

Coca-Cola HBC AG - Climate Change 2018

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.

Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Field Hidden>

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

Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Republic of Moldova

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?

Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	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: sugar, sweeteners, juice concentrates. We don't have our own farms/land and we don't use anything directly from the farms.

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

(C-AC0.6d/C-FB0.6d/C-PF0.6d) Why are emissions from processing/manufacturing activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the scope of my organization

Please explain

We don't process/manufacture raw agricultural ingredients. We use the processed already ingredients from our suppliers (We buy from our suppliers the ingredients needed for our production: sugar, sweeteners, juice concentrates which are already processed) . We don't have our own farms/land and we don't process anything directly from the farms.

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 of fructose syrup from our suppliers and use this sugar in our beverages as an ingredient. We don't process /manufacture neither sugar cane nor sugar beet.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Oranges)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source orange concentrate from our suppliers and use this concentrate in our beverages as an ingredient. We don't process/manufacture any raw oranges.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Apples)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source apple concentrate from our suppliers and use this concentrate in our beverages as an ingredient. We don't process/manufacture any raw apples.

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) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Board/Executive board	The Board's Social Responsibility Committee is responsible for the development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Group's social and environmental goals. The formal role of the Social Responsibility Committee is set out in the charter for the committees of the Board of Directors in Annex C of the Company's Organizational Regulations. This is available online at pages 81, 102, 103 in our Integrated Annual Report 2017: https://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2017/assets/pdf/COC122_CCH_IAR_2017_Final_Web_Ready_PDF_180315.pdf Board's Audit and Risk Committee is overseeing all business risks, including Environmental risks.

C1.1b

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

Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<p>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. Key elements of the Social Responsibility Committee’s role include Establishing the principles governing the Group’s policies on social responsibility and the environment to guide management’s decisions and actions; overseeing the development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the achievement of the Group’s social responsibility and environmental goals. The Social Responsibility Committee reviews and provides guidance and insights to advance the Group’s sustainability strategies including environmental and social aspects in the following areas: Discussions during the year focused on specific 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 Discussions on ways to expand the scope and breadth of the Group’s sustainability commitments, particularly in the area of carbon and water intensity reduction, packaging, recycling and waste management, incorporating these in our business planning and investment decision making processes. Board's Audit and Risk Committee is overseeing all business risks, including Environmental risks.</p>

C1.2

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

<p>Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Technical Officer)</p> <p><i>The role is covering all activities in the Supply Chain: Procurement, Planning, Manufacturing, Engineering, Quality, Environment, Safety, Warehousing, Logistics and Distribution.</i></p>	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

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.

Chief Technical Officer (CTO) is reporting to the CEO and is responsible for the whole value chain: from Procurement, Planning, Delivery, Manufacturing, Quality, Safety, Environment, to Warehousing, Storage, Transportation and Distribution of our products to the customers. There is a regular quarterly update on all Environmental issues, including the risks and opportunities with climate change and Climate related Sustainability commitments. The reports are presented to the CEO and Board. In addition, CTO is part of the Sustainability Steering Committee - a Committee which assesses all Sustainability Trends & Risk, give proposals and projections, track performance.

The Group's 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) initiative as well as the development of the TCFD reporting framework. A4S concept: is the quantitative measurement of our direct environmental impact (water and carbon) by applying a "true cost" of water, water stress multiplier per plant (per river basin) and internal carbon price, it is used in our investment decision-making process. In November 2017 our CFO signed off the letter to support to TCFD with the commitment to implement the TCFD requirements.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO), is the senior leader responsible for the operational implementation and oversight of the risk management programs across the group. 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 Coca-Cola HBC's principles risks and the CRO and his team are responsible for assessing the likelihood of occurrence and the potential consequences to our business.

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. 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/water reduction.

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.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Other, please specify (Integration of Climate in IAR)

Comment

In the monetary incentives of the CFO there is: a full Integration of the Climate related information in the Group's Integrated Annual Report, which constitutes its main annual financial filing; sign off and support the implementation of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure).

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 our publicly available commitment: to source more than 95% of the key agricultural ingredients in accordance to our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGP). In addition, a prerequisite to become listed as a Coca-Cola HBC supplier is to commit to the Coca-Cola HBC Supplier Guiding Principles. 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. All people working 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). 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.

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.
Medium-term	2	5	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk.
Long-term	5	10	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk.

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.

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 18 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 lightweighting 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?

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, at asset level and at Group level, this risk is always considered as part of our Risk assessment 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 asset level and at Group level, this risk is always considered as part of our Risk assessment and it is included in the Risk registers. Example: high packaging fee for plastic packaging in some of developed countries or potential ban of single used plastic materials in UK.
Technology	Not evaluated	As we have committed to adhere to TCFD requirements (in November 2017 our CFO signed off the letter of support), we will work on assessing all possible risk types in the whole value chain.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk, including any potential litigation, is considered at country and Group level. Example: in Risk registers of some of our countries is included the risk of misleading interpretation of the Circular Economy Directive which could impact the business.
Market	Relevant, always included	Risk of commodities vulnerability is part of assets and country risks registers. In risk registers of Greece and Russia is considered the potential high cost of some of the agricultural ingredients. Also, shift in customers demand is part of Commercial strategy.

Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks and opportunities are included at country and at Group (company) level and are part of all countries risk registers. 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.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Included in the risk register per asset, country and Group level: Extreme weathers & 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 Example: in Cypriot plants risk register is included the water scarcity which could be in certain months as a result of climate change/temperatures.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Included in the risk register per asset, country and Group 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.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Upstream risks is included in Procurement risk assessment: each year we issue Supplier assessment and energy, climate and water are among the risks there.
Downstream	Not evaluated	As we have committed to adhere to TCFD requirements (in November 2017 our CFO signed off the letter of support), we will work on assessing all possible risk types in the whole value chain.

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 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 Top 18 energy savers in each plant, built CHP (Combined Heat and Power) plants, optimized Route to market to save fuel. As a result, we reduced energy intensity in the last 2 years by 6% and absolute fuel consumption by 2%, regardless of the production increase by 10%. Business case Physical risk: Our plant in Nicosia in Cyprus, could potentially would be in water stress area due to drought, which would cause production stoppage during the high season (some summer months). To mitigate we have a comprehensive Water Stewardship program, including Source Vulnerability assessment every 3 years, Source Water Protection Plan which is updated quarterly, specific water reduction targets and water savers implemented. Water intensity was decrease by 2% just for 1 year and the plant was certified in Gold European Water Stewardship certification, proving sustainable end-to-end water management process.

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: Other

Type of financial impact driver

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

Company- specific description

Increase in energy prices, transport tariffs and eventual CO2 tax would lead to higher operating cost.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

5500000

Explanation of financial impact

Potential carbon tax of €10/tonne of direct CO₂ could have a negative impact of €5.5m. In case of higher CO₂ price per tonne of CO₂, the impact on business will be even higher. Potential increase in energy cost would impact the annual opex by 5-10%, in a time horizon of 5 and 5+ years.

Management method

Since 2015 we use an internal carbon price for our decision-making purposes related to investment projects in energy efficiency, carbon reduction and renewables. We set a commitment to reduce the carbon ratio from direct operations by 50% by 2020 vs. 2010: this target was approved by WRI as science-based target. We are one of the first 12 companies in the world with science-based carbon reduction targets. In the business plans of each country we included carbon&energy reduction initiatives. In 2017 we invested €4.1 million in energy-saving projects in our plants resulted in savings of €1.6 million during 2017 and together with the procurement of renewable electricity led to 9.1% reduction of direct carbon emissions vs. 2016. We included CO₂ reduction initiatives in the 2018 Business Plan, worth €9.5m that will further reduce CO₂ by 23K tons vs. 2017. In Nigeria, in a few of our manufacturing plants, we invested €1.4 million in waste heat recovery boilers which are saving more than 400 tonnes of carbon emissions each year. The waste heat coming from our generators is converted to steam and used again in the plant. This steam can also be used to create chilled water with vapour absorption chillers. After a €35'000 investment, the Istra plant in Russia now burns biogas taken from its waste water tr

eatment process, rather than natural gas. Through this, we expect savings of 181,000 Nm3 of natural gas each year, and 540 tonnes of CO2.

Cost of management

4100000

Comment

2017 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

Please select

Type of financial impact driver

Please select

Company- specific description

Chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather could lead to low crop in certain geographies and thus lead to problems with the crop availability and respectively increased cost of raw materials: we use sugar from sugar beet and sugar cane for our beverages, also juice beverages are produced from fruit concentrate. All these agricultural ingredients are sources in different countries and could be affected by extreme weathers.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

5000000

Explanation of financial impact

The impact on COGS could be 5 mio Eur if some of the raw materials prices (agricultural raw materials) is increased, time-horizon is 5 years.

Management method

Engagement with suppliers to promote best practices and awareness of supplier diversification. We work with all our ingredients' suppliers on the adherence to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles which include clear requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems helping to mitigate water risks. We set commitment to certify >95% of our key ingredients suppliers towards our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles, which include water, energy, carbon management, crop and soil management, post harvest practices etc. 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.

We also recognize supplier certifications as per international standards including ISO 9001, 14001, 50001, FSSC 2200 and OHSAS 18001. For agricultural commodities, we recognize the Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade, Bonsucro, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform), GlobalG.A.P. & GRASP certifications.

Cost of management

1000000

Comment

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. 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 driver

Reputation: Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description

Lack of leadership in combating climate change could harm our reputation and that's why the customers demand on our products would be decreased. If our coolers which we provide to our customers are not energy efficient, Customer behavior could be changed and they could switch to competitors. It could happen in a time-horizon of 5+ years and will affect our revenue.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

16500000

Explanation of financial impact

The number represents the eventual energy cost that our customers save when they use our energy efficient coolers, calculated based on 735.2 million kWh of electricity saved in 2017. This amount would be translated as reduced revenue as the customer will shift their expenses (which mean lower demand to our products).

Management method

We provide to our customer energy efficient coolers, so called I-coolers and for the old models we install Energy Management Devices. It is part of our Commercial strategy and part of our Sustainability commitments in the value chain.

Cost of management

84700000

Comment

We invested €84.7 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment in 2017, which helped our customers save 735 .2 million kWh of electricity - a 26% increase vs. 2016; the respective carbon emissions saving was 330,605 tonnes of CO2 eq. 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 driver

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 is 5%-10% of OPEX per year. Time horizon: 5 years.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

6000000

Explanation of financial impact

It is 2017 annual saving from all of our energy (carbon) and water saving projects and optimization projects. it is calculated with the respective energy cost in each country.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Carbon and water reduction commitments which are publicly available, science-based carbon reduction targets. In addition, we have internal energy reduction targets per plant. Carbon and water reduction initiatives are fully embedded in each country's business plan. We have a Carbon and Water Champion in each country and at Group level which are working for all energy, water and carbon saving initiatives and plans. Monitoring of the progress is monthly.

Cost to realize opportunity

8000000

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 driver

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

Company- specific description

With the energy efficient coolers which we provide to our customers (for storage and cooling of our beverages), we help them to save electricity cost. We invested €84.7 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment in 2017, which helped our customers save 735.2 million kWh of electricity - a 26% increase vs. 2016; the respective carbon emissions saving was 330,605 tonnes of CO₂ eq. 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.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

16500000

Explanation of financial impact

The cost of energy saving from all of energy-efficient coolers we provide (using an average electricity price of 0.0224 EUR/kWh).

Strategy to realize opportunity

We invested €84.7 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment in 2017, which helped our customers save 735 .2 million kWh of electricity - a 26% increase vs. 2016; the respective carbon emissions saving was 330,605 tonnes of CO2 eq.

Cost to realize opportunity

84700000

Comment

This is the total Capex in all new coolers at market place in 2017.

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 driver

Other, please specify (Sustainable Water Source)

Company- specific description

Ensuring sustainable water source management (end to end) will improve our resilience to all water related risks which would come from climate change, extreme weathers and droughts.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

1700000

Explanation of financial impact

Eventual avoidance of plant stoppages during high season (in summer months) in the plants which are considered in water stress areas (17 plants * 100'000).

Strategy to realize opportunity

We have committed to certify all of our manufacturing sites in Water Stewardship (European Water Stewardship or Alliance for Water Stewardship) by 2020. This would allow us to be much more resilient in all of the sites and to assure our social license to operate. In addition, we have obligatory programmes for Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plan, monitored quarterly.

Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

Comment

Cost of assuring water stewardship programmes in the last 3 years (cumulative in all of the manufacturing sites).

C2.5

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

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 of 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 some crops in some territories. It could impact the COGS as the raw materials cost will be increased. There is low to medium probability, impact could be for 10% of our supply and will include increased cost of raw materials by 5-10%. Example: one of our suppliers in Europe, in 2017 was with 30% lower than 2016 crop which impacted the cost significantly - as a mitigation we use a few suppliers for the same raw material. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.

Adaptation and mitigation activities	Not impacted	Mitigation activities are not yet impacted significantly 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.
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 not be significant.
Operations	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	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 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 neighbor operations and strict Water Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plans.
Other, please specify	Please select	

C2.6

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

Revenues	Not yet impacted	Currently we don't see a significant 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 next 5 and 5+ 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. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted for some suppliers, facilities, or product lines	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.
Acquisitions and divestments	Not impacted	Prior to any acquisition, we perform Environmental Due Diligence which includes Hydrogeological, Environmental assessment. Due diligence procedure is mandatory for our company.
Access to capital	Not impacted	We are financing our business with operating cash flow and long-term bonds we raise for the whole Group. So far we have seen no impact to access capital markets this way.
Assets	Not yet impacted	Currently not significant impact. In the future could be increased for some of the sites with an increased protection and insurance cost, up to 300'000 Eur per site. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.

Liabilities	Not evaluated	
Other	Please select	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Yes

C3.1a

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

Yes, qualitative

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.

i) How the business strategy has been influenced: We have integrated sustainability into the way we run our business. We identified material issues to our business with our stakeholders and developed ambitious strategies, demanding targets, rigorous governance and integrated reporting. We have also implemented internationally recognized management systems 99.6% of our production volume now comes from plants certified in environmental management (ISO 14001). 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. Prior to the UN Climate Change Conference meeting in Paris in late 2015 we joined We Mean Business and we committed to 4 of the initiatives: adopt a science-based emissions reduction target; put a price on carbon; engage responsibly to advance climate policy; and report climate change information in corporate reporting as a fiduciary duty. We have publicly issued our Sustainability commitments and in the area of Environment these are: 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. We are among the first 12 companies world-wide with approved by the WRI science-based targets. We have developed and communicated several policies linked to climate: Climate Change Policy, Environmental Policy, Packaging waste & recycling Policy, Water Stewardship Policy, Sustainable Agricu

ltural Guiding principles. ii) Aspects of climate change which have influenced the strategy: •Regulation: increased energy prices and the introduction of CO2 taxes for Scope 1+2 emissions would increase our operational cost. •Physical aspect: a) impacts on the supply chain and cost of key raw materials: Poor weather conditions creates significant volatility in our sweeteners' costs by affecting yields of beet and/or cane crops. b) Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce. iii) Climate change has influenced short-term, mid- and long-term strategy in the aspects of risk management, cost leadership, community trust: • Setting new sustainability targets • Since 2015 all our newly purchased cold drink equipment is HFC-free • Top 18 Energy savers, mandatory for each of our plants • Installing of CHP plants: Totally we have 12 CHP • On-site investments and purchasing of renewable energy: in 2017 34.1% of energy was from Renewable&Clean sources. iv) Long-term business strategy influenced by climate change: • Approved science-based carbon reduction targets for direct operations and the value chain • Using of internal carbon price for decision-making purposes, it is integrated in the financial process • Climate change information is part of our Integrated Annual reports and it is verified by an independent organization for compliance with AA1000AS Assurance Standard, GRI G4 Comprehensive standards, an advanced level for COP • Carbon, energy management and packaging optimization programmes and targets • Partnering with NGOs and INGOs on common issues such as nature conservation • Partnering with local communities to minimise environmental impact • Focus on sustainable procurement v. Strategic advantage over your competitors: • Continuously improved environmental performance increases the reputation and it is recognized by the stakeholders, employees and consumers • Approved science-based carbon reduction targets in both direct operations and the value chain would attract more consumers and are part of our license to operate • Sustainably sourced agricultural raw materials ensure supply and reduce price volatility • Providing HFC-free and energy efficient coolers to our customers make us preferred supplier • Innovation in packaging, such as bio PET bottle gives us an advantage to customers and consumers vi. Most substantial business decisions during the reporting year: In November 2017, our CFO signed off the letter of support to TCFD and we have committed to implement the TCFD requirements in our next Integrated Annual Report; we are well on-track in reaching our 2020 Sustainability commitments (for Renewable energy, packaging decrease, pack recovery, carbon&water reduction) and Accounting for Sustainability concept was cascading to all operations and used in Financial planning.

C3.1d

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

2DS	<p>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 customer preferences, projections for water scarcity areas due to climate change. Physical risk: direct operations 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. Base on scenario, we mitigate the potential impact through our water stewardship programmes (certifications in European Water Stewardship and Alliance for Water Stewardship) and enhanced Source Vulnerability Assessment, we also developed a detailed contingency planning for all main SKUs. Indirect operations or supply chain: extreme weather/water scarcity could lead to higher cost of agricultural ingredients or supply disruption, with low to medium impact, in a time horizon of mid to long-term; we mitigate it by requesting all suppliers to adhere to our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles and working with them in JVC initiatives. Transition risk: we are not part of the carbon intense industries; transition risk is low to medium, in a mid-term horizon. Mitigation: science-based CO2 targets; internal CO2 price used for investment decisions; long-term plan for energy efficient coolers provided to our customers.</p>

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 Agri

cultural 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 Top 18 obligatory energy savers (set points reduction, ceramic reflectors for blowing, HP/LP compressors upgrade, filling of beverages at ambient temperature), Top 10 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 trucks 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; >€70 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

% reduction from baseline year

50

Metric

Other, please specify (Gram CO2 per Litre of produced beverage)

Base year

2010

Start year

2010

Normalized baseline 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

% achieved (emissions)

83

Target status

Underway

Please explain

We are well on track to achieve 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

20

% 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

% reduction from baseline year

25

Metric

Other, please specify (Gram CO2 per Litre of produced beverage)

Base year

2010

Start year

2010

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

441.4

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

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

% achieved (emissions)

93

Target status

Underway

Please explain

We are well on track to achieve 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

1

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

10

C4.2

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

Target

Renewable energy consumption

KPI – Metric numerator

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

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

N/A

Base year

2014

Start year

2014

Target year

2020

KPI in baseline year

15

KPI in target year

40

% achieved in reporting year

85

Target Status

Underway

Please explain

Quite on track of achieving the 2020 renewable and clean energy target.

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?

Please select

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

0.5

% achieved in reporting year

100

Target Status

Underway

Please explain

We reached the target already in 2017 (and the target was by 2020), so a new target will be set.

Part of emissions target

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Please select

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	90	250000
Implementation commenced*	12	3263
Implemented*	107	387154
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Processes

Description of activity

Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9533

Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1561084

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

4064045

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

We have obligatory energy savers for all production sites and in addition we started implementing customized savings for each site, among them: 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.

Activity type

Low-carbon energy purchase

Description of activity

Other, please specify (Purchasing via GOs and CHP energy)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18092

Scope

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

At Corporate and Local level, we are looking at the 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.

Activity type

Other, please specify (Packaging Lightweighting & optimization)

Description of activity

<Field Hidden>

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

28924

Scope

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1155000

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

14942589

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Packaging optimization initiatives: light weighting projects in 11 countries, using bio-PET material, increased recycling content in PET material.

Activity type

Other, please specify (Energy-efficient coolers)

Description of activity

<Field Hidden>

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

330605

Scope

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

16469155

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

84700000

Payback period

4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Since 2015, all our new coolers purchased are HFC-free. To our customers we provide energy efficient coolers which save electricity. We have a programme for retrofitting of the old cooler models, so to save electricity at customer site.

C4.3c

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

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): as of end of 2017 we have 26 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)

Plantbottle™ and rPET materials have lower CO2 factors (based on LCA studies performed for The Coca-Cola Company by ifeu). Tetrabricks packaging is with lower CO2 factor, coming from our supplier database. EWS Gold means that we assure end to end sustainable water stewardship, with no any negative impact on HVAC, biodiversity, land, forests etc.

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

61.5

Comment

39716 tonnes of avoided CO2 eq in 2017.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

Avoided emissions at third-parties: As part of our climate change strategy, we offer to our customers energy efficient coolers and HF C-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

19.6

Comment

Avoided emissions: 330 605 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)

559312

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)

370333

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)

370333

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?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

263238

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

Row 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

<Field Hidden>

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

<Field Hidden>

Row 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

<Field Hidden>

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

<Field Hidden>

Row 4

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

<Field Hidden>

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

<Field Hidden>

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

361800

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

283349

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

Row 2

Scope 2, location-based

<Field Hidden>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Field Hidden>

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

<Field Hidden>

Row 3

Scope 2, location-based

<Field Hidden>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Field Hidden>

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

<Field Hidden>

Row 4

Scope 2, location-based

<Field Hidden>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Field Hidden>

End-year of reporting period

<Field Hidden>

Comment

<Field Hidden>

C6.4

(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

1686489

Emissions calculation methodology

Ingredients and Pack materials (including secondary packaging) purchased for all our operations. We use our special software and SAP to report the quantity of materials purchased and we multiply the quantity of each 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 TCCC. For Tetrapak material we use supplier database for calculating of the CO2 factor.

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Capital equipment includes many metallic vessels, pipework, conveyor belts and automated packaging solutions. Unitary GHG data from equipment manufacturers is not available for the time being. Our high level calculations showed that this category is below the threshold for reporting of Scope 3 emissions.

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

Explanation

Capital equipment includes many metallic vessels, pipework, conveyor belts and automated packaging solutions. Unitary GHG data from equipment manufacturers is not available for the time being. Our high level calculations showed that this category is below the threshold for reporting of Scope 3 emissions.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

12841

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from CO2 used for beverage carbonation and which is produced in the CHPs plants. The quantity of CO2 is reported in our system and after that is multiplied by GHG factor.

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

100

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

The LCA made 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).

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

Explanation

The LCA made 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).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

The biggest part of the waste generated in our operations is coming from packaging materials and ingredients we use. They 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).

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

Explanation

The biggest part of the waste generated in our operations is coming from packaging materials and ingredients we use. They 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).

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1748

Emissions calculation methodology

From corporate flights: 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).

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

100

Explanation

From corporate flights: 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

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

The total emissions from employee commuting is considered 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.

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

Explanation

The total emissions from employee commuting is considered 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

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from upstream assets are considered not relevant, as they are already included in Scope 1.

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

Explanation

Emissions from upstream assets are considered not relevant, as they are already included in Scope 1.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

171430

Emissions calculation methodology

3rd party fleet, including kilometers driven for Haulage and Distribution. In our internal quarterly reports we estimate the kilometers driven by the 3rd party fleet and we multiply 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

50

Explanation

3rd party fleet, including kilometers driven for Haulage and Distribution. In our internal quarterly reports we estimate the kilometers driven by the 3rd party fleet and we multiply 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

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

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

68156

Emissions calculation methodology

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.

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Already included in the CO2 factor of pack materials.

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

Explanation

Already included in the CO2 factor of pack materials.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1569224

Emissions calculation methodology

Electricity used by our cold drink equipment (use of leased coolers) which we provide to our customers. We use SAP as database for all cold drink equipment. For each country, for each type of cooler, we get the figure on electricity consumption by the coolers suppliers. Then the electricity per cooler type is multiplied by the number of the coolers and 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

Electricity used by our cold drink equipment (use of leased coolers) which we provide to our customers. We use SAP as database for all cold drink equipment. For each country, for each type of cooler, we get the figure on electricity consumption by the coolers suppliers. Then the electricity per cooler type is multiplied by the number of the coolers and 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

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

We don't operate any franchises.

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

Explanation

We don't operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

Explanation

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

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

Yes

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

(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)

417867

Please explain

These are emissions from sugar cane, sugar beet and corn syrup we use. We report the quantity used and multiply by the emissions factor, which is based on LCA.

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 L CA.

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)

417867

Denominator: unit of production

<Field Hidden>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

4% lower in absolute value due to lower quantity we have used in 2017 vs. 2016. Emissions factor for 2016 and 2017 are the same.

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

0.00008393

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

625038

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

7447490079

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

13

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, other energy and fuel consumption and purchasing renewable helped in achieving 13% overall reduction. In addition, emerging markets' contribution to total Net Sales Revenue (NSR) is presented on a currency neutral basis, in order to exclude the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

Intensity figure

45.7

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

546587

Metric denominator

liter of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

11960829

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

9

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, other energy and fuel consumption and purchasing renewable helped in achieving the reduction. Total Scope1+2 gross emissions in 2017= 546'587 tonnes; while in 2016 they were 587'431 tonnes of CO2 (both Market-based).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

CO2	250013	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	2.3	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) <i>Very small amount coming from stationary combustion of the fuel we used in our bottling plants and distribution centres.</i>
N2O	0.3	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) <i>Very small amount coming from stationary combustion of the fuel we used in our bottling plants and distribution centres.</i>
HFCs	13222	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Armenia	2324
Austria	8585
Belarus	5582
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1926
Bulgaria	6580
Croatia	4685
Cyprus	2386

Czechia	5010
Estonia	291
Greece	10088
Hungary	15339
Italy	19743
Latvia	674
Lithuania	639
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1266

Republic of Moldova	598
Montenegro	205
Nigeria	35294
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4334
Poland	15510
Ireland	1819
Romania	12644
Russian Federation	82288

Serbia	7388
Slovakia	819
Slovenia	540
Switzerland	4276
Ukraine	12405

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.

Bottling plants (fossil fuel)	95837
Owned and leased transport (fossil fuel)	101518
Coolants in Cold Drink Equipment (CDE)	13222
Losses of CO2 (used in manufacturing for product carbonation)	42313
Remote properties energy	10348

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 category

<Field Hidden>

Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

101518

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.

Armenia	824	824	4121	0
Austria	3997	0	26467	26467
Belarus	3142	3142	7777	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7023	5396	8175	0
Bulgaria	11347	8467	22470	4442
Croatia	2343	0	12016	12016

Cyprus	4616	4616	7015	0
Czechia	19834	4077	51647	31265
Estonia	73	73	73	0
Greece	28468	10441	42489	26906
Hungary	12890	650	45714	43593
Italy	24875	18070	99946	99420
Latvia	60	60	464	0

Lithuania	280	280	1520	0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3360	3360	4174	0
Republic of Moldova	167	167	339	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	72275	72275	137192	41933
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14966	14846	34792	31045
Poland	42907	29858	79773	50505

Ireland	178	165	419	0
Romania	17341	15624	98215	78789
Russian Federation	58290	58290	156222	0
Serbia	21254	21254	30582	0
Slovakia	100	100	615	0
Slovenia	24	24	107	0
Switzerland	318	444	13841	5565

Ukraine	10847	10847	40731	26954

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.

Emissions from supplied electricity	306022	230522
Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling	39788	39788
Emissions from electricity consumption in Remote Properties (Head Offices, Distribution Centers, Warehouses and Sales Offices)	15989	13038

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 renewable energy consumption	18092	Decreased	3.1	In 2017 the Total Renewable electricity purchased for our plants was 647'600'491 MJ while in 2016 it was 466'113'402. Calculation: the difference in renewable consumption in each plant in MJ and in CO2 emissions 2017 vs. 2016. Saved emissions = 18092, while Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2016= 587431, so 18092/587431 = 3.1% reduction.
Other emissions reduction activities	25485	Decreased	4.34	Our commitment for CO2 intensity Scope 1+2 is to reduce by 50% by 2020 vs. 2010 – it is an approved science-based reduction target that also will lead to an absolute reduction. We have a Corporate Carbon&Water reduction team at Corporate level and Carbon&Water Champion per country. Each country embedded Carbon reduction initiatives which are tracked quarterly. From all energy saving projects in the plants we saved 75.7 million MJ of total energy, which includes: saving in electricity purchased, saving from natural gas, heat oils and other thermal energy. We use CO2 factors per each fuel type (Scope 1) and electricity-grid factor (market-based) in each country. It gives total saving of 12079 tonnes of CO2. For light fleet: we lease more fuel-efficient cars for our Commercial and Management cars, we have a special programme for optimization of the routes and rewarding programme for fuel saving; as we track monthly the fuel consumption, we calculate the fuel saved and after that by multiplying by the fuel carbon factor gives us the CO2 saving (4.77 million litres of fuel saved = 11135 tonnes of CO2). Also: 210 tonnes of CO2 were saved from less coolant leakages we generated in our own coolers at market place + 2063 tonnes of CO2 saved from better control over the carbonation process in our plants (we use CO2 for carbonation of the beverages and all losses of CO2 are reported under Scope 1). Total = 12077+11135+210+2063 = 25485 tonnes of CO2 saved. Total CO2 Scope 1+2 emissions in 2017 = 546587; in 2016 = 587431, so the total reduction in 2017 vs. 2016 = 587431-546587 = 40844 tonnes. Out of them, 25485 are saved from the above-mentioned initiatives, so 25485/587431 = 4.34% reduction vs. 2016.

Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	2733	Increased	0.47	The increased production volume by 2.3% reflected in a slight increase in CO2 emissions from thermal energy used in our plants (heat oil) and slightly increase in the purchased steam/hot water and the electricity from CHP plants. Calculation: Each thermal energy type we multiply by their CO2 factor. For CHP calculation we use the guideline from GHG Protocol and we calculate a special CO2 factor based on the energy input/output. The difference in 2017 vs. 2016 is 2733. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2016= 587431, so $2733/587431 = 0.47\%$ increase.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	

Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

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.

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	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	949870.13	949870.13
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Field Hidden>	399020.22	423336.14	822356.36

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Field Hidden>	14224.14	24663.1	38887.24
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Field Hidden>	65654.89	0	65654.89
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>	<Field Hidden>
Total energy consumption	<Field Hidden>	478899.25	1397869.37	1876768.62

C8.2b

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

Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
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

422794

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

262801

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

54563

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

132068

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Light Fuel Oil)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

56179

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Heavy Fuel Oil)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21465

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Field Hidden>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

<
<Field Hidden>

Diesel

Emission factor

72.14

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emission factor source

Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool, Version 2.6

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**Motor Gasoline****Emission factor**

66.03

Unit

kg CO2e per GJ

Emission factor source

Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool, Version 2.6

Comment**Natural Gas****Emission factor**

50.54

Unit

lb 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

Comment

Others: Heavy Fuel Oil. We use one more fuel type from "Other" category: Light fuel oil and its emission factor is 70.63 kg CO₂e/GJ, from GHG Protocol - Stationary combustion tool, version 4.1.

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

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

186098.18

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

0

Comment

We purchased renewable electricity in several of our sites and 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

Low-carbon technology type

Other low-carbon technology, please specify (Co-generation (CHP))

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

6444.7

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

0.206064

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 Marcianise 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))

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

33925

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

0.125399

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))

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

12353.49

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

0.199876

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))

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

8672.65

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

0.047926

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))

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

19475.55

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

0.265229

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))

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

19440.8

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

0.288464

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))

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

22421

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

0.17659

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))

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

44420.94

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

0.089851

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))

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

4254.23

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

0.12186

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

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))

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

4254.23

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

0.12186

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 Kiev plant, Ukraine.

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))

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

79879.03

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

0.345474

Comment

Purchased Heat (Hot Water) and Steam from CHP plants which are built in a partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. Here the carbon factor is using the average factor coming from all CHP plants. Factors vary from 0.1044 to 0.6372 tons CO2/MWh for Steam and from 0.1908 to 1.4796 tons CO2/MWh for Hot Water based on the efficiency and capacity of the CHP plant.

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))

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

16177.01

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

0.476293

Comment

Purchased Chilled water from CHP plants which are built in a partnership with supplier in our production sites' territories. You will see that we do not report cooling as 0 because we consider this energy as electricity equivalent. Therefore this amount is included in our electricity consumption. Here the carbon factor is using the average factor coming from all CHP plants. Factors vary from 0.2844 to 2.2104 tons CO₂/MWh based on the efficiency and capacity of the CHP plant.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy use

Metric value

0.42

Metric numerator

4 994 738 883 MJ of energy used in plants

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

11 960 829 323 litres of beverage produced

% change from previous year

4

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

4% reduction in energy intensity in our manufacturing sites (plants) due to all energy optimization projects, investment in energy saving and behavioural projects.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

[2017_IAR.PDF](#)

Page/ section reference

pages 227-229: "Independent Assurance Statement on the 2017 Integrated Annual Report".

Relevant standard

A1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

[2017_IAR.PDF](#)

Page/ section reference

pages 227-229: "Independent Assurance Statement on the 2017 Integrated Annual Report".

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

[2017_IAR.PDF](#)

Page/ section reference

pages 227-229: "Independent Assurance Statement on the 2017 Integrated Annual Report".

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

[2017_IAR.PDF](#)

Page/section reference

pages 227-229: "Independent Assurance Statement on the 2017 Integrated Annual Report".

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?

C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000AS	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.
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	AA1000AS	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.
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	AA1000AS	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.
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	AA1000AS	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.

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

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

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 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, plus b. Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, plus c. Risk of reputation damage to brand and share value. At central level, we developed Carbon saving calculation tool, which includes return on investment with and without internal carbon price and this tool is used by each plant for all energy/carbon projects.

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

25

Variance of price(s) used

Since the introduction of our internal carbon price, we have not changed it. 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 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, plus b. Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, plus c. Risk of reputation damage to brand and share value. At central level, we developed Carbon saving calculation tool, which includes return on investment with and without internal carbon price and this tool is used by each plant for all energy/carbon 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
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

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

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 commitment 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 PI

atform. Measure of success: 90% of the main agricultural suppliers have committed to set a roadmap and to comply with our Sustainable Principles by 2020.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Joint initiatives for CO2 decrease)

% of suppliers by number

12

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

61

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

48

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To increase awareness of sustainability, engagement with strategic suppliers and the development of our people, we introduced new events, workshops and tools in 2017. We piloted three sustainability day events in 2017 with strategic suppliers in Zurich, Belgrade and Moscow, 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. Consistent with our interest in developing our people and our suppliers, we developed workshops and training sessions for specific commodities.

ies for packaging, such as PET plastic and metals used for cans. The Ecovadis CSR platform, a third-party assessment tool, was introduced in 2017 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 emissions.

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 2017 almost all of 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. As of 31 December 2017 we have achieved 33% of our key agricultural ingredients sourced sustainably. For 2018 our targets are to increase the percentage of sustainably sourced sweeteners to estimated 65% and juices to 35% and having achieved this, we will reach 64% overall SAGP compliance for key agricultural ingredients managed by Coca-Cola HBC. 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. Overall, by the end of 2017 we have converted approximately 85% of our 330ml can volume to 330ml sleek can which save CO2 emissions from packaging. As a result, while transitioning from 330ml STD to 330ml SLK, we have reduced the average weight of the can for bodies and ends from 12.8 gr in the beginning of 2016, to 12.4gr in 2017 and with firm plans to reach 12.0gr by the end of 2018. In addition to the ongoing focus on light-weighting projects for packaging, we will increase the use of recycled PET content. We are currently working on two joint value creation projects with our PET resin suppliers to develop the technology required to achieve this. Measure of success: at least 50% of the procurement spent of the strategic suppliers to be covered through our joint initiatives.

Comment

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)

Size of engagement

33

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

15

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

Currently at market place we have 33% of our total coolers' portfolio, equipped with Energy Management Device (EMD which is installed by us for energy saving purposes) or are brand new models, very energy efficient (so called I-coolers). Their Scope 3 emissions: coming from electricity is 15% out of all Scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We train our sales force to raise awareness among our customers on the use of our coolers in order to save energy and carbon. Customers are prioritised based on their volume and contribution to NSR. We work with GfK to track the satisfaction levels of our customers and each year we perform customer satisfaction survey, which includes sustainability questions. The sample size in the 2017 GfK was 15,839 of our customers and 767 managers in 445 key accounts to give us a benchmark against other FMCG companies. We measure the % of customers who rate us as good and excellent. In the outlet survey of non-alcoholic ready-to-drink suppliers, 19 of our *25 surveyed countries achieved the position of number 1 supplier with the number 1 relationship. In a separate survey for key accounts, GfK reports in *20 countries: we are the number 1 supplier with the number 1 relationship, in 8 countries.

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

Other, please specify (Water management)

Description of management practice

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

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 public commitment to comply against 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 2017, we achieved compliance rate of 33% with a target to be 64% compliant till end of 2018.

Climate change related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Other, please specify (Decrease water usage)

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?

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 Association. We work to achieve consensus among relevant stakeholders on relevant policy positions.	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 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, initiating

			e 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, or are you attempting to, influence the 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, or are you attempting to, influence the 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 Operational 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. 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

[2017_IAR.PDF](#)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

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?

No

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.

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, me

rchandise 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?

Row 1	6522035273

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.

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

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.22

Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

2

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 (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 1 and they are reported in our CDP Investor request this year. We have also the intensity figure for our beverages: 22 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

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.237

Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

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 litres of beverage)

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: 23.7 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

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.934

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 litres of beverage)

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: 293.4grams 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 2017, published on our web-site:

https://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2017/assets/pdf/COC122_CCH_IAR_2017_Final_Web_Ready_PDF_180315.pdf

In GRI Content Index and UNGC COP Report, published on our web-site:

<https://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2017/assets/pdf/Coca-Cola-HBC-2017-GRI-Content-Index.pdf>

<https://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2017/assets/pdf/Coca-Cola-HBC-2017-UNGC-COP.PDF>

SC1.3

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

Other, please specify (Packaging Waste segregation and recovery)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Packaging Waste segregation and recovery)

Emissions targeted

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

To collect separately all PET bottles from our beverages they consume, all Aluminum cans and glass bottles. Collection, recovery and recycling of our packages is one of our key focus areas and it helps in reducing the landfill waste and decrease emissions (as materials are reused or recycled). Possible CO2 eq saving for the assumed quantity of our products is 1-2 tonnes of packaging.

Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Use our energy efficient HFC-free cooler)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Use our energy efficient HFC-free cooler)

Emissions targeted

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

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

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 2k Wh 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 2018-2019 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.

Please select

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
Transportation: fleet
Behavioral change
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 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

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

Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

41

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola (all packaging and sizes)

Description of good/ service

Coca-Cola soft drink (carbonated non-alcoholic ready to drink beverage)

Type of product

Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Coca-Cola 1 litre.

Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

0.14

±% change from previous figure supplied

-5.6

Date of previous figure supplied

July 30 2017

Explanation of change

Decrease is due to our reduction activities in the whole value chain, the thorough process we have for carbon performance review and big focus on carbon/energy saving.

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO₂eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

0.33

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coca-Cola pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the fossil fuel used in our bottling plants - we have a system for measurement and reporting monthly of all fuel quantity per type of fuel. The amount of fuel used is multiplied by the respective CO2 factor.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Transportation

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.35

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from our own fleet/transport (from fossil fuels) - we have a system for measurement and reporting monthly of fuel used for transportation (per fuel type).

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO₂eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Storage

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

0.05

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from coolants in Cold Drink Equipment we own, and which is used for storage of our products on the market place. We have primary data for all coolant leakages and we know the coolant type per cooler, so the leak qty is multiplied by the respective coolant's carbon factor.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO₂eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (CO₂ Losses from beverage' carbonation)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.15

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from CO2 losses (from product carbonation) during manufacturing process in our bottling plants - weekly data are monitored and reported. After that it is multiplied by CO2 factor.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Fuel used in remote properties)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.04

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the fuel used in our remote properties (Distribution centres, warehouses, offices) which are not part of manufacturing facilities - there is a system for quarterly monitoring&reporting.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.93

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are Scope 2 from supplied electricity, supplied steam, hot water and cooling used in our bottling plants, Market-based. We have a system for measurement and reporting monthly.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Electricity for remote properties)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.04

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the electricity purchased for our remote properties (Distribution centres, warehouses, offices) which are not part of manufacturing facilities, Market-based method is used. We have a system for quarterly measurement and reporting.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 3

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Manufacturing & Packaging)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

5.83

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the following Scope 3 sources: primary, secondary and tertiary packaging; from sugar & sweeteners used as ingredients; from CO2 production in our own CHPs plants

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO₂eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.

Please select the scope

Scope 3

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Transportation & Storage)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

6.21

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the following Scope 3 sources: electricity in Cold Drink Equipment on market place that is used by our customers for product storage, corporate flights, 3rd-party fleet (fuels), emissions from CO₂ (carbonation) in product. All data are collected quarterly in a specialized software.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000 AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Coca-Cola 1 litre (average per all brands, pack types and sizes), however due to the unit of measure that CD P requires (kg CO ₂ eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.	Initiative 1	Packaging reduction initiatives: lightweighting of the packaging, short neck; increasing of recycling PET content and using bio PET (plant based PET material).	Completed	0.24
Coca-Cola 1 litre (average per all brands, pack types and sizes), however due to the unit of measure that CD P requires (kg CO ₂ eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.	Initiative 2	Energy savings activities in plants: Customized energy savers implemented in each of our production sites - as a result, the energy intensity was improved by 4% compared to 2016. We purchased also more energy from renewable and clean (CHP) sources in 2017 (34.1% out of total energy used in 2017).	Completed	0.08
Coca-Cola 1 litre (average per all brands, pack types and sizes), however due to the unit of measure that CD P requires (kg CO ₂ eq/unit) and the limit space for the	Initiative 3	Climate friendly coolers: Together with suppliers, we developed hydrofluorocarbon-free (HFC-free) coolers which are up to 63% more energy efficient than 2004 models. For old models we run retrofitting programmes.	Completed	2.76

figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 litre product.				

SC4.2d

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

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

- C0. Introduction

- C0.1C0.2C0.3C0.4C0.5C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6bC-AC0.6d/C-FB0.6d/C-PF0.6dC-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7C1. Governance
- C1.1C1.1aC1.1bC1.2C1.2aC1.3C1.3aC2. Risks and opportunities
- C2.1C2.2C2.2aC2.2bC2.2cC2.2dC2.3C2.3aC2.4C2.4aC2.5C2.6C3. Business Strategy
- C3.1C3.1aC-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)C3.1cC3.1dC-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-TS3.1eC4. Targets and performance
- C4.1C4.1bC4.2C4.3C4.3aC4.3bC4.3cC4.5C4.5aC5. Emissions methodology
- C5.1C5.2C6. Emissions data
- C6.1C6.2C6.3C6.4C6.5C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6aC-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9aC6.10C7. Emissions breakdowns
- C7.1C7.1aC7.2C7.3C7.3cC-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4bC7.5C7.6C7.6cC7.9C7.9aC7.9bC8. Energy
- C8.1C8.2C8.2aC8.2bC8.2cC8.2dC8.2fC9. Additional metrics
- C9.1C10. Verification
- C10.1C10.1aC10.1bC10.2C10.2aC11. Carbon pricing
- C11.1C11.2C11.3C11.3aC12. Engagement
- C12.1C12.1aC12.1bC-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2aC-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2bC12.3C12.3aC12.3bC12.3cC12.3fC12.4C13. Other land management impacts
- C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2C14. Signoff
- C-FIC14.1SC. Supply chain module
- SC0.0SC0.1SC0.2SC0.2aSC1.1SC1.2SC1.3SC1.4SC1.4aSC2.1SC2.2SC3.1SC3.1aSC3.1bSC3.1cSC3.2SC4.1SC4.1aSC4.2aSC4.2bSC4.2cSC4.2dSubmit your response