

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

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

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

We're 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 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 595m potential consumers across three continents and having 136 brands in our diverse portfolio.

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.

Our two major shareholders are the Kar-Tess Holding S.A., a private holding company, and The Coca- Cola Company.

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**CC0.2****Reporting Year**

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

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

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been

offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year. Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

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### CC0.3

#### Country list configuration

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

Select country
Armenia
Austria
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia

Select country
Lithuania
Moldova
Montenegro
Nigeria
United Kingdom
Poland
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Switzerland
Ukraine
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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#### CC0.4

##### Currency selection

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

EUR(€)

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#### CC0.6

##### Modules

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

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

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

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**Further Information**

**Module: Management**

**Page: CC1. Governance**

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**CC1.1**

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

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

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**CC1.1a**

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

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 Organisational Regulations. This is available online at <http://coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporategovernance/corporate-governance-overview/>

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**CC1.2**

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

Yes

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**CC1.2a**

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

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	CFO has the project Accounting For Sustainability (A4S) as part of the incentives, which includes: using internal carbon price for evaluation of the CO2 direct impact, using true cost of water for water optimization projects, clear integration of the carbon&water reduction initiatives in the countries business planning process in order to meet 2020 carbon and water targets.
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Other: Behaviour change related indicator	Group QSE (Quality, Safety and Environment) Director has objectives in his/her MBO related to: energy, water, packaging reduction, implementation/sustain of ISO 14001 standards in the organization. In addition, he/she has an objective for "driving Sustainability culture and maintaining Sustainability leadership position", which includes Environment as well. Implementation of these objectives determines bonus, merit increase and career progression.
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Other: Behaviour change related indicator	Group Environmental Manager has objectives in his/her MBO related to: energy, carbon, water, packaging reduction, decreasing of landfilled waste, cascading Top Energy/Water saving initiatives/projects and promoting a Near Loss programme (behavioural programme). Implementation of these objectives determines bonus, merit increase and career progression.
Facility managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency target Other: Behaviour change related indicator	Plant Managers have in their MBO targets to reduce energy/water usage in their plants, implementation rate of the mandatory Top 18 Energy projects, increasing of production efficiency and Near Loss programme (behavioural programme). It is part of their bonus scheme.
Public affairs managers	Monetary reward	Other: Environmental projects with Communities, promote packaging recovery	Public Affair Managers have in their MBO targets to work with communities for different Environmental projects, to promote packaging recovery in their countries. It is part of their bonus scheme, merit increase and career progression.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Efficiency project Other: Best Environmental performance competition	In most of our countries, there are different programs for recognition related to Environment: best idea for water/energy reduction, best essay for Environment protection, best Near Loss (behavioural programme). In addition, 2 years in a row we have an annual competition between all our countries: "Best Environmental performance": the main criteria are energy and water ratios reduction vs. the prior year. The winning country in 2016 was Serbia.
Other: Production Managers	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	As part of their objectives they have water and energy reduction target.
Procurement manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target	As part of MBO of all Regional Procurement Directors have packaging optimization initiatives and Sustainable sourcing (which both are towards carbon and water reduction) targets and projects.

## Further Information

### Page: CC2. Strategy

#### CC2.1

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

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

#### CC2.1a

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

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	All countries in which we operate, all important projects we handle, all business functions, all manufacturing sites and warehouses, all activities. Additionally, as part of Supplier Risk assessment process, we cover geographic area of Supplier's operation.	> 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 & 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 & Risk Committee.

**CC2.1b**

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

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 risk, it's one of the main material issues. Regulatory risk: Future regulation may affect packaging, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business: in Nigeria we have in country risk register the constant increase of the prices of energy, 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 light-weighting initiatives, pack recovery target& using rPET& renewable materials. Manufact&Logistic risk:water availability could impact operations& could interrupt product supply at plant level: by using Global Water Tool we projected that by 2025 48% 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, Top 10 water savers with monthly update,water reduction targets per plant. Commodity cost risks: Price&availability of key crops could be affected and would impact specific countries. Other risk: Lack of leadership in combating climate change could harm our reputation. Sustainability opportunities: Investments in CHP& energy efficiency generates cost saving. Our new cold drink equipment prepares us for possible limitations on energy/coolants, it's competitive advantage

with customers tackling their own footprint. Water stewardship programs protect our physical&social licence to operate. At asset level (plant) we adopted risk processes as part of Environmental Management system: 99.7% of our production volume is certified in ISO14001. Based on that we have specific plans for energy/carbon reduction, energy&renewable investments.

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**CC2.1c****How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?**

The Enterprise Risk Management (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 standardised assessment methodologies utilised. Standardised methodologies enables 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.

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**CC2.1d**

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

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

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

Yes



## CC2.2a

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

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 99.7% of our production volume now comes from plants certified for environment (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 Agricultural 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. Currently the energy spend is 5%-10% of our OPEX and eventual increase of the energy prices would create 6 Mio € impact on OPEX. An eventual carbon tax of 10 €/t CO2 could have a negative financial effect of 6 Mio €. To mitigate, we put an internal carbon price which we use for our decision making purposes related to investments in energy efficiency, carbon reduction and renewables. We became one of the first 12 companies world-wide with approved science-based carbon reduction targets. In 2016 we invested €6.3 Mio in energy reduction, resulted in 6.2% reduction of direct CO2 vs.2015.

•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. For juices extreme weather events can heavily affect availability resulting in high volatility in raw materials cost. Mitigation: work with our suppliers to create joint value programs and reduce costs, complexity and minimize impact on environment. 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 climate change risks;

b) 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. Mitigation: setting ambitious water reduction target; set target to have 100% of our plants certified in either European Water Stewardship (EWS) or AWS by 2020; comprehensive Source Vulnerability Assessment, Source Water Protection Programme, Top 10 mandatory Water savers, water replenishment and conservation projects with communities. Physical aspects have triggered the business strategy to have contingency plans, assessments& prevention measures for potential interruptions on business operations.

iii) Climate change has influenced short-term strategy (1-3 years) 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 2016 27.3% of energy was Renewable&Clean

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, advanced level for COP, Climate Change Reporting Framework
- 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:

- Issued new Sustainability commitments (for Renewable energy, packaging, pack recovery)
- For 2 years in a row in our Integrated Annual Report, the carbon information disclosed is based on the Climate Change Reporting Framework (CDSB)
- Accounting for Sustainability concept cascading to all operations
- We use forward-looking scenarios covered in our Science-based carbon reduction targets set after Paris Agreement

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#### CC2.2b

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

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#### CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

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#### CC2.2d

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

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. Our current internal CO2 price is calculated: EU ETS (European Union Emission Trading Scheme) + CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) current price. It is updated annually and it is fully integrated with our Finance tool for projects payback calculation (so called Finance Investment Assessment Tool).

**CC2.3**

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

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Other

**CC2.3a**

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

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: ERP (Extended Producer Responsibility), landfill taxes and circular economy	Support with minor exceptions	We take part in stakeholder dialogue on EPR and the Circular Economy through trade associations, and we directly participate in roundtable discussions on relevant legal changes at EU level (with DG Environment) and country level (with national Ministries of environment). We chair EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) policy developments. 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

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
			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. We also support economic instruments that result in enhanced recycling (e.g. landfill taxes, landfill gate fees, PAYT incentivized selective collection). We support the concept of the circular economy provided it allows opportunities for growth and flexibility while achieving resource and energy efficiency.

### CC2.3b

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

Yes

### CC2.3c

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

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
UNESDA, The Union of European Beverages Associations	Consistent	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	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

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		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.	Responsibility Committee.
BIER (Beverage Industry Environmental Round Table)	Consistent	The mission of BIER is to bring together leading global beverage companies to define a common framework for stewardship, drive continuous improvement in industry practices and performance, and inform public policy in the areas of Water Conservation and Resource Protection, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation. BIER has been leading in developing methodologies for calculating water and carbon footprinting and is working closely with the Carbon Trust, the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.	We support the positions and commitments and participate as a Coca-Cola system in the working groups. They are integrated in our strategy and are regularly presented to our Board Social Responsibility Committee.
EUROPEN (The European Organization for Packaging and the Environment)	Consistent	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.	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.

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

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**CC2.3e**

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

We work closely together with other industries through specific environmental platforms such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the Water Footprint Network. Since 2005, we have partnered with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), conducting conservation, advocacy, awareness and education in 11 countries. We now have partnerships to conserve and promote the following rivers, water bodies and watersheds: Danube Basin, Danube River, Tisza River, Vistula River, Volga River, Sava River, Vrbas River, Yelnya Bog, Lake Baikal, in addition to beaches and sea shores in Greece, Montenegro, Ireland and the Baltics. Coca-Cola HBC is a founder signatory of the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate. Our water stewardship strategy and progress can be found in our Integrated Annual Report. Coca-Cola HBC is a founder signatory of the UN Global Compact's Caring for Climate initiative and we provide information on our approach and results in our Integrated Annual Report.

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**CC2.3f**

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

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/](http://www.coca-colahellenic.com/investorrelations/corporategovernance/).

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**CC2.3g**

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

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**Further Information**

CC3.1

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

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

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 2 (location-based)	100%	20%	2004	830096	2020	No, but we are reporting another target which is science-based	It is our target set in 2006. In 2016 we have 29.3% reduction in absolute emissions vs. 2004 (overachieved target), regardless of 34% higher produced volume. Since 2015 we set new targets, approved science-based ones, by using Sectoral Decarbonization Approach.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int1	Scope 1+2 (market-based)	100%	50%	Other: Gram CO2 per Litre of produced beverage	2010	78.3	2020	Yes, and this target has been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	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.
Int2	Other: Scope 1+2 (market-based) + Scope 3 (all)	100%	25%	Other: Gram CO2 per Litre of produced beverage	2010	441.4	2020	Yes, and this target has been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	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.

### CC3.1c

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

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
Int1	Decrease	12	Decrease	0	It is intensity target which is only for Scope 1 and 2, so Scope 3 is 0.
Int2	Decrease	1	Decrease	10	

### CC3.1d



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

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment
RE1	All energy consumed	2014	1513341.6	15%	2020	40%	

#### CC3.1e

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

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Int1	60%	71.4%	
Int2	60%	82%	
Abs1	75%	100%	Target is overachieved in 2016, bigger than 100%.
RE1	33.3%	68.3%	In 2016 our total energy coming from Renewable and clean (CHP) sources are 27.3%.

#### CC3.1f

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

**CC3.2**

**Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?**

Yes

**CC3.2a**

**Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions**

<b>Level of aggregation</b>	<b>Description of product/Group of products</b>	<b>Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?</b>	<b>Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions</b>	<b>% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year</b>	<b>% R&amp;D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Product	All products packed in plant (bio) PET material (which has up to 30% materials from renewable sources), All Juices packed in bricks use FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified packaging from our suppliers Tetrapak and Elopak. As of end of 2016 we have 22 sites which are certified with a Gold certification in European Water Stewardship Standard (EWS). That standard recognizes excellence at every stage of water management from the protection of water sources, through efficient use of water, to the quality of wastewater released into the	Low carbon product	Other: Low carbon factor of the packaging, sustainable source of packaging, certification in EWS	60.1%	Less than or equal to 10%	We are bottler of The Coca-Cola Company and as they own the brands, the biggest spend on R&D is made by them.

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
	environment while requiring engagement with all water users and stakeholders in the community—beverages from these plants we consider low-carbon.					
Company-wide	To our customers we proved HFC-free and energy efficient coolers. Since 2015, 100% of our new purchases in cold drink equipment (coolers) are HFC-free. In some of the old coolers we install EMD (energy management devices) which help to reduce electricity consumption.	Avoided emissions	Other: avoided emissions at market place (our customers) from energy saving coolers and HFC-free refrigerants	6.6%	Less than or equal to 10%	The actual R&D is done at supplier site and we are partnering with them. As the coolers are part of the service we provide to our customers, they are not part of the revenue.

### CC3.3

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

Yes

### CC3.3a

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

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	1100
To be implemented*	60	30000
Implementation commenced*	40	15000
Implemented*	220	375985
Not to be implemented	0	0

### CC3.3b

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

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Our Top 18 energy savers are obligatory for all production sites, among them: efficiency lighting projects, compressed air upgrade, steam economisers, compressed air set points reduction,	38059	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	1800000	6300000	4-10 years	3-5 years	Top 18 energy savers are developed as mandatory practices which have to be implemented in each of our 56 manufacturing sites. Every quarter we track the progress (implementation status). In 2016 the overall implementation status is 63%.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	steam/air leakages prevention programmes, optimization of electrical power distribution, investment in new boilers, ceramic reflectors for blowers, etc.								
Product design	Packaging optimization initiatives: light weighting projects in 12 countries, using bio-PET material in 10 countries, increased recycling content in PET material.	27960	Scope 3	Voluntary	465000	11857900	21-25 years	6-10 years	Due to very low cost of the fuel, respectively the virgin PET materials we purchased is at lower cost than our rPET materials, so when we use rPET and bioPET materials, the payback of the investment is high.
Transportation: use	Optimization of the route to market, using rail transport for delivering some of our products in Switzerland and Russia, optimization reverse logistics, full truck utilization, leasing of new light fleet which is more fuel efficient.	7448	Scope 1	Voluntary	0	0	<1 year	3-5 years	In each country there are Logistics initiatives for saving fuel and carbon. We introduced the Transportation Management Excellence initiative, which focuses on optimising usage of our larger trucks, in terms of both range of kilometres driven, and maximum load weight. We use a standard

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
									dispatching tool (LEO) which allows us to optimise the routes of trucks and save cost and fuel, and reduce carbon emissions. This tool is also used for the routing of our light fleet job cars (business developers' cars) to help save cost and fuel and reduce carbon emissions.
Other	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.	251098	Scope 3	Voluntary	33500000	85500000	1-3 years	6-10 years	New coolers models are much more energy efficient than the old ones and we have a programme for retro-fitting of the old models (with EMD devices, insulation, LED) and for delivering of the new models. It saves electricity for our customers while cooling the beverages.
Low carbon energy purchase	Energy coming from CHP plants and also energy from renewable purchased (as we count them together).	51420	Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	0	0	<1 year	3-5 years	At Corporate and Local level, we started looking at the opportunities for purchasing of Renewable electricity through certificates or GOs. In 12 manufacturing sites we have CHP plants (with a

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
									partnership) and we purchase clean electricity, steam and hot water from those CHP plants.

### CC3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	Since 2015 we introduced our internal carbon price and we integrated it in our financial evaluation for energy/carbon reduction projects. In the financial template we use, we have 2 payback periods: standard one (which we have used so far) and payback with internal carbon price.
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.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We set a Corporate Carbon&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 low carbon product R&D	Our comprehensive packaging and recycling strategy eliminated 27'960 tonnes of embedded carbon in 2016. In 2016 we invested 11.86 million EUR in packaging reduction initiatives.

Method	Comment
Other	We work with our suppliers in order to be able to buy less intensive carbon products like for our carbon reduction programme for coolers and other cold drink equipment. In 2016 we saved more than 251'000 tonnes CO2 from climate-friendly coolers. Also, together with our packaging suppliers we develop new pack design which allow light-weighting of our PET bottles and aluminium Cans.
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. In 2016 we invested 6.3 million € in energy reduction projects which saved 38'059 tonnes of CO2.

#### CC3.3d

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

#### Further Information

**Page: CC4. Communication**

#### CC4.1

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

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In	Comp	5, 11, 15,	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate</a>	Our Integrated Annual Report 2016 is aligned with the principles and



Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
mainstream reports (including an integrated report) in accordance with the CDSB Framework	Complete	18-19 (Risk Matrix), 23-25 (Materiality Matrix), 28, 30, 32, 39-40, 49-53, 86-87 (Board Social Responsibility Committee Report), 206-208 (Verification of the Integrated Report)	Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf	elements of the International Integrated Reporting Council's (IIRC) framework and the Climate Change Reporting Framework (CDSB). Also, in that report, the extent of application of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G4), the GRI G4 Food Processing Sector Supplement and the CDSB Climate Change Reporting Framework have been verified by an independent organization. Please see the link to our web-site: <a href="http://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2016/assets/pdf/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf">http://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2016/assets/pdf/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf</a>
In voluntary communications	Complete	All	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/ClimateChange2017/SharedDocuments/Attachments/CC4.1/CCHBC_OAR_2016_GRI_indicator_130317[1].pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/ClimateChange2017/SharedDocuments/Attachments/CC4.1/CCHBC_OAR_2016_GRI_indicator_130317[1].pdf</a>	2016 GRI Indicators List communicated at our web-site: <a href="http://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2016/assets/pdf/CCHBC_OAR_2016_GRI_indicator_130317.pdf">http://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2016/assets/pdf/CCHBC_OAR_2016_GRI_indicator_130317.pdf</a>
In voluntary communications	Complete	All	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/ClimateChange2017/SharedDocuments/Attachments/CC4.1/CCHBC_OAR_2016_UNGC_COP_130317[1].pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/ClimateChange2017/SharedDocuments/Attachments/CC4.1/CCHBC_OAR_2016_UNGC_COP_130317[1].pdf</a>	UN Global Compact - Communicating our Progress 2016: <a href="http://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2016/assets/pdf/CCHBC_OAR_2016_UNGC_COP_130317.pdf">http://coca-colahellenic.com/Campaigns/AnnualReport2016/assets/pdf/CCHBC_OAR_2016_UNGC_COP_130317.pdf</a>

#### Further Information

## Module: Risks and Opportunities

### Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

#### CC5.1

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

Risks driven by changes in regulation

Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

#### CC5.1a

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

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	We observe increase of energy and fuel taxes. Currently the energy spend is between 5% and 10% of our OPEX and eventual increase of the energy prices/taxes would create an impact on OPEX: If energy cost is increased, the	Increased operational cost	3 to 6 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	Eventual increase of the taxes by 5% could have a negative effect of 6 mio EUR annually.	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	6-8 mio EUR for energy saving projects in our plants

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>energy spend as part of OPEX would be increased by 5-10% which would affect the final cost. It triggers big focus on our energy reduction initiatives in our plants. After development of Coca-Cola Hellenic Top 18 energy savers, obligatory for each plant, we think about the next Top Energy savers which will drive further the energy reduction.</p>							<p>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 for both direct operations and our value chain. In energy use, we reached our 2020 energy reduction goal of 40% reduction of energy use ratio vs. our baseline year of 2004 and we set a new commitment to further reduce energy use ratio by 47% by 2020 vs. 2010. We have our Top 18 Energy savers, mandatory for each of our plants and we track the implementation rate quarterly. Based on the constant risks with energy cost in Nigeria, we invested in CHP plants there and also in upgrade of energy utilities to</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								tackle energy uncertainties.	
Carbon taxes	<p>After the successful COP 21 meeting in Paris, there is a probability of introduction of carbon taxes as it would be a tool for driving further carbon reduction activities. In the last months the UN mentioned a carbon tax of 100 USD/tonne of CO2 in order to meet COP21 objectives. To minimize eventual future impact we set very challenging reduction targets, approved science-based ones for the whole value chain and for direct operations. In addition, we set our strategy for renewable/clean energy: we continue with our programme for CHP plants, we have projects for biogas production from our own Waste Water treatment</p>	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	<p>An eventual carbon tax of 10 eur/tonne CO2 could have a negative financial effect of more than 6 mio Eur annually.</p>	<p>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 for both direct operations and our value chain. In the business plans of each country we included carbon reduction initiatives for 6.3 mio Eur that reduces the carbon emissions Scope 1+2 by 6.2% in 2016; In the Business Plan</p>	6-8 mio EUR in carbon/energy saving initiatives yearly.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	plants in Russia and Italy; we investigate solar panels installation in Romania, Nigeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece.							2017 we have capex of 5 mio EUR which will reduce further the CO2 by 20'000 tonnes and the payback with the internal carbon price would be less than 3 years. Many countries (such as Poland, Croatia, Bulgaria, Switzerland) started long-term projects for purchasing of renewable electricity, so to be able to decrease the carbon emissions. In Nigeria, we invested 700'000 € in Waste Heat Recovery boiler that saves more than 983'500 kWh electricity which reduces >420 tonnes of CO2 per year.	

CC5.1b

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

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Poor weather conditions globally as well as in specific countries (e.g. Brazil, India, Thailand, Germany, France, Russia, Balkans) create significant volatility in our sweeteners' costs by affecting yields of beet and/or cane crops. For example, 1% increase in cane sugar prices results in approximately € 0.4 million impact on our sugar costs. During 2016, world sugar market prices almost doubled driven by poor crops in India and Brazil. In 2016, despite flat beet sugar production, droughts in Africa limited cane imports to	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Very likely	Medium-high	10 mio EUR	To mitigate these we work with our suppliers to create joint value programs and reduce costs, complexity and minimize impact on environment. We help the Russian sugar industry to develop its beet sugar production capacity, eliminating the need to import sugar for our operations in the country: suppliers invested \$100million to increase local production, and as a result, Russian locally grown beet sugar accounted for 100% of our supply in 2016. We achieved similar results in other parts of Europe with one of the EU sugar suppliers by procuring sugar from locally grown	50 mio EUR

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>European Union. As a result, European sugar market prices increased by over 30% during 2016. For juices, extreme weather events such as drought, floods, typhoons and atypical temperatures, can heavily affect availability resulting in high volatility in raw materials cost. The EL Nino phenomenon caused high temperatures, humidity and increased air pressure in Brazil damaging conditions for the orange harvest. Prices increased by 30% during summer 2016, while at the end of the year the rate increase reached 65%. Climate conditions also</p>							<p>beet in Lithuania and Poland. We work together with juice suppliers on water management and crop protection systems. We support key Greek apricot and peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost by continuously supporting and favoring local sourcing vs imports. We work with all of our ingredients' suppliers on the adherence to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles which include clear requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems helping to mitigate climate change risks.</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	affected ratio level in orange and apple crops, and High ratio products for both fruits were scare in 2016. In Greece, rain & frost have caused flower drops in peach, decreasing 2016 crop size by 30%.								
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce – by using Global Water tool we observed that 15.5% of our sites are in vulnerable areas in 2016, however by 2025 this number would potentially rise to 48.3%.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	8 mio EUR	Setting ambitious water reduction target: reduce water use ratio by 2020 vs. 2010 by 30%. Set target to have 100% of our plants certified in either European Water Stewardship (EWS) or Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) by 2020 (it is considered context-based water target): by the end of 2016 we already have 22 sites with Gold EWS certification.	10 mio EUR in different water saving activities and contingency planning for the most vulnerable sites.



Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								<p>In our plant in Kiev, Ukraine, we achieved Glod EWS certification which is the first ever certification for Ukraine (all industries considered). We have our comprehensive Source Vulnerability Assessment, Source Water Protection Programme, Top 10 mandatory Water savers, water replenishment and conservation projects with communities. Physical aspects have triggered the business strategy to have contingency plans, assessments and prevention measures for potential interruptions on business operations. In some of our plants</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								<p>in Nigeria we invested in new water wells, so to be able to tackle future water supply demands. In our plant in Cracow, Poland we invested €150'000 in water reuse from backwashing and sterilisation of carbon filters. In the past water was diverted directly into the wastewater system. By collecting the water in the main water collector and tank, and sending it to the beginning of the water treatment process after chlorination, we are saving 20'000 cubic metres of water annually.</p>	

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

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	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. This would impact the number of consumers and customers which have positive attitude to our brands and products. We use a metric called CORA index, which is a direct representation of how consumers and shoppers view The Coca-Cola System on a variety of sub-metrics, such as "Is a company I trust" related to product quality, environmental responsibility and consumer well-being. When	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium	1% of NSR = 62.2 mlo EUR	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 for both direct operations and our value chain. In the value chain, our approved science-based target is to reduce Scope1+2+3 ratio by 25% by 2020 vs. 2010.	12 mio EUR annually (6 mio EUR for energy saving projects in our plants + 5 mio EUR for water reduction (linked to carbon) + 1 mio EUR in community investment projects related to Environment).

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	consumers & customers don't accept our company as "responsible company and company which they trust" they will buy less/or no products from our portfolio which will decrease our sales revenue, sales volume, market shares.								

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**CC5.1d**

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

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**CC5.1e**

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

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**CC5.1f**

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

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**Further Information**

**Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities**

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**CC6.1**

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

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

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**CC6.1a**

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

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Carbon taxes	Carbon taxes can be a tool for driving carbon reduction initiatives in	Reduced operational costs	3 to 6 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	6 mio Eur annually if we avoid taxes for Scope	Since 2015 we use an internal carbon price for our decision	6-8 mio EUR in carbon/energy saving

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>countries and among the companies. We set very challenging reduction targets, approved science-based ones for the whole value chain and for direct operations. In addition, we set our strategy for renewable/clean energy: we continue with our programme for CHP plants, we have projects for biogas production from our own Waste Water treatment plants in Russia and Italy; we investigate solar panels installation in Romania, Nigeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece. If we are among the leaders in carbon reduction, we would avoid taxes compared to other less efficient companies (or due to our reduction activities already in place, we will pay less). This would</p>						1+2 annual emissions.	<p>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 for both direct operations and our value chain. In the business plans of each country we included carbon reduction initiatives for 6.3 mio Eur that reduces the carbon emissions Scope 1+2 by 6.2% in 2016; In the Business</p>	<p>initiatives yearly.</p>

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	have a positive impact on our opex: currently the energy spend is between 5 and 10% of our OPEX and it would drop by 5-10%.							Plan 2017 we have capex of 5 mio EUR which will reduce further the CO2 by 20'000 tonnes and the payback with the internal carbon price would be less than 3 years. In addition, we have renewable energy programme: we have 12 CHP plants across our countries, we have geothermal pump in Hungary, we started installing equipment for biogas production from the sludge which is coming from our own waste water treatment plant in Italy and Russia, we built solar tubes in Nigerian plant.	

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

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Induced changes in natural resources	Water stewardship programmes protect our physical and social license to operate. Continued and growing uncertainty in rainfall patterns, combined with growing demand for limited water resource make it increasingly important for CCH to demonstrate commitment to protecting the natural and man-made infrastructure which sustains our water supplies. As we have 15.5% of our sites in water stressed area (based on calculations from Global Water Tool we do every year for projections by 2025), with our water stewardship programmes we are able to avoid production stoppages due to	Other: Guarantees our well licenses to operate	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium-high	COGS of the Top 3 plants which would be potentially in water stress area is 411 mio €, it could be up to 3% influence.	Setting ambitious water reduction target: having reached 30% water use ratio reduction vs. our baseline year of 2004, we set a new commitment to further reduce water use ratio by 2020 vs. 2010 by 30%. Set target to have 100% of our plants certified in either European Water Stewardship (EWS) or Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) by 2020: by the end of 2016 we already have 22 sites with Gold EWS certification. Very comprehensive Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA, performed by an external accredited international company) and Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) programmes obligatory for each site and tracked centrally on quarterly	10 mio EUR in different water saving activities and contingency planning for the most vulnerable sites.



Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	water issues.							basis: 100% of the sites have SVA and SWPP. We initiated a project called "Top 5 plants innovations" which aim to invest in water/carbon innovative projects which will allow us to reach our 2020 goals in 2018. These plants are in Nigeria, Russia, Romania, Poland and Italy *Top 5 biggest plants).	

#### CC6.1c

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

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Fluctuating socio-economic conditions	Our new cold drink equipment is a competitive advantage with customers tackling their own footprint. We would be	Wider social benefits	3 to 6 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium-high	33.5 million EUR saving in 2016 at customers' site due to energy saving from our energy efficient coolers we	We have target to reduce our Scope 1+2+3 relative emissions by 25% by 2020 vs. 2010 (coolers are the biggest Scope 3 carbon contributor). This target is an approved science-based one (we are among	85.5 million EUR in new energy efficient and eco-friendly coolers annually.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	preferred supplier to work with as our customers generate energy saving (thus cost saving).						provide to them.	the first 12 companies globally with approved science-based targets). Together with suppliers, we developed hydrofluorocarbon-free (HFC-free) coolers which are up to 63% more efficient than 2004 models. We kept our promise that since 2015 all newly purchased cold drink equipment will be HFC-free - 100% of the new equipment is either with HC or CO2 refrigerants. We are also working to retrofit existing equipment in the marketplace with Energy Management Devices, LED Lighting and insulation.	

CC6.1d

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

CC6.1e

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

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CC6.1f

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

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**Further Information**

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

**Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology**

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CC7.1

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

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	559312
Scope 2 (location-based)	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	370333

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 2 (market-based)	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	370333

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### CC7.2

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

Please select the published methodologies that you use

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

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### CC7.2a

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

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### CC7.3

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

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
Other: CFC & HCFC	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

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#### CC7.4

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

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
			Please see the excel files attached below

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#### Further Information

##### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Copy of Transport\\_Tool\\_v2\\_6.xls](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Copy%20of%20Transport_Tool_v2_6.xls)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Stationary\\_combustion\\_tool\\_\(Version4-1\).xlsx](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Stationary_combustion_tool_(Version4-1).xlsx)

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

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#### CC8.1

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

Operational control

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**CC8.2**

**Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e**

291098

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**CC8.3**

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

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We report both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions.

---

**CC8.3a**

**Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e**

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
319416	296157	

**CC8.4**

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

No

**CC8.4a**

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

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

**CC8.5**

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

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	All material sources of scope 1 emissions have been included and, where possible, sources verified. Fuel used in the plants (for Energy) is measured and reported each month in our system. Fuel used from our own fleet, including management cars, is reported based on the data by fuel stations. For coolants leakages from our coolers, we use some estimations, as not every country is able to provide the real quantity. Since 2014 we started reporting the energy from all Remote properties (remote Distribution Centers, Sales offices etc) and we did a recalculation of the baseline year and all the rest years by using some assumptions and extrapolations
Scope 2 (location-based)	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps Assumptions Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	All material sources of scope 2 emissions have been included and consumption figures based upon calibrated meters have been used. For CHP electricity we receive figures from the supplier/owner. CHP calculation is based on energy content method as we use steam, cool water, hot water and CO2. The country grid factors used are taken from the last report of IEA.
Scope 2 (market-based)	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps Assumptions Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	All electricity, steam, heat, cooling purchased have been included and consumption figures based upon calibrated meters have been used. For CHP electricity we receive figures from the supplier/owner. CHP calculation is based on energy content method as we use steam, cool water, hot water and CO2. The market-based hierarchy developed by WRI and GHG is followed up for market-based Scope 2 emissions.

**CC8.6**

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

Third party verification or assurance process in place

**CC8.6a**



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

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	High assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf</a>	206-208	AA1000AS	100

CC8.6b

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

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

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

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

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

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Market-based	Annual process	Complete	High assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate%20Change%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf</a>	206-208	AA1000AS	100

#### CC8.8

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

Additional data points verified	Comment
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by independent accredited company. We don't have any year without verification. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report.
Progress against emissions reduction target	We have several long term goals and the progress made against them was verified. All data are verified as part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Report 2016 - verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report.
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	Verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by independent accredited company. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report.

Additional data points verified	Comment
Year on year emissions intensity figure	Verification of all environmental data is part of the overall verification process of our Integrated Annual Reports performed by independent accredited company. Emissions intensity figure represents emissions divided by the production volume - the volume is also verified during the verification process. Verification statement is part of each Integrated Annual Report.
Emissions reduction activities	Emissions reduction activities are also part of the overall verification process for Integrated Annual Report performed by an independent accredited company: not only the data are checked but also there are audits to the randomly selected sites and countries, interviews with relevant people, also files/methods/calculations are checked.

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**CC8.9**

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

No

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**CC8.9a**

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

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**Further Information**

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

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**CC9.1**

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

Yes

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**CC9.1a**

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

<b>Country/Region</b>	<b>Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e</b>
Armenia	2187
Austria	9646
Belarus	6018
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2250
Bulgaria	6335
Croatia	4517
Cyprus	2619
Czech Republic	8548
Estonia	291
Greece	10727
Hungary	14660
Ireland	1723
Italy	20534
Latvia	465
Lithuania	1399
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1306
Moldova	555
Nigeria	33541
Poland	15374
Romania	14610
Russia	101311
Slovakia	1826
Slovenia	571
Switzerland	5144

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Serbia	7896
Ukraine	12182
Montenegro	160
United Kingdom	4703

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**CC9.2**

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

By activity

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**CC9.2a**

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

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**CC9.2b**

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
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**CC9.2c**

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

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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**CC9.2d**

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Bottling plants (fossil fuels)	108222
Transp. fleet (fossil fuels)	112653
Coolants in Cold Drink Equipment (CDE)	13432
Losses of CO2 (product)	44367
Remote properties energy	12424

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**Further Information**

CC10.1

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

Yes

CC10.1a

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Armenia	574	574	3365	0
Austria	4665	0	28444	28444
Belarus	2256	2256	8099	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5730	5101	7502	0
Bulgaria	10195	12700	22553	0
Croatia	2687	0	11644	11644
Cyprus	4515	4515	7006	0
Czech Republic	14019	0	29942	29942
Estonia	63	63	84	0
Greece	28035	28035	43306	0
Hungary	12893	9036	45951	17595
Ireland	169	153	389	0
Italy	26234	17744	100301	100301
Latvia	65	65	425	0
Lithuania	805	805	5570	0

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3281	3281	4299	0
Moldova	131	131	348	0
Nigeria	64944	64944	117839	36290
Poland	39491	31100	80305	51398
Romania	17742	15399	88374	63862
Russia	59331	59331	161059	0
Serbia	19185	19185	29078	0
Slovakia	530	565	2791	0
Slovenia	37	37	117	0
Switzerland	531	573	14426	7719
Ukraine	12350	12350	39230	14527
United Kingdom	8385	8213	33910	29868

## CC10.2

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

By activity

## CC10.2a

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



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

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

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

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Emissions from supplied electricity	288361	248471
Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling	34054	34054
Emissions from electricity consumption in Remote Properties	16431	13632

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**Further Information**

Due to rounding of the Scope 2 figures per country, the sum of all countries Scope 2 emissions would be slightly different than the sum of Scope 2 by activity. The same is valid for the sum of the purchased low carbon electricity/heat/steam/cooling in Market-based approach. For the CHP plants (clean energy source) we are running with partnership, location-based and market-based factors are considered the same.

**Page: CC11. Energy**

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**CC11.1**

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

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

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**CC11.2**

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

Energy type	MWh
Heat	29597
Steam	43416
Cooling	0

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**CC11.3**

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

1057130

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**CC11.3a**

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

Fuels	MWh
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	58753
Natural gas	488411
Diesel/Gas oil	298424
Motor gasoline	146123
Other: Light Fuel Oil	46063
Other: Heavy Fuel Oil	19356

#### CC11.4

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

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
Contract with suppliers or utilities, supported by energy attribute certificates	136634.19	0	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	715.16	0.576	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	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	33575.66	0.115	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	12758.16	0.191	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	19014.90	0.157	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	22571.15	0.162	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	45292.31	0.104	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 Ploesti plant, Romania.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific	183.64	0.091	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

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates			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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	10879.91	0.167	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	11555.62	0.041	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	24734.47	0.198	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.
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	73674.8	0.416	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 0.090 to 1.271 tons CO2/MWh for Steam and from 0.195 to 1.228 tons CO2/MWh for Hot Water based on the efficiency and capacity of the CHP plant.

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

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
837975	781764	56211	74	74	

#### Further Information

Page: **CC12. Emissions Performance**

#### CC12.1

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

Decreased

#### CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction	6.7	Decrease	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 absolute reduction. We have a Corporate Carbon&Water reduction

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
activities			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 560.3 million MJ of electricity which converted in CO2 by using market-based electricity factors = 15'831 tonnes of CO2 saved; In several plants we purchased renewable electricity with a certificate and thus the CO2 saving (466.4 mio MJ renewable electricity purchased); thermal energy saved is 307.6 million MJ, so by using the carbon factor of each fuel type = 15'727 tonnes of CO2 saved (we have monthly data for all types of energy, so it is easy to calculate the saving). 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 tracked monthly the fuel consumption, we calculate the fuel saved and after multiplying by the fuel carbon factor gives us the CO2 saving (2.81 million litres of fuel saved = 7'448 tonnes of CO2). Also: 2'025 tonnes of CO2 were saved from less coolant leakages we generated in our own coolers at market place + 1'795 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). TTL : 15831+15727+7448+2025+1795=42826 tonnes of CO2 saved. Total CO2 Scope 1+2 emissions in 2015 = 634910; Total CO2 Scope 1+2 emissions in 2016=587255, so the saving 2016 vs. 2015=63'4910-58'7255=47'655 tonnes. Out of them, 42826 are generated based on the above-mentioned initiatives--> $(42826/634910)*100 = 6.7\%$ . Or : $(\text{Change in Scope 1+2 emissions attributed to the reason described in column 1} / \text{Previous year Scope 1+2 emissions, which are } 634910) \times 100 = (42826/634910)*100 = 6.7\%$
Divestment	0		
Acquisitions	0		
Mergers	0		
Change in output	0.8	Decrease	The decreased production volume by 1.4% reflected in a slight decrease in CO2 emissions. However the huge focus on carbon reduction led to total decrease of the absolute emissions.
Change in methodology	0		
Change in boundary	0		
Change in physical operating conditions	0		
Unidentified	0		
Other	0		

**CC12.1b**

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

Market-based

**CC12.2**

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

<b>Intensity figure =</b>	<b>Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)</b>	<b>Metric denominator: Unit total revenue</b>	<b>Scope 2 figure used</b>	<b>% change from previous year</b>	<b>Direction of change from previous year</b>	<b>Reason for change</b>
0.00007899	metric tonnes CO2e	7434458539	Market-based	9.2	Decrease	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 9.2% 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.

**CC12.3**

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



Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
50.4	metric tonnes CO2e	liter of product	11659901.7	Market-based	6.2	Decrease	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 2016= 587'255 tonnes; while in 2015 they were 634'910 tonnes of CO2 (both Market-based).

#### Further Information

#### Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

#### CC13.1

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

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

#### CC13.1a

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

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

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CC13.1b

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

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CC13.2

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

No

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CC13.2a

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

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

Page: **CC14. Scope 3 Emissions**

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CC14.1

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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	1712378	Ingredients and Pack materials (including secondary packaging) purchased for all our operations. We use our Entropy 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 GHG factor we use supplier database.	50.00%	LCA is performed for most of the packaging materials. For Tetrapak material GHG factor we use supplier database.
Capital goods	Relevant, not yet calculated				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.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	13805	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.	100.00%	
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				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	Not relevant, explanation provided				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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					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	Relevant, calculated	877	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).	100.00%	
Employee commuting	Not relevant, explanation provided				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	Not relevant, explanation provided				Emissions from upstream assets are considered not relevant, as they are already included in Scope 1.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	196959	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).	100.00%	
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Our products are sold in a finished, ready-to-consume state. No further processing is required.
Use of sold	Relevant,	67014	CO2 (carbonation) in our carbonated soft drinks. In	100.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
products	calculated		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	Not relevant, explanation provided				Already included in the CO2 factor of pack materials.
Downstream leased assets	Relevant, calculated	1516002	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).	50.00%	
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				We don't operate any franchises.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Coca-Cola Hellenic does not engage in project finance or other investment activities in specific GHG generating assets.
Other (upstream)					
Other (downstream)					

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

Third party verification or assurance process in place

**CC14.2a**

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	High assurance	<a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate_Change_2017/Shared_Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/10/22710/Climate_Change_2017/Shared_Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/CCHBC_Integrated_Annual_Report_2016.pdf</a>	206-208	AA1000AS	100

**CC14.3**

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

Yes

**CC14.3a**

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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Purchased goods & services	Change in output	1.7	Increase	Due to shift to smaller packaging sizes, the overall emissions from packaging materials is increased. This shift is done based on consumer preferences to use smaller sizes beverages. Also, in several countries we have more Non-returnable glass bottles sold than returnable which influences the carbon emissions (returnable packaging are with less emissions).
Business travel	Change in output	9.6	Decrease	Decrease of the flights by the Corporate offices.
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Change in output	12.5	Decrease	Less CO2 for carbonation of the beverages was used from the CHP plants. The rest CO2 for carbonation we buy from external suppliers and it is part of ingredients (purchased goods) - see the upper row.
Downstream leased assets	Emissions reduction activities	4.5	Decrease	Here is the electricity used by our customers when they store our products in the cold drink equipment which we provide to them. It is the biggest part of all our carbon emissions and here we put a lot of efforts to purchase only energy-efficient coolers. We are working for years with our suppliers for more energy-efficient coolers. Separately from the new coolers, for the old ones at market place we have programmes to retrofit with LED and Energy Management devices in order to save electricity and thus carbon emissions.
Use of sold products	Change in output	0.6	Increase	It is the CO2 used for carbonation in our carbonated soft drinks - based on the ratio between carbonated and non-carbonated beverages sold this could vary.

#### CC14.4

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

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**CC14.4a****Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success**

1. Suppliers: i) We require all suppliers to adhere to the ethical standards, human rights practices, environmental & work safety requirements prescribed in our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). In 2016 more than 90% of our spend was from suppliers who have accepted our SGP. A prerequisite to become listed as our supplier is to commit to SGP. Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) expand on the SGPs and provide guidance to our suppliers of agricultural ingredients. In 2016 we issued publicly our commitment to certify over 95% of our key agricultural ingredients against the Coca Cola Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles which include the following requirements: water management, energy management & climate protection, conservation of natural habitats & ecosystems, soil management, crop protection, responsible agrochemical use, biodiversity, harvest & post-harvest handling, reproductive material identity, selection & handling, management systems, transparency, business integrity. ii) We prioritize buying local foodstuffs. We source juice from farms in Greece, Poland, Serbia, Italy, Russia, Hungary, Cyprus, Ukraine; we source locally sugar from our EU countries, Switzerland, Serbia, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine. In Russia, in addition to sugar which in 2016 was 100% sourced from locally grown beet we also focus on local sourcing of fruits for our juice business. In 2016 we started to develop our cooperation with Sucden for growing local tomatoes for tomato juice. Sucden committed to test the project in 2017 on limited volume and to take a decision about growing and processing production volumes in RU after getting test results. Another example is Fanta Orange in Greece which is produced using 100% Greek oranges sourced from the Peloponnese. Other priority for engagement is if the supplier is among the critical suppliers, with significant volume and with big contribution to our procurement spend. iii) We recognize supplier certifications as per international standards (ISO9001, 14001, 50001, FSSC2200 & OHSAS18001). For agricultural commodities we work with suppliers to achieve international certification (Rain Forrest Alliance, Fair Trade, BonSucro & Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform). It is valid for our Group Critical Suppliers. We worked together with suppliers to invest over \$100 million to increase local production of high-quality beet sugar and in 2016 Russian beet sugar comprised 100% our supply. Locally sourcing is also cornerstone of our JVC programme with one of the EU sugar suppliers, in 2015 we reached 100% local sourcing in Poland & Lithuania. Situation with fresh apples for production in Russia gets better from year to year along with Sveji Veter capabilities development as a producer and it enabled us to develop our cooperation further increasing local apple puree share to 38% of total apple puree demand. Examples of suppliers actions in environmental area: of the total energy consumed by Orange juice supplier Citrosuco during 2016, 51% was derived from renewable energy sources including ethanol, biodiesel, biomass and the renewable portion of purchased electricity. During the 2016 Citrosuco's total volume of water consumed decreased by 17%. In Sweeteners 48% of all raw material used by Tereos, one of our group critical suppliers, are certified as sustainable.

2. Customers: 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 2016 GfK was 13'922 of our customers and 1'554 managers in 819 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 27 surveyed countries achieved the position of number 1 supplier with the number 1 relationship. In a separate survey for key accounts, GfK reports in 22 countries: we are the number 1 supplier with the number 1 relationship, in 16 countries.

3. Other partners in the value chain: Consumers: We help consumers make informed choices through credible communication. We use relevant contact points such as digital, packaging and point-of-sale to inform consumers of action they can take when using our products and handling used packaging. The metric used is CORA (corporate acceptance). It is measured as part of a consumer survey every month in every country. The CORA score is a direct representation of how consumers & shoppers view The Coca-Cola System on a variety of sub-metrics, such as "Is a company I trust" related to product quality, environmental responsibility & consumer well-being. CORA is reviewed regularly and actions are put in place to address reputation related risks.

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**CC14.4b**



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

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Collaboration/innovation	3329	91.1%	Of the total energy consumed by Orange juice supplier Citrosuco during 2016, 51% was derived from renewable energy sources including ethanol, biodiesel, biomass and the renewable portion of purchased electricity. During the 2016 Citrosuco's total volume of water consumed decreased by 17%. In Sweeteners 48% of all raw material used by Tereos, one of our group critical suppliers, are certified or evaluated as sustainable. Tereos target is to reach 75% by 2020. ca. 50% of sugar that is supplied by Tereos to CCH is SAI certified in 2016. We have aligned with TCCC system for >95% sustainable supply of agriculture commodities by 2020 per sustainable agriculture guidelines supported by third party verification. By the end of 2016 98% of ingredient suppliers (96% of our sweetener suppliers and 99% of our juice suppliers) have committed road maps to achieve 100% of sustainable supply by 2020 or earlier as assessed by the SAI platform Farm Sustainable assessment or other globally recognized sustainability certifications. We have launched our lightest beverage can, the 'B-can', which is an ultra-light can with 4.5% less material than the standard 33cl can, through our partnership with our supplier Ball Packaging Europe. In 2015, we became the first Coca-Cola bottler to pilot the 'B-can' in Serbia and Hungary. 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 Italy we were the first one in the Coca-Cola System globally to authorise the lightest 330ml sleek can at 9.3gr. We converted to 330ml sleek can at 9.4gr in Serbia and Hungary. Overall, by the end of 2016 we have converted approximately 50% of our 330ml can volume to 330ml sleek can which saves CO2 emissions from packaging.

CC14.4c

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

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

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CC15.1

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

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Michalis Imellos	CFO of Coca-Cola HBC AG	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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Further Information

Module: FBT

Page: FBT1. Agriculture

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FBT1.1

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

Yes

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FBT1.1a

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

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FBT1.2

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

Elsewhere in value chain

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**FBT1.2a**

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

We buy from our suppliers the ingredients needed for our production: sugar, sweeteners, juice concentrates. We don't have our own farms and we don't use anything directly from the farms.

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**FBT1.3**

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

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**FBT1.3a**

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

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**FBT1.3b**

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

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

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

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

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

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**FBT1.4**

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

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**FBT1.4a**

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

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

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

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

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

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**FBT1.4d**

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

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**FBT1.5**

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

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**FBT1.5a**

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

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

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

Yes

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**FBT1.6a**

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

Scope	Agricultural emissions (% of the emissions reported in the category "Purchased goods and services")	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
Scope 3	91-100%	The only exclusion are the juice concentrates.	Juice concentrate is still very small part of our raw materials. Our main agricultural ingredient is sugar and we consider it in our Scope 3 calculations.	

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**FBT1.6b**

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

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**FBT1.7**

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

Yes

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**FBT1.7a**

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

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Your role in the implementation of this practice	Explanation of how you encourage implementation	Climate change related benefit	Comment
1	Water Management	Water quality protection - To avoid contamination of water with fertilizers: reduce the volume of phosphorus, potash + nitrogen; Reduce and minimize dosage of fertilizer. To avoid the contamination of water with the plant protection product: reduce stock of weed seeds in the topsoil; establish weeding program adapted to the situation; reduce dosage of chemicals per hectare when possible. In addition: practices reducing water pollution.	Knowledge sharing Procurement	It is a Joint Value Creation initiative with our sugar supplier in Russia. We train the farmers to use sustainable practices. Sustainable suppliers have a higher preference status.	Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)	
2	Other: Reach an optimum level of fertility on sugar beets	To maintain or increase the potential of the top soil and maintain a good environment for farming while respecting the water and air quality - knowledge management.	Knowledge sharing Procurement	It is a Joint Value Creation initiative with our sugar supplier in Russia. We train the farmers to use sustainable practices. Sustainable suppliers have a higher preference status.	Emissions reductions (mitigation) Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)	
3	Water Management	We work together with juice suppliers on water management and crop protection systems. We support key Greek apricot and peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost by continuously supporting and favoring local sourcing vs imports.	Knowledge sharing Procurement	Higher preference status.	Emissions reductions (mitigation) Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)	

FBT1.7b

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

Activity ID	Impact on yield	Impact on cost	Impact on soil quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water	Other impact	Description of impacts	Comment
1	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Not evaluated	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Not evaluated		
2	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Not evaluated	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Not evaluated		
3	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Not evaluated	Evaluated - beneficial impact	Not evaluated		

#### FBT1.7c

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

Yes

#### FBT1.7d

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

All suppliers are required to comply with the Coca-Cola Supplier Guiding Principles, including areas such as workplace and human rights, environment and management systems: Human and Workplace Rights: freedom of association and collective bargaining; prohibit child labor, eliminate discrimination; work hours and wages; safe and healthy workplaces; community and traditional rights;

Environment: water management; energy management and climate protection; conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems; soil management; crop protection; Management Systems: harvest and postharvest handling; reproductive material identity, selection and handling; management systems, record keeping and transparency; business integrity.

We engage with suppliers through our Joint Value Creation (JVC) Initiatives, workshops on sustainable supply, materiality survey and SEDEX (a platform for ethical and sustainable supply chains) and EcoVadis. With regards to JVCs in sustainable sourcing, we have developed robust partnership with key EU suppliers to achieve our 2020 objective of sourcing key ingredients in line with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding principles.

For agricultural commodities we are aligning with industry to recognize Rain Forrester Alliance, Fair Trade, Bon Sucro and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform. In 2016 we published our commitment related to sustainable agriculture: Certify over 95% of our key agricultural ingredients against the Coca-Cola System's Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles. We developed a Roadmap per supplier how to reach this commitment.

#### Further Information



**FBT2.1**

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

No

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**FBT2.1a**

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

We do not transform raw agricultural inputs into final products ready for human consumption. The emissions from processing activities are not in our direct operations and account for scope 3 emissions in our carbon footprint (coming from ingredients: sugar, juice concentrate, sweeteners and from Tetrapak packaging material for our juice beverages).

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**FBT2.2**

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

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**FBT2.2a**

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

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**FBT2.3**

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

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**FBT2.3a**

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

Scope	Emissions from processing activities (metric tonnes CO2e)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
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**FBT2.3b**

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

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**FBT2.4**

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

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**Further Information**

**Page: FBT3. Distribution**

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**FBT3.1**

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

Yes

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**FBT3.1a**

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

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**FBT3.2**

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

Both direct operations and elsewhere in value chain

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**FBT3.2a**

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

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**FBT3.3**

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

Yes

---

**FBT3.3a**

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

Scope	Emissions from distribution activities (metric tonnes CO2e)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment
Scope 1	112653	No.	These are all emissions from our own fleet, including our own Haulage and Distribution trucks and Sales and Management cars.	These are all emissions from our own fleet, including our own Haulage and Distribution trucks and Sales and Management cars.
Scope 2	0	Not applicable.	We don't have emissions from distribution activities in our direct operations which to be reported in Scope 2. All of them are reported in Scope 1.	We don't have emissions from distribution activities in our direct operations which to be reported in Scope 2. All of them are reported in Scope 1.

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**FBT3.3b**

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

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**FBT3.4**

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

Yes

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**Further Information**

Third party Fleet that we use for transport and distribution of our products to the customers is in Scope 3 emissions and for 2016 those emissions are 196'959 tonnes of CO2.

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**Page: FBT4. Consumption**

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**FBT4.1**

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

Yes

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**FBT4.1b**

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

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**FBT4.1a**

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

Yes

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#### **Further Information**

Use of sold products: CO2 that we use for carbonation in our carbonated soft drinks. For 2016 these emissions are 67'014 tonnes CO2.  
**CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request**