which we use in our bottling plants to produce our beverages; fuel used from our own and leased transport (cars, trucks, forklift trucks).

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

(10000L beverages-no info from requestor)

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

We have all sources of GHG emissions in Scope 1 and they are reported in our CDP Investor request this year. We have also the intensity figure for our beverages: 21,7 grams of CO2 eq per litre beverage. Because the quantity of beverages used/consumed by the customer who requested this information is not available, the assumption is for 10'000 litres of our beverages.

Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.218

Uncertainty (±%)
3

Major sources of emissions
Electricity/heat/cooling which are purchased and used in our bottling plants, Distribution Centres, Warehouses and offices.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify
(10000 L beverages (no info from requestor)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have all sources of GHG emissions in Scope 2 and they are reported in our CDP investor request this year. We have also the intensity figure for our beverages: 21.8 grams of CO2 eq per litre beverage by using market-based method. Because the quantity of beverages used/consumed by the customer who requested this information is not available, the assumption is for 10'000 litres of our beverages.

Requesting member
Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2.904

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
CO2 coming from ingredients (sugar, sweeteners, carbonation in the beverages); from packaging materials used (primary, secondary, tertiary); from fuel used in the

outsourced logistics/fleet; from electricity used from our cold drink equipment which we provide to our customers.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

(10000 L beverages (no info from requestor)

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

All relevant Scope 3 categories are reported in our CDP investor report. We also have intensity figure for our beverages: 327grams of CO2 eq per litre of beverage. Because the quantity of beverages used/consumed by the customer who requested this information is not available, the assumption is for 10'000 litres of our beverages.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

In our Integrated Annual Report 2018, In GRI Content Index and UNGC COP Report. All reports are published on our official Coca- Cola Hellenic web-site

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify No data from Requestor about consumption	The requestor doesn't provide any information about the amount of our beverages consumed/purchased, so for us is not possible to allocate exactly the emissions for the amount consumed/purchased by the requestor. We have available data for carbon emissions per litre of produced beverage (intensity figure per each scope), for each customer, after that we multiply this figures by the quantity of beverages purchased or consumed. That's why, in case we have consumption data from the requestor (customer), we will be able to provide the figures of CO2 emissions for the amount consumed/purchased.

SC1.4

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

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

By working for more comprehensive LCA and Products Environmental Footprint with internal resources and by using external experts.

SC2.1

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

Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Group type of project

Change to provision of goods and services

Type of project

Other, please specify

energy efficient equipment, programs to reduce emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

3-5 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

3

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

By using our efficient cooler, the customer will save electricity, which is Scope 2 for the customer, Scope 3 for us. Saving will be 2kWh electricity per cooler, which annually would be 17'520 kWh or 4.4 tonnes of CO2 per cooler annually (assuming the grid factor is 250g/KWh). In addition, these new coolers' models are HFC-free (they use either HC or CO2 as a refrigerant gas).

SC2.2

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

No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2019-2020 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

Yes

SC3.1a

(SC3.1a) Identify which member(s), if any, have motivated you to take part in Action Exchange this year.

SC3.1b

(SC3.1b) Select the types of emissions reduction activities that your company would like support in analyzing or in implementing in the next reporting year.

Energy efficiency: Processes
Low-carbon energy purchase
Low-carbon energy installation
Process emissions reductions
Transportation: fleet
Transportation: use
Product design
Behavioral change
Waste recovery
Green project finance

SC3.1c

(SC3.1c) As part of Action Exchange, would you like facility level analysis?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2018-2019 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors Customers	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms