

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Coca-Cola Amatil (“Amatil”) is one of the largest bottlers and distributors of non-alcoholic and alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages in the Asia Pacific region, and one of the world’s larger bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company’s range of products. As both brand partner and brand owner, we operate across six countries – Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Samoa – to manufacture, distribute and sell an unrivalled range of beverages, coffee and ready-to eat food snacks. With decades of experience, we do this safely and responsibly, and are proud that our products delight millions of people every day. With access to more than 270 million potential consumers through more than 630,000 active customers, our product range includes sparkling beverages, spring water, sports and energy drinks, fruit juices, iced tea, flavoured milk, coffee, tea, beer, cider and spirits. We are committed to leading through innovation, and to building a sustainable future, capturing growth and delivering long-term value to our shareholders. We employ around 12,000 people and create thousands more jobs in the communities in which we operate. Across this team we work as one, united by a shared purpose and common values. We know that our diverse workforce is our greatest strength and makes us the vibrant company we are today.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Fiji
- Indonesia
- New Zealand
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa

C0.4

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

AUD

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

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

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

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

Row 1

**Primary reason**

Evaluated but judged to be unimportant

**Please explain**

Coca-Cola Amatil sources all of the agricultural inputs for our products from suppliers including farmers, secondary suppliers such as sugar refiners, barley and hops farmers, etc. and does not own nor operate any of these directly as owners or lease holders for the land on which they are produced. However, we track these scope 3 emissions in our 'drink in your hand' calculation. Five years ago, Coca-Cola Amatil Indonesia initiated a tree planting and environment education program called Coca-Cola Forests, aiming to create a healthier, safer, and more sustainable place to live while strengthening the economy of the local community where we operate. This program is now focused in three areas in Indonesia: Lampung, Sumedang, and Semarang. Through the Coca-Cola Forests program, we plant trees that will be donated to communities and help them preserve water, combat climate change, and reduce the risk of natural disaster. Coca-Cola Forests also act as hubs for community education on environment protection and provides opportunities for members of local communities to work as farmers and educators.

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

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

**Agricultural commodity**

Sugar

**% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity**

60-80%

**Produced or sourced**

Sourced

**Please explain**

The largest percentage of Amatil's revenue is derived from the carbonated soft drink business across all countries of production. To calculate this figure, we have considered our portfolio of sugar sweetened, low and no calorie product offerings excluding those which are 100% juice or contain fruit ingredients that naturally contain sugars rather than any added sugars for the past calendar year.

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**Agricultural commodity**

Other, please specify (Fruit )

**% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity**

Less than 10%

**Produced or sourced**

Sourced

**Please explain**

A small percentage of derived revenue is attributable to the fruit juice concentrates we use in some of our beverages. To calculate this figure, we have considered all juice products that go into their manufacture for the past calendar year.

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**Agricultural commodity**

Other, please specify (Barley and hops)

**% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity**

Less than 10%

**Produced or sourced**

Sourced

**Please explain**

Less than 10% of Amatil's revenue is derived from the alcohol business in Australia, Fiji and Samoa and the key ingredients of barley and hops sourced for brewing. To calculate this figure, we have considered all brewed products and their associated revenue in the past calendar year.

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**Agricultural commodity**

Other, please specify (Coffee)

**% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity**

Less than 10%

**Produced or sourced**

Sourced

**Please explain**

Less than 10% of Amatil's revenue is derived from the coffee business primarily in Australia and the beans sourced for all pack formats supplied into the market. To calculate this figure, we have considered all coffee products and their associated revenue in the past calendar year.

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**C1. Governance**

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C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	Amatil's Board Chair is a member of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, a sub-Committee of the Board. The Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board has responsibility for oversight of climate change related issues. The Risk and Sustainability Committee is regularly informed of climate related issues, at least quarterly with a review of country level KPI's relating to climate such as water usage and wastewater, monitoring and overseeing progress toward achievement of these. Additionally, the Committee provides input to and approves the Sustainability strategy for Amatil of which climate, packaging, water, biodiversity and responsible sourcing are the most material aspects. The Board also approves the release of climate change related information through the Annual Report which included the Sustainability Report and in the Risks section of the Annual Report. In 2019 Amatil introduced climate risk disclosures in the Annual Report.
Director on board	The Risk and Sustainability Committee, a sub-Committee of the Board is made up of 5 members including Amatil's Group Managing Director, while all directors have a standing invitation. The Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board has responsibility for oversight of climate related issues. The full Board has complete oversight of the business of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, with access to the Committee's materials and minutes and a verbal update at Board Meetings from the Chairman of the Risk and Sustainability Committee. All meetings of the Risk and Sustainability Committee include Amatil's Managing Directors from all geographies and the annual agenda includes special "deep dive" items which include topics primarily related to sustainability, climate risk and business continuity. The purpose of the Committee is to support and advise the Board in relation to material and emerging risks that may impact Amatil meeting its corporate objectives and vision, delivering shareholder returns, and its reputation and standing in the community – in other words, delivering on our Value Proposition
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Management decisions in relation to sustainability are made by the Group Managing Director, Group Leadership Team and individual members of management who have direct authority. Across the Group functions and within each Business, our health, safety, supply chain, environment, human resources, procurement, and public affairs, communications and sustainability teams are responsible for the day-to-day implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of specific initiatives.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	The role of Chief Risk Officer is filled by the General Manager, Risk at Amatil, and this role has oversight of all risk assessments and processes including Climate Risk and participates in Board and Risk and Sustainability Committee meetings, which also includes private sessions with the directors, in the absence of other management. The 2019 Annual Report noted that Climate Risk was one of the risks being actively monitored and managed by the organisation. Regular updates to the Committee are provided on climate risk as part of risk reviews and planning.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	The role of Chief Sustainability Officer is filled by the Group Director Legal and Corporate Affairs at Amatil, and this role has oversight of Sustainability Strategy and Risk assessment including Climate Change risk assessment and management and participates in Board Risk and Sustainability Committee meetings. At Amatil, we all are ambassadors and owners of risk, culture, safety and sustainability

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	From the Board to the Group Leadership Team, Group functions to the Businesses, at Amatil we are committed to continual improvement and acting responsibly to support a better future for all our stakeholder. The Amatil Board is committed to achieving the highest standards of corporate governance and business conduct. The Board sees this commitment as fundamental to the sustainability and performance of our business and to enhancing shareholder value. Amatil's Risk & Sustainability Committee has a charter to support and advise the Board in relation to material and emerging risks that may impact Amatil meeting its corporate objectives and vision, delivering shareholder returns, and its reputation and standing in the community. Specifically, the Committee will: - oversee and assess the effectiveness of Amatil's risk management framework, and to make recommendations in respect of the development and embedding of the risk management framework and appetite to the Board; - assist the Board with the monitoring and review of Amatil's risk culture; - review, monitor and approve Amatil's sustainability strategy and provide advice to Management on associated implementation plans and other issues that may impact Amatil's sustainability; - approve policies and initiatives that ensure best practice risk management, reflect stakeholder expectations and influence Amatil's reputation as a responsible and sustainable organisation; and - review and monitor Amatil's compliance with legal and regulatory obligations, internal policies and industry standards.

## C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Environmental, Health, and Safety manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Public affairs manager	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Business Managing Director)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise

## C1.2a

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

The Risk and Sustainability Committee is a sub-Committee of the Board and has a public charter which incorporates consideration of key sustainability risks and opportunities including climate change. Climate-related issues are monitored and managed at the national and local level by Risk managers, Corporate Affairs Managers, Sustainability Managers, and Quality, Safety, and Environment Managers. We believe they are best suited to identify, understand, and respond to climate-related issues as they are familiar with the business, political and physical environments governing issues at a local level.

Data is collected from these managers and is aggregated quarterly at the market, Business Unit, and global level, and communicated to leadership at each of these levels. The Group corporate centre provides oversight, support, and global coordination of sustainability efforts, including those that are climate related. The Business Managers have the responsibility to ensure that established climate-related initiatives are implemented and on-track, to make the necessary adjustments if they are not on-track, and to report on these efforts to Group leadership. Responsibility is shared between Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability and Technical managers as climate-related issues span multiple areas.

At the international level, climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed and issues are managed by the Group Manager Sustainability and the Group Head of Corporate Affairs and a team of specialists in areas of Climate Change, Water, Procurement, Risks and Packaging. The Group Head of Corporate Affairs reports directly to the Group Director of Legal and Corporate Affairs who is part of the corporate executive team reporting directly to the Group Managing Director and Board of Directors. The Group Director of Corporate and Legal Affairs performance evaluation is linked to the assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Group Risk team is headed by the General Manager, Risk and is responsible for implementing an effective Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The ERM framework is in place to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report all business risks – including climate-related risks. The General Manager, Risk is part of the Group Finance Leadership Team and has a direct reporting line to the Group Chief Financial Officer and Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee, and an indirect reporting line to the Chair of the Risk and Sustainability Committee.

In 2019 we redefined our approach to the creation of long-term value. It is a new way of thinking about how we create long-term, sustainable value that integrates our previous sustainability framework with our Shareholder value proposition. We believe creating value for society is completely integrated and consistent with the way we deliver value to Shareholders. This means that as we pursue growth, we do so through the lens of seeking positive impacts for our people, customers, partners, consumers, the environment and our community.

In 2019, we also conducted an external assessment of our Climate Change related risks and opportunities to our business and for the first time disclosed key findings in our Annual Report. These findings were presented to a range of stakeholders internally including the RSC, Group Leadership Team and other functions including Risk, Property, Insurance, Finance, Procurement and Operations Leads. Subsequent to the assessment, the Group Sustainability Team is leading the development of a Climate Change Action plan with the approval and support of our Business Managing Directors, Supply Chain and Operations leads across all our locations. This plan is expected to be approved and signed off by the Board by the end of 2020.

**C1.3**

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Following the adoption of Amatil's Value Proposition, our Group Leadership Team have renewed accountabilities across all the drivers including Better Environment. This driver includes commitments towards emissions reduction and energy efficiency. The performance scorecards for our leadership team including the CEO with measures of success being: • the embedding of the Amatil Value Proposition • Substantially achieving our 2020 Sustainability commitments and progress towards 2025 and 2030. The incentives may take varying forms including cash payments or shares in the business as part of short or long-term incentive programs

**C1.3a**

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Environmental, health, and safety manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project	Various managers within the organisation will have energy efficiency targets within their KPIs which may contribute to their overall incentive plan.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Risk Assessment and Management)	Group and business roles may have specific projects related to scoping climate risk and managing this risk, including supporting procurement and operational teams on renewable energy projects. These projects will be included in their KPIs which may contribute to their overall incentive plan
Procurement manager	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases	Procurement category managers are incentivised upon achievement of KPI's relating to spend reductions, procurement of goods and services compliant with Amatil's supplier guiding principles and sustainable procurement guidelines and engagement of other personnel in the business who procure goods and services on their behalf (typically smaller purchases).
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Strategy and Risk management)	Amatil's Group Leadership team headed by Group Managing Director Alison Watkins are incentivised upon achievement of many business indicators including those related to sustainability. These may take varying forms including cash payments or shares in the business as part of short or long-term incentive programs. The performance scorecards for our leadership team including the CEO with measures of success being: • the embedding of the Amatil Value Proposition Substantially achieving our 2020 Sustainability commitments and progress towards 2025 and 2030.

**C2. Risks and opportunities**

## C2.1

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

Yes

### C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Amatil's risk management processes consider business risks including climate related in the short term to be those that have or can have an impact upon the business from current to three years in the future.
Medium-term	3	10	Amatil's risk management processes consider business risks including climate related in the medium term to be those that have or can have an impact upon the business from three to ten years into the future.
Long-term	10	30	Amatil's risk management processes consider business risks including climate related in the long term to be those that have or can have an impact upon the business from ten to 30 years into the future.

### C2.1b

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

Substantive risks and hence substantive financial and strategic impact to Amatil include those risks that can or have the potential to have impacts including one or more of the following: •

- EBIT impact for any of Amatil's business units
- disrupt supply of ingredients or raw materials to a major facility such that production curtailment is necessary or customer out of stock situations arise or could arise
- disrupt distribution of finished goods to markets, customers and consumers
- prolonged and or significant negative reputational impact

## C2.2

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

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations  
Upstream  
Downstream

**Risk management process**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Short-term  
Medium-term  
Long-term

**Description of process**

Climate related risks as with all business risks are identified through a multi-stakeholder engagement process to identify, assess and rank those which are material to the business. Data and supplementary information developed internally is also used to develop a better understanding of the likelihood and consequence. This information can come from a number of sources including third party commissioned studies and subject matter experts within the business. Risks are considered in a number of different areas including physical risks (such as weather-related events, flooding, droughts), reputational and brand, commercial, upstream and downstream supply chain (such as ingredient and raw material supply, transport and logistics). Business Case: Physical risk: Due to our reliance on water and agricultural products, the physical location of our assets is a key risk in relation to climate change. To mitigate this risk, we commenced hydrogeological studies on groundwater sources for non-alcoholic beverages in 2003, and from 2009 the scope of these studies expanded to all water sources for non-alcoholic beverages, including municipal and surface water, to ensure all stakeholders maintain sufficient supplies of fresh water as, and when, they need it. Each study is completely revised every five years, at a minimum, considering changes in our business, the community, and all other stakeholders. These studies provide the guidance we need to identify quantitative, qualitative, and community-based risks associated with water withdrawals, and more importantly, serve as the input to develop rigorous management plans to ensure the risks are addressed to maintain ongoing supplies to all users. Each plan is regularly reviewed and updated as actions to mitigate risks are completed. We are rolling out this approach so that we have source vulnerability assessments and sustainable water management plans in place for our brewing and distilling sites by 2020. In 2018, our Papua New Guinea Business completed Source Vulnerability Assessments for all water sources used at each manufacturing site. Water risks were identified and managed through site specific Source Water Protection Plans. We ensured all waste water from our manufacturing sites was treated before disposal. Business Case: Transitional risk: As at the end of 2019, 53.3 per cent of the energy used in our operations is now renewable or from low-carbon sources. Currently, renewable energy usage in our manufacturing operations across all countries is less than 10 per cent, with the bulk of our low-carbon energy sourced from natural gas. We continue to invest in renewable energy projects around our region. Following the launch of our 1.1 megawatt rooftop solar panel installation in Fiji in 2017, one of the largest in the country, we have initiated three onsite solar projects in Australia – at Eastern Creek, Richlands and Kewdale – with a combined generation capacity of 3.5 megawatts, in addition to Indonesia's largest rooftop solar project at Cibitung, with a generation capacity of 7.1 megawatts. The Cibitung project will offset 8.9 thousand tonnes of carbon emissions per annum. In Australia, we are using the Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) created from these projects to meet the mandatory minimum renewable power percentage required under the national Renewable Energy Target (RET), and currently trading any excess certificates. In other countries, these projects are providing direct renewable energy to our sites and reducing our emissions accordingly.

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**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations  
Upstream  
Downstream

**Risk management process**

A specific climate-related risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

Not defined

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Medium-term  
Long-term

**Description of process**

In 2019 Coca-Cola Amatil completed a third-party, primarily qualitative, climate change risk and opportunity assessment out to 2050. This assessment confirmed that climate change effects that have the potential to impact Coca-Cola Amatil include changes in weather patterns such as increased temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and more frequent or intense extreme events such as heatwaves, drought, storms and increased frequency of natural disasters. These may cause major business disruption, increased energy costs, and key input scarcity (such as water, sugar and other agricultural ingredients). We have also developed Board-agreed risk appetite statements which explicitly cover climate risks and water risks. Our risk appetite statements set out how much risk we are prepared to take in pursuit of our strategic objectives. Clear key risk metrics and tolerances have been set that reflect our risk appetite and performance against these is reported to the Group Leadership Team and Risk and Sustainability Committee on a quarterly basis.

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C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The risks associated with regulatory interventions such as proposed container deposit schemes and potential sugar and plastics taxes could increase the cost of doing business and/or require significant. Amatil includes a regular review of current relevant regulation and its impact upon the business. This is a Group, business and site-specific review to applicable federal and local regulations using where necessary third-party services to ensure the most up to date regulatory information is utilised to conduct the review.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The rising concern around increasing levels of waste globally, is giving rise to environmental advocates as they push for solutions to broader litter issues. Emerging regulations are particularly relevant to renewable energy targets in our countries of operation, sustainable water access and management, and to the post-consumer use of the packaging of our products (end of life options). Amatil includes a regular review of emerging regulation and its impact upon the business. This is a Group, business and site-specific review to applicable federal and local regulations using where necessary third-party services to ensure the most up to date regulatory information is utilised to conduct the review. Amatil is supportive of proposals to introduce well-run, low-cost container deposit schemes.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology review is particularly relevant to the integration of renewable energy into our facilities whether direct on-site or through pipeline (e.g. grid level) usage. Amatil includes a regular review of technology both current and emerging and its impact upon the business, the purchase intent of our consumers and the security of supply (particularly of utilities) to our facilities. This is a business and site-specific review to applicable regional, federal and local technology changes using where necessary third party's services to ensure the most up to date technology information is utilised to conduct the review.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Amatil includes a regular review of current relevant laws and potential laws and its impact upon the business. This is a business and site-specific review to applicable federal and local law using where necessary third party's services to ensure the most up to date information is utilised to conduct the review.
Market	Relevant, always included	Amatil includes a regular review of current relevant market forces and their impact upon the business. This is a business and product category specific review incorporating information available through our brand partners to ensure the most up to date information is utilised to conduct the review. Market research into the type, content, packaging, manufacturing and distribution of our products is used to inform these reviews.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Failure to deliver on Amatil's stakeholder expectations in relation to the environmental impacts created by our activities could result in damage to our brand and corporate reputation. Amatil includes a review of the impact upon corporate reputation and its subsequent impact upon the business in the assessment of all other risks. This is a business and product category specific review incorporating our own direct tracking and information available through our brand partners to ensure the most up to date information is utilised to conduct the review. Moreover, we regularly conduct third party market reputation tracking through RepTrak Australia, which among other aspects scores our reputation standing on Citizenship which includes our environmental performance.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Amatil regularly reviews and updates risk assessments of acute physical risks including those relating to significant weather events and updates contingency plans accordingly. Most commonly these relate to flooding, storms (such as cyclones) and drought and include both our operations and along the supply chain for major ingredients and raw materials and the distribution of finished goods to our customers and consumers. Whilst there is no direct reference to climate change in insurance policies, within agreed limits, our insurance providers cover damage to our business from sudden changes in weather patterns such as storm events, cyclones and floods and the impact of such events is incorporated into future premiums
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Amatil also includes a review and update of risk assessments of chronic physical risks including those relating to global warming and sea level rise as examples and updates contingency plans accordingly. Some Amatil facilities are physically located in proximity to coastlines and in emerging economic areas where carbon pollution can also have human health impacts, and include our own operations and along the supply chain for major ingredients and raw materials, and the impact upon our people and the communities in which we operate. Moreover, chronic physical risks are also reflected in increased business costs due to higher insurance premiums. Insurance companies account for the location of our assets and the associated geo-physical risks while determining our premiums.

**C2.3**

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

Yes

**C2.3a**

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

**Identifier**

Risk 1

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Chronic physical	Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased indirect (operating) costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

In 2019 Coca-Cola Amatil completed a third-party, primarily qualitative, climate change risk and opportunity assessment out to 2050. This assessment confirmed that climate change effects that have the potential to impact Coca-Cola Amatil include changes in weather patterns such as increased temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and more frequent or intense extreme events such as heatwaves, drought, storms and increased frequency of natural disasters. These may cause major business disruption, increased energy costs, and key input scarcity (such as water, sugar and other agricultural ingredients). We have also developed Board-agreed risk appetite statements which explicitly cover climate risks and water risks. Our risk appetite statements set out how much risk we are prepared to take in pursuit of our strategic objectives. Clear key risk metrics and tolerances have been set that reflect our risk appetite and performance against these is reported to the Group Leadership Team and Risk and Sustainability Committee on a quarterly basis.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium



**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Due to commercial reasons, we are unable to share the potential cost of management at this time

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We are in the process of developing and approving a Climate Change Action Plan at Coca-Cola Amatil. Proposed response plans to physical risks include but not limited to: • Increased due diligence on water sources (extend time frame & scope of SVAs, SWPs etc) • Develop 10-15-year strategic asset Masterplans for all bottling, warehousing & packaging production facilities which factor in climate change risks • Incorporate climate change assessments into new site selection. Build for dryer, hotter & extreme weather conditions • Include climate risk in supplier risk assessments & due diligence – engage directly with high risk suppliers on management plans (including TCCC for concentrate) • Prioritise energy & water efficiency, circularity/renewables & back-up • Develop comprehensive Disaster Management & Resilience Plans for each country of operation

**Comment**

Cost of management is an estimate based on capex and opex for the various strategies implemented to mitigate the impact of physical risk to our assets and operations.

**Identifier**

Risk 2

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Market	Other, please specify (Uncertainty in energy markets)
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Please select

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Energy policy within Australia is lacking in substance and stability with government inaction to provide certainty to the energy market over the last decade. Targets for renewable energy and retirement of existing aged infrastructure within the generation of electricity sector have been uncertain and subject to frequent policy change eroding confidence of energy companies to invest in new capacity. Similarly, the opening of international gas markets with the development of large scale LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) facilities in North Queensland have further impacted the price of generation across the east coast of Australia as within the NEM (National Electricity Market) gas fired electricity generation is the marginal price setting mechanism for electricity generation across the east coast states of Australia

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Electricity prices for Australia’s east coast states covered by the NEM (National Electricity Market) include Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and Tasmania have risen from some of the lowest in the world to amongst the highest in the last few years. Huge increases in summer pricing, especially in at-risk states like Victoria where prices tend to double in the first quarter for our sites. The converse of this though is that same pricing also means we earn more from our wind farm Murra Warra, so it’s both a risk and an opportunity. We are also observing a softening in forward pricing with the exception of summer months as more renewables come into the market at lower marginal cost of generation / transmission. Gas prices are presently at 5-10 year lows on soft global demand for LNG in Asia and Europe meaning that the gas is being sold back into the domestic wholesale market, though with gas contracts typically signed for 2-3 years or more these have a lag in terms of real pricing for consumers.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Amatil has sought to mitigate these impacts on price rises by increasing focus on facility energy efficiency and reducing usage per unit of production and also a number of

financial mechanisms aimed at procuring energy at the best available price. The financial mechanisms employed include direct i.e. on-site usage of solar PV technology for self-generation of electricity and indirect through PPA's (Power Purchase Agreements) with grid connected renewable energy program. We have also entered into a long-term power purchase agreement with the Murra Warra Wind Farm in Victoria which became operational in 2019. Thus, any increases in electricity pricing is partially offset by the higher earnings at Murra Warra wind farm.

**Comment**

Cost of management is an estimate based on capex and opex for the various strategies implemented to mitigate the impact of electricity price rises.

**Identifier**

Risk 3

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
------------	----------------------------------------------------------------

**Primary potential financial impact**

Please select

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Amatil's reputation in taking action against the effects and impacts of climate change may be influenced by negative perceptions of the businesses performance in managing carbon and other sustainability related business activities

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Exceptionally unlikely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Due to commercial reasons, we are unable to share the potential financial impact at this time

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Our approach to measuring, managing and reducing our carbon footprint for non-alcoholic beverages is aligned with The Coca-Cola Company's commitment to reducing the carbon footprint of the 'drink in your hand' by 25 per cent by 2020. In reality this means we are working on reducing the carbon emissions related to each stage in our non-alcoholic beverages' lifecycle, from the ingredients that go into making it, the packaging used to deliver it to our consumers, how it's manufactured and distributed, and finally how we chill it, to create the millions of moments of happiness and possibilities for our consumers no matter where they are, their choice of product, or how they prefer to consume it. We are on track to deliver a 25 per cent reduction across these stages by 2020 through our focus on the key aspects of packaging, manufacturing and refrigeration, and have already achieved a 18 per cent reduction at the end of 2019 with significant investments in place to help us further reduce our carbon emissions. In 2019, we also conducted an external assessment of our Climate Change related risks and opportunities to our business and for the first time disclosed key findings in our Annual Report. These findings were presented to a range of stakeholders internally including the RSC, Group Leadership Team and other functions including Property Management, Insurance, Finance, Procurement and Operations Leads. Subsequent to the assessment, the Group Sustainability Team is leading the development of a Climate Change Action plan with the approval and support of our Business Managing Directors across all our locations, Supply Chain and Operations leads. This plan is expected to be approved and signed off by the Board by the end of 2020.

**Comment**

Due to commercial reasons, we are unable to share the potential cost of management at this time

**C2.4**

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

Yes

**C2.4a**

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

**Identifier**

Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

**Primary potential financial impact**

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

**Company-specific description**

An innovative use of electricity sub-metering in bottle production has cut Coca-Cola Amatil's annual carbon emissions by 67 tonnes, reduced its power bills by \$14,000 and saved 50 tonnes of virgin plastics – or nearly two semi-trailer loads a year. We're a major user of plastic resin in bottling, mostly involving recycled plastic. We shape this resin into bottle preforms at Eastern Creek in Sydney. The resin must be dried to a low moisture content before it's reshaped. All our preform machines have dryers to dry the resin but we identified that drying time varied enormously across machines – from as low as a few hours to over 20 hours. By using sub-metering, we could pinpoint these specific drying times and make sure the team calibrated machines to meet the need.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

14000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

29-78% lower running costs of Amatil cooler and refrigeration equipment for customers compared to older models for our customers increasing their margins and loyalty to our brand. Additionally the units also include natural refrigerants which have significantly lower GWP (Global Warming Potential) than traditional synthetic refrigerants, these characteristics are advertised on the units providing information to consumers about the lower GWP choice they can make by choosing Amatil products over competitors.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Replacement of older equipment at customers premises with new more efficient units that include improved insulation, energy management systems, LED lighting and natural refrigerants which also include information for consumers on the climate related benefits of the coolers, vending machines and post-mix dispensers. The investments in new durable equipment are made to ensure our customers can reduce their own energy costs and climate impacts and educate consumers with the same.

**Comment**

This equipment has evolved to improve its energy efficiency significantly since 2009, improving by between 29% and 78% (depending upon the equipment type). Simultaneously we have included a program to replace synthetic refrigerants with lower GWP ones reducing the GWP from over 1300 to <10. These initiatives combine to enable our customers to save money on their electricity consumption in utilising our coolers to supply products to consumers. This includes year on year roll out of new more efficient equipment and replacement of older less efficient units

**Identifier**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Downstream

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Primary potential financial impact**

Other, please specify (Lower operating costs for customers)

**Company-specific description**

29-78% lower running costs of Amatil cooler and refrigeration equipment for customers compared to older models for our customers increasing their margins and loyalty to our brand. Additionally the units also include natural refrigerants which have significantly lower GWP (Global Warming Potential) than traditional synthetic refrigerants, these characteristics are advertised on the units providing information to consumers about the lower GWP choice they can make by choosing Amatil products over competitors.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

29-78% lower running costs of Amatil cooler and refrigeration equipment for customers compared to older models for our customers increasing their margins and loyalty to our brand. Additionally the units also include natural refrigerants which have significantly lower GWP (Global Warming Potential) than traditional synthetic refrigerants, these characteristics are advertised on the units providing information to consumers about the lower GWP choice they can make by choosing Amatil products over competitors.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Replacement of older equipment at customers premises with new more efficient units that include improved insulation, energy management systems, LED lighting and natural refrigerants which also include information for consumers on the climate related benefits of the coolers, vending machines and post-mix dispensers. The investments in new durable equipment are made to ensure our customers can reduce their own energy costs and climate impacts and educate consumers with the same.

**Comment**

This equipment has evolved to improve its energy efficiency significantly since 2009, improving by between 29% and 78% (depending upon the equipment type). Simultaneously we have included a program to replace synthetic refrigerants with lower GWP ones reducing the GWP from over 1300 to <10. These initiatives combine to enable our customers to save money on their electricity consumption in utilising our coolers to supply products to consumers. This includes year on year roll out of new more efficient equipment and replacement of older less efficient units

---

**Identifier**

Opp3

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

**Primary potential financial impact**

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

**Company-specific description**

Following the launch of our 1.1 megawatt rooftop solar panel installation in Fiji in 2017, one of the largest in the country, we continue to invest in renewable energy projects around our region, including three on-site solar projects in Australia, at Eastern Creek, Richlands and Kewdale, with combined generation capacity of 3.5 megawatts. The long-term power purchase agreement we entered into with the Murra Warra Wind Farm in Victoria became operational in 2019 but we are currently trading the renewable certificates Indonesia's largest rooftop solar project at Cibitung, with generation capacity of 7.1 megawatts. The Cibitung project will offset 8.9 thousand tonnes of carbon emissions per annum. In Australia we are using the Large-scale Generation Certificates created from these projects to meet the mandatory minimum renewable power percentage required under the national Renewable Energy Target, and currently trading any excess certificates.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The financial impact of the investments made to date and planned for the near future are to direct utilities costs for our Supply Chain providing both increased financial return and a decrease in manufacturing related emissions. The investments have been made through either capex or opex resulting in savings in procurement of electricity for Amatil.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Direct investment through capital expenditure or long term PPA (Power Purchase Agreement) as appropriate to the site and business. The type of investment is undertaken following an analysis of the commercial and strategic opportunity, the location and or country of investment and other supply chain related strategic considerations.

**Comment**

Due to commercial reasons, we are unable to share the potential cost of management at this time

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**Identifier**

Opp4

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of recycling

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

We have an ambitious goal to achieve packaging neutrality by 2030, aligned with The Coca-Cola Company's vision of a World Without Waste, sharing the understanding that every package has value and life beyond its initial use and should be collected and recycled into another package or other beneficial use. We have had significant success in recent years light-weighting our non-alcoholic beverage packaging and introducing recycled content. We reached a milestone in 2019 – the transition of all single-serve bottles to 100 per cent rPET (the term used for recycled polyethylene terephthalate) in Australia was completed in December 2019. By the end of 2019, seven out of 10 plastic bottles in Australia were made from 100 per cent recycled material, with the average recycled content, by weight, increasing to 38 per cent from 25 per cent in 2018. By June 2020, by weight, 50 per cent of the plastic we use in our plastic bottles in Australia is recycled plastic (rPET). In New Zealand, all our single-serve plastic soft-drink bottles and all water bottles are now made from 100 per cent recycled PET. Light weighting of our plastic bottles and other packaging in all countries continues. In Indonesia, we continue to remove plastic from our packaging via a light-weighting program for bottles and caps, multi-pack shrink film, pallet wrap and plastic packaging. Since 2014, we have decreased the use of plastic across our PET packaging by 28.5 per cent. In Fiji, we've operated one of the main plastic bottle and can recycling schemes in the country, Mission Pacific, for 20 years. In 2019, we launched the region's first Sprite in a clear plastic bottle to improve its recyclability, while in Samoa, we've partnered with members of the Samoan Recycling and Waste Management Association to establish a series of public-place recycling bins for plastic PET bottles and aluminium cans.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

High

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Due to commercial reasons, we are unable to share the financial impact at this time

**Cost to realize opportunity**

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Part of our strategy is to continue to minimise packaging use through better design, light-weighting where possible, and replacing virgin materials with recycled content in both our primary packaging (cans, bottles, cups and capsules) and secondary packaging (cartons and shrink-wrapped packs). Whilst most of the materials used for our packaging – PET, glass, aluminium and cardboard – are completely recyclable from a technical perspective, we are aware that much work needs to be done on improving the collection and recycling infrastructure in all countries of operation to ensure that opportunities for recycling are maximised. This is a global challenge for all consumer goods companies, and we are committed to continuing to provide constructive leadership in improving opportunities for the packaging circular economy to flourish.

**Comment**

Due to commercial reasons, we are unable to share the financial impact at this time

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### C3. Business Strategy

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#### C3.1

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

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

#### C3.1a

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

Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years

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### C3.1b

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 2.6	Amatil's climate risk and scenario analysis tool is a synthesis of the best available climate data for its key operational sites under three divergent, physical climate scenarios (RCP2.6, 4.5, 8.5) for the best- and worst-case modelled weather impacts, applied to Amatil's operational data for energy, water and carbon emissions
RCP 4.5	Amatil's climate risk and scenario analysis tool is a synthesis of the best available climate data for its key operational sites under three divergent, physical climate scenarios (RCP2.6, 4.5, 8.5) for the best- and worst-case modelled weather impacts, applied to Amatil's operational data for energy, water and carbon emissions
RCP 8.5	Amatil's climate risk and scenario analysis tool is a synthesis of the best available climate data for its key operational sites under three divergent, physical climate scenarios (RCP2.6, 4.5, 8.5) for the best- and worst-case modelled weather impacts, applied to Amatil's operational data for energy, water and carbon emissions

### C3.1d

**(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.**

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Our 2020 goal to reduce the footprint of the 'drink in your hand' requires that we focus not only on reducing emissions associated with our own operations, but on the emissions produced across our value chain – in the packaging and ingredients we use, manufacturing and logistics, and refrigeration used by our customers. In recent years we made good progress in these areas, with 'drink in your hand' emissions estimated to be 18 per cent lower than the same scope of emissions in the 2015 baseline year. This reduction has been driven by a combination of improved energy efficiency and the increased use of lower emission energy in our manufacturing, increasing the recycled content of our packaging, and moving to more energy efficient 'coolers' that also use refrigerants with a lower global warming impact.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	In 2019, we completed a third-party independent assessment of climate change-related risks and opportunities for Amatil out to 2050. The assessment confirmed Coca-Cola Amatil could be impacted by changes in weather patterns such as increased temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, and more frequent or intense extreme weather events. These may cause major business disruption, increased energy costs, and key input scarcity in relation to water, sugar and other agricultural ingredients. Most of these risks already have management plans in place. We are also working to improve our understanding of our emissions profile, and that of major suppliers, and refining plans to address the physical and transition risks identified.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Australia is the first country in the world where all Coca-Cola bottles 600ml and under are made from 100% recycled plastic. This innovation took nine years of extensive research, innovation and design, and makes recycled plastic the norm with seven out of 10 bottles being made from 100 per cent recycled PET across the Amatil portfolio in Australia by end of 2019. While 100 per cent recycled plastic had previously been used to bottle still beverages, it had never been successfully achieved at scale in carbonated drinks. The Amatil Futureworks team and Packaging Services Division were able to overcome the challenge of using 100 per cent recycled PET to package carbonated beverages, creating smart bottle designs that factor in the unique qualities of recycled plastic.
Operations	Yes	We've set targets for use of renewable and low-carbon energy, which includes natural gas, as well as targets for reducing the emissions intensity associated with 'the drink in your hand'. In 2019 we made good progress in these areas, with 53.3 per cent of the energy used in our operations now being renewable or from low-carbon sources. Following the launch of our 1.1 megawatt rooftop solar panel installation in Fiji in 2017, one of the largest in the country, we continue to invest in renewable energy projects around our region, including three on-site solar projects in Australia, at Eastern Creek, Richlands and Kewdale, with combined generation capacity of 3.5 megawatts, and Indonesia's largest rooftop solar project at Cibitung, with generation capacity of 7.1 megawatts. The Cibitung project will offset 8.9 thousand tonnes of carbon emissions per annum.

### C3.1e

**(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.**

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Access to capital Assets	The revenue benefit of being able to supply customers a range of cold drink equipment which is energy efficient and uses refrigerants with lower GWP built into BAU financial planning. Energy costs are fully integrated with financial planning. Additional capex for energy efficiency projects are included. Climate risk related due diligence undertaken for property acquisitions There may be an opportunity to access green finance through implementation of our climate change strategies which in turn will improve our ESG ratings

### C3.1f

**(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).**

## C4. Targets and performance

### C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

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

**Target reference number**

Int 1

**Year target was set**

2010

**Target coverage**

Product level

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

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

**Intensity metric**

Metric tons of CO2e per liter of product

**Base year**

2010

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

0.000657

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

77

**Target year**

2020

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

25

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

0.00049275

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

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

0.000539

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

71.8417047184171

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

The intensity target of emissions reduction for Amatil includes all non-alcoholic beverages manufacturing activities and the upstream and downstream supply chain activities related to it. This includes emissions attributable to the procurement of ingredients (such as sugar, juices, etc.) the procurement and processing of packaging materials (such as PET resin, aluminium cans, glass bottles, etc.) the manufacturing of final product ready for sale, its distribution to customers (whether by own or Third Party Logistics fleets) and finally the refrigeration of product for immediate consumption (excluding in-home refrigeration). This represents the majority of emissions in the Amatil business and represents the ability of the business to grow whilst reducing the emission per unit, in this case litres, of product up to the point of consumption.

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C4.2

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

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

C4.2a

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

**Target reference number**

Low 1

**Year target was set**

2017

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

**Target type: energy carrier**

All energy carriers

**Target type: activity**

Consumption

**Target type: energy source**

Low-carbon energy source(s)

**Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Percentage

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2010

**Figure or percentage in base year**

**Target year**

2020

**Figure or percentage in target year**

60

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

53.3

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

<Calculated field>

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Sources of consumed energy are directly linked to emissions and the emissions intensity of the production process, this along with the energy mix in production and the incorporation of renewable energy into the manufacturing process will positively impact upon the emissions intensity of scope 1 and 2 emissions.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Other, please specify (Aligned with The Coca-Cola Company's Global Sustainability Initiatives)

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

The total energy usage for Amatil's operations is a mix of energy sources including fuels, grid supplied electricity and sourced (either directly or indirectly) renewable electricity. This target is intended to ensure that Amatil's energy mix moving forth is made up more low and no carbon energy than it is of non-renewable traditional sources.

**C4.3**

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

Yes

**C4.3a**

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	1	4952
Implementation commenced*	1	8900
Implemented*	2	31125
Not to be implemented	0	

**C4.3b**



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

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Sub-metering)
-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

67

**Scope(s)**

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

21-30 years

**Comment**

In an innovative use of electricity sub-metering, and in partnership with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, the team installed electricity sub-meters on each of its resin-drying subsystems at the Eastern Creek bottling facility. Resin is heated, shaped and dried to make 'preforms' and is therefore an important part of the bottle making process. By using sub-metering, the team identified that drying times varied enormously across machines, resulting in excess electricity use. By pinpointing specific drying times and recalibrating machines, the team cut Amatil's carbon emissions by 67 tonnes a year and saved \$14,000 in power bills. The sub-meters also prevent material loss through eliminating the over-drying of resin, which has reduced Amatil's net plastic use by 50 tonnes a year – the equivalent of nearly two semitrailer loads – an innovation which benefits both the environmental and Amatil's bottom line.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
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**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

8900

**Scope(s)**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

21-30 years

**Comment**

Our rooftop solar generation project in Indonesia at Cibitung commenced energy generation in late 2019 and is expected to reach full operational capacity in 2020. This is Indonesia's largest rooftop solar project with generation capacity of 7.1 megawatts. The Cibitung project will offset 8.9 thousand tonnes of carbon emissions per annum.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology
-------------------------------------------	--------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

31058

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

21-30 years

**Comment**

Cold drink equipment (refrigeration) has been a long-term focus for Amatil. Through global procurement forums Amatil has been able to secure significant step changes in

the energy efficiency of each type of cooler / vender and is now focusing on the integration of natural refrigerants to replace the present HFC's to further lower emissions intensity of high GWP materials. Avoided emissions from Amatil's Cold Drink Equipment (CDE) is derived from the increase in each units energy efficiency by upto 78% since 2010 meaning, each unit now consumes significantly less kWh per day of grid electricity. Similarly, new units now being rolled out contain natural refrigerants rather than more traditional artificial ones (such as R134a) than have a significantly lower Global Warming Potential (GWP). Our annual CDE replacement rate is around 7-8%. This initiative has helped improve the energy efficiency of our equipment significantly since 2009 with energy efficiency improving between 29% and 78% (depending upon the equipment type). Simultaneously we have included a program to replace synthetic refrigerants with lower GWP ones reducing the GWP from over 1300 to <10. These initiatives combine to enable our customers to save money on their electricity consumption in utilising our coolers to supply products to consumers

### C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Other	Investment in emissions reduction activities is driven by a number of factors either in isolation or in combination with others. These include Internal Rate of Return and payback, safety and energy security. Reduction in maintenance needs for upgraded equipment, replacement of redundant technology, financial hedges and commitment to climate goals and targets.

### C4.5

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

Yes

### C4.5a

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

**Level of aggregation**

Group of products

**Description of product/Group of products**

Cooler fleets including coolers (fridges) placed in customer premises for the chilled immediate consumption of our products as well as vending machines and fountain (post-mix) dispensers used in fast food restaurants, bars, etc. These units now include natural refrigerants replacing artificial ones with significantly higher GWP (e.g. 1 v's 1300 or more) avoiding the fugitive emissions from leakages. They also include advanced energy management systems and high efficiency motors and lighting. These newer model coolers, vending machines and dispensers allow our customers to reduce their energy usage and hence indirect emissions from their own electricity use and also from the impact of refrigerant leakage.

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

Avoided emissions

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

Please select

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

**% of total portfolio value**

<Not Applicable>

**Asset classes/ product types**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Whilst not all Amatil products are considered for immediate consumption (typically those in larger pack sizes are not considered immediate consumption units) a considerable number of smaller pack sizes are sold ready chilled and fit for the consumer to consume from the coolers identified here.

## C5. Emissions methodology

### C5.1

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

**Scope 1**

**Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

33642

**Comment**

Scope 1 emissions across the Amatil non-alcoholic beverages businesses include those from fuels sources such as natural gas, diesel, LPG, etc. Typically these are used in generating heat through steam or other process heat systems or for on-site transportation such as forklifts.

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

49715

**Comment**

Scope 2 emissions in the 2010 baseline year were entirely from the purchase of grid supplied electricity in Indonesia, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

69256

**Comment**

Scope 2 emissions in the 2010 baseline year were entirely from the purchase of grid supplied electricity in Australia and New Zealand

**C5.2**

---

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

Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act

**C6. Emissions data**

---

**C6.1**

---

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

**Reporting year**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

49349

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

This includes emissions from our manufacturing operations that accounts for ~85 per cent of our total Scope 1 emissions in 2019.

**C6.2**

---

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

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

Location based emissions are reported for Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Samoa, market based emissions are reported for Australia and New Zealand

**C6.3**

---

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

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

80153

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

63007

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Location based emissions are reported for Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Samoa, market-based emissions are reported for Australia and New Zealand.

**C6.4**

---

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

Yes

**C6.4a**

---

**(C6.4a) 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**

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions does not include emissions from our warehouses, packaging services, corporate offices and owned sales fleet.

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**Explain why this source is excluded**

We believe that the above reported data for our manufacturing facilities covers 85% of our scope 1 emissions and ~65% of our scope 2 emissions across all our operations. These comparisons are based on our assessment in Australia where we report 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 estimates to the Clean Energy Regulator under a mandatory reporting framework called the National Greenhouse Energy and Emissions Reporting Scheme. Under this scheme Amatil reports a 100% of its energy consumption and associated emissions for all facilities within its operating boundaries including its corporate offices, distribution centres, sales offices, owned distribution fleet. Work is underway to measure and calculate Amatil's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

---

**C6.5**

---

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

## Purchased goods and services

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

641841

### Emissions calculation methodology

The emissions from purchased goods and services include all ingredients (primarily agricultural ingredients such as sugar) and packaging materials (both primary and secondary). The calculation method utilises an internal carbon accounting tool developed by The Coca-Cola Company to ensure consistency with all bottlers across the globe. This method takes into account emission factors for individual ingredients of differing source (e.g. cane sugar v's beet sugar v's HFCS - High Fructose Corn Syrup) and the different regions of the globe these are sourced from for bottlers. Similarly, the emissions factors for the differing types of packaging (PET, v's glass, v's Aluminium, etc.) use developed and validated emissions factors sourced through the Atlanta corporate office on behalf of all bottlers around the globe.

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

34

### Please explain

## Capital goods

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil does not presently calculate the emissions attributable to capital goods outside of those reported in 'purchased goods and services' as they do not typically make up a significant proportion of embedded emissions.

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

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All fuel and energy usage relevant to scope 1 and scope 2 reporting is already included in data provided, there are no further sources of usage to report.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All upstream transportation and distribution related energy use and emissions are captured under purchased goods and services as part of the total emissions of the goods purchased in each case

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil does not presently calculate the emissions attributable to waste generated in operations as over 95% of all waste is recycled and is made up of streams such as PET, aluminium, glass and paper / board.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Not evaluated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil does not presently calculate the emissions attributable to employee travel as these are typically not a significant proportion (<1%) of embedded emissions.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Not evaluated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil does not presently calculate the emissions attributable to employee commuting as these are typically not a significant proportion (<1%) of embedded emissions.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil has no upstream leased assets that are relevant to the reporting of energy and emissions for scope 3 evaluation

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

54056

### Emissions calculation methodology

The emissions from downstream transportation and distribution include all direct delivery and third-party deliveries whether via a customer's bulk warehouse or direct to point of sale. The calculation method utilizes an internal carbon accounting tool developed by The Coca-Cola Company to ensure consistency with all bottlers across the globe.

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

3

### Please explain

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

929659

### Emissions calculation methodology

The emissions from processing of sold products include all electricity and refrigerants used in the storage and chilling of immediate consumption products. This is inclusive of coolers, vending machines and fountain dispensers. The calculation method utilizes an internal carbon accounting tool developed by The Coca-Cola Company to ensure consistency with all bottlers across the globe. This method takes into account the number, type, size, refrigerant used and the refresh rate (units retired each year and replaced by new models) and uses emission factors developed and validated emissions factors sourced through the Atlanta corporate office on behalf of all bottlers around the globe

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

50

### Please explain

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All emissions related to the use of sold products are included in the processing of sold products section, no additional emissions are reportable here

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All emissions for end of life treatment of sold products is included in the packaging related emissions reported in the purchased goods and services section previously. To account for these the rates of recycling of bottles, cans and cartons are used as well as the recycled content within each packaging type.

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All emissions from downstream leased assets are accounted for in the transport and distribution of sold goods section, no additional emissions are reportable here

## Franchises

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil has no franchise operations.

## Investments

### Evaluation status

Not evaluated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Amatil does not presently calculate the emissions attributable to investments as these are typically not a significant proportion of embedded emissions.

**Other (upstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

No other upstream elements are relevant to the disclosure that have not already been included

**Other (downstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

No other downstream elements are relevant to the disclosure that have not already been included.

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

---

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

Yes

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

---

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

**Activity**

Agriculture/Forestry

**Scope 3 category**

Purchased goods and services

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

207487

**Please explain**

Emissions related to agricultural ingredients including goods such as sugar, juices, coffee, etc. are calculated using the quantity of goods and related emission factors for them based on the source and country of origin

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

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

No

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

---



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

**Agricultural commodities**

Sugar

**Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?**

Yes

**Please explain**

Sugar related emissions are included in the purchased goods and services section of the report and are calculated using the quantity of goods and related emission factors for them based on the source and country of origin

---

**Agricultural commodities**

Other (Coffee)

**Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?**

Yes

**Please explain**

Coffee related emissions are included in the purchased goods and services section of the report and are calculated using the quantity of goods and related emission factors for them based on the source and country of origin

---

**Agricultural commodities**

Please select

**Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?**

Please select

**Please explain**

---

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

---

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

**Sugar**

**Reporting emissions by**

Please select

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Not Applicable>

**Change from last reporting year**

Please select

**Please explain**

**Other**

**Reporting emissions by**

Please select

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Denominator: unit of production**

<Not Applicable>

**Change from last reporting year**

Please select

**Please explain**

**C6.10**

---

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

**Intensity figure**

0.00003797

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

192509

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

5070600000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Location-based

**% change from previous year**

15

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Emissions from our operations declined on the back of energy efficiency initiatives, increase in renewable energy consumption while underlying revenues witnessed growth year on year.

**C7. Emissions breakdowns**

**C7.1**

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

No

**C7.2**

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	16390
Fiji	3744
Indonesia	18964
New Zealand	3095
Papua New Guinea	6098
Samoa	1058

**C7.3**

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

By activity

**C7.3c**

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Manufacturing - bottling, canning of product for distribution	49349

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

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

Yes

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

**Activity**

Processing/Manufacturing

**Emissions category**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

49349

**Methodology**

Default emissions factor

**Please explain**

Scope 1 emissions across the Amatil businesses include those from fuels sources such as natural gas, diesel, LPG, etc. Typically these are used in generating heat through steam or other process heat systems or for on-site transportation such as forklifts.

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Australia		62997	76457	14127
New Zealand		10	16231	16231
Fiji	1437		7319	1031
Indonesia	77017		99223	975
Papua New Guinea	1412		3848	0
Samoa	287		2188	0

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Manufacturing - bottling, canning of product for distribution	80153	63007

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	916.2	Decreased	0.5	In 2019, our rooftop sola project at Cibitung, Indonesia came online and operated at 10.5% capacity. At full capacity, it is capable of lowering 8900 tonnes of carbon emissions per annum.
Other emissions reduction activities	67	Decreased	0.03	In an innovative use of electricity sub-metering, and in partnership with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, the team installed electricity sub-meters on each of its resin-drying subsystems at the Eastern Creek bottling facility. Resin is heated, shaped and dried to make 'preforms' and is therefore an important part of the bottle making process. By using sub-metering, the team identified that drying times varied enormously across machines, resulting in excess electricity use. By pinpointing specific drying times and recalibrating machines, the team cut Amatil's carbon emissions by 67 tonnes a year
Divestment	43890	Decreased	18.5	We divested our SPC food business in 2019.
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

### C7.9b

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

Market-based

### C8. Energy

#### C8.1

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

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

#### C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

#### C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	255517	255517
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	30358	172820	203178
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2090	<Not Applicable>	2090
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	32448	428337	460785

**C8.2b**

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

**C8.2c**

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

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Please select

**Heating value**

Please select

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Emission factor**

**Unit**

Please select

**Emissions factor source**

**Comment**

**C8.2d**

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	2090	2090	2090	2090
Heat				
Steam	192767.3	192767.3	0	0
Cooling				

**C8.2e**

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

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

**Low-carbon technology type**

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Australia

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

14127

**Comment**

The Clean Energy Regulator in Australia has set a renewable energy target wherein it mandates all electricity providers to offtake a certain amount of renewable energy. The ultimate target under this scheme is to reach 20 per cent by 2020. Every year the Clean Energy Regulator stipulates annual target for Renewable Power Purchase. Utilities meet this target through additional environmental charges. In 2019 the mandated renewable power purchase was 18.6 per cent. Hence 18.6% of all electricity purchase in Australia is through renewable sources

---

**Sourcing method**

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

**Low-carbon technology type**

Low-carbon energy mix

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

New Zealand

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

16231

**Comment**

In New Zealand, Amatil purchases 100% of its electricity from Meridian Energy which is a supplier of 100% renewable energy through a mix of sources such as solar, wind and geothermal

---

## C9. Additional metrics

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### C9.1

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

**Description**

Energy usage

**Metric value**

0.47

**Metric numerator**

Mega Joules of energy

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

Finished Litres of Beverage

**% change from previous year**

2.9

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Please explain**

This energy intensity measure of our manufacturing operations is used as a metric to benchmark our performance amongst peers globally in other bottling operations as well as internally. Internally we use this measure to benchmark individual sites against one another and use this information to inform strategic decisions on where and in which areas to focus attention for maximum improvement potential. Use of sub-metering at our Australian sites, LED lighting upgrades and energy efficiency programs at all our sites have contributed to continued improvements in energy efficiency.

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## C10. Verification

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### C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

## C10.2

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

In progress

## C11. Carbon pricing

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### C11.1

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

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

### C11.2

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

No

### C11.3

---

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

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

## C12. Engagement

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### C12.1

---

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

### C12.1a

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

**Type of engagement**

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your operational emissions (Scopes 1 &2)

**% of suppliers by number**

2

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

80

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

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

Our coverage includes the vast majority of goods, ingredients and raw materials purchased across the company with major and or strategic suppliers. All these suppliers are engaged and evaluated for their current level of performance in responsible sourcing through the EcoVadis assessment process or through The Coca-Cola Company's SGP (Supplier Guiding Principles) assessment which includes evidence-based evaluation of compliance and corrective action processes to close gaps in performance to Amatil's standards.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

All suppliers receive an overall score benchmarking their current performance and individual section scores highlighting areas for focus to drive improvement in performance. Suppliers can then develop a corrective action plan and implement over time. A follow up assessment to the criteria can be undertaken with new scores provided against the reporting criteria and a new benchmark set.

**Comment**

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**C12.1b**

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

**Type of engagement**

Education/information sharing

**Details of engagement**

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

**% of customers by number**

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

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**

<Not Applicable>

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

In 2019, Coca Cola Amatil had more than 630,000 customers and consumers. Increasingly these customers are seeking environment friendly products and packaging. Customer request and evaluate our sustainability credentials including our environmental performance. For example, few leading supermarket chains, entertainment centres and zoos, educational institutes and government institutions have set targets to reduce their carbon footprint including emissions from the products that they sell. This is built into their tenders which include environmental performance criteria to rate our products and determine if our initiatives and outcomes help meet their sustainability goals.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

In 2019, we engaged extensively with many of our vending customers such as universities, large corporates, entertainment precincts (stadiums, movie halls across Australia on our Sustainability initiatives that included sustainable packaging, our approach to carbon reduction and increased use of low and no carbon energy. Some of these forums were opened by our Chief Executive Officer, Alison Watkins who led our customers through our Long-term Value Creation model and highlighted our commitment to a 'Better Environment' for all our stakeholders Through these forums we were able to retain several customers who have their own climate change related targets and strategies that aligned with ours. Moreover, education around the environmental impacts of various packaging types ensured that they did not switch to products that were not ecologically sound (water in liquid paperboard for example). We had great feedback from these customers. In 2019, we went through a tender process for the Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary and Sydney Zoo. Sustainability was a key part of the tender pitches with shared areas of interest being water sourcing, plastics in the environment, renewable energy, waste management and recycling. In our response we presented the Amatil Value Proposition and its alignment with our customers' sustainability strategies. Our customers appreciate and value the use of recycled plastic which has a far lower carbon footprint as compared to virgin plastic. 100% recycled plastic has one of the lightest environmental touches in terms of carbon footprint, and many practical applications – such as being lightweight to transport. Another initiative that tips helps us win business is the way we reduce our environmental packaging footprint through light-weighting (reducing the materials required to make the bottle) with an 80% carbon reduction for Mount Franklin 600mls bottle since 2000. We also transport preforms to our manufacturing sites avoiding the need to transport empty bottles, consequently reducing our distribution carbon footprint. Amatil was successful in winning both these businesses and strong relationships were developed between the Sustainability Teams in each organisation leading to ongoing collaboration and exploration of mutually beneficial projects in introducing more energy efficient fridges, improving bottle and can recycling.

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**C12.1d**

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**(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.**

Coca-Cola Amatil recognises the importance of having ethical and sustainable procurement practices that support its business and sustainability goals. As such, our Procurement Policy encompasses the Coca-Cola Amatil Responsible Sourcing Guidelines that are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company's Supplier Guiding Principles. Amatil's Responsible Sourcing Guidelines clearly set out our expectations of suppliers regarding business ethics, human rights and labour standards, the environment, society and the communities within which we operate. Amatil remains committed to fully enforcing these guidelines and expects its suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. We expect all our suppliers to adhere to our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), a set of standards that includes criteria on environment, water and climate change. We expect our direct suppliers to follow these guiding principles to ensure respect for all human rights. EcoVadis evaluates our suppliers based on four areas: environmental, social, ethical and supply chain management and then scores suppliers accordingly. In collaboration with our suppliers this information is used to develop action plans to raise their rating and reduce their sustainability risk. If suppliers receive low SRM sustainability scores and take no action to improve them, this will have an impact on our future relationship with them. Over time, as suppliers improve their performance, our classifications and performance expectations can change. We also engage closely on our approach to measuring, managing and reducing our carbon footprint for non-alcoholic beverages with our brand partner - The Coca-Cola Company's and we are aligned on the commitment to reducing the carbon footprint of the 'drink in your hand' by 25 per cent by 2020. We are working on reducing the carbon emissions related to each stage in our non-alcoholic beverages' lifecycle, from the ingredients that go into making it, the packaging used to deliver it to our consumers, how it's manufactured and distributed, and finally how we chill it. We are on track to deliver a 25 per cent reduction across these stages by 2020 through our focus on the key aspects of packaging, manufacturing and refrigeration, and have already achieved an 18 per cent reduction at the end of 2019 with significant investments in place to help us further reduce our carbon emissions.

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

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

Yes

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

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

**Management practice reference number**

MP1

**Management practice**

Fertilizer management

**Description of management practice**

Working with sugar cane farmers in northern Queensland and in conjunction with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Australian Federal Government and local resource management groups, Project Catalyst's objectives were to: — Reduce sediment, nutrient and chemical loss in freshwater entering the Great Barrier Reef — Reduce runoff and increase infiltration from sugar cane farming regions around the Mackay Whitsunday region of Queensland Project Catalyst was established to help sugar cane growers develop innovative, economically viable and environmentally sustainable farming practices.

**Your role in the implementation**

Financial  
Procurement

**Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

Through financial support The Coca-Cola Company working with WWF and the Australian Federal Government and local resource management groups aids and encourages the use of optimal farming practices to reduce water usage, fertilizer usage and hence run off into the catchments directly into the Great Barrier Reef area of North Queensland as well as the procurement of sugar from the farms producing it using the practices developed as part of the Catalyst project.

**Climate change related benefit**

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)  
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)  
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

**Comment**

**Management practice reference number**

MP2

**Management practice**

Biodiversity considerations

**Description of management practice**

Five years ago, Coca-Cola Amatil Indonesia initiated a tree planting and environment education program called Coca-Cola Forests, aiming to create a healthier, safer, and more sustainable place to live while strengthening the economy of the local community where we operate. This program is now focused in three areas in Indonesia; Lampung, Sumedang, and Semarang. Through the Coca-Cola Forests program, we plant trees that will be donated to communities and help them preserve water, combat climate change, and reduce the risk of natural disaster. Coca-Cola Forests also act as hubs for community education on environment protection and provides opportunities for members of local communities to work as farmers and educators.

**Your role in the implementation**

Financial  
Knowledge sharing  
Operational

**Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

At Lampung, Forum Pendidik Lampung (Lampung Educators Forum) and Sahabat Gajah (Friends of the Elephants) are initiatives based within Coca-Cola Forest that have inspired the community to create a bigger movement—and most importantly, to run the program independently. The Forum Pendidik Lampung serves as a channel for educational advocacy and communications, encouraging teachers of Lampung to act as agents of change for their own community. Sahabat Gajah has been established to protect the forest in the region and in particular, protect the icon of Lampung, the Sumatran elephant, whose population in the wild has fallen dramatically in recent years.

The initiative is funded by the local community and supported jointly with Coca-Cola Amatil Indonesia, non-government organisations, schools, media, local government and local youth organisations

**Climate change related benefit**

Emissions reductions (mitigation)  
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)  
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

**Comment**

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**Management practice reference number**

MP3

**Management practice**

Other, please specify (Increasing on-farm productivity while reducing environmental and social risks)

**Description of management practice**

In 2018, Coca-Cola Amatil committed to sourcing all sugar in its non-alcoholic beverage range in Australia from growers who are independently accredited as following sustainable production frameworks. Under purchasing contracts running to 2021, Amatil's sugar purchases are now a mix of Bonsucro and Smartcane Best Management Practice (BMP) certified sugar. Bonsucro and Smartcane BMP are production frameworks which aim to increase on-farm productivity while reducing environmental and social risks.

**Your role in the implementation**

Financial  
Knowledge sharing  
Operational  
Procurement

**Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

The decision means Coca-Cola Amatil's sugar is obtained from farms with frameworks covering: • decreased herbicides and pesticide use per hectare; • prohibitions on some herbicide and pesticide use in sugar production; • reduced water use in sugarcane growing and milling; • natural systems management to protect adjacent wetlands and waterways and reduce runoff into sensitive areas such as the great barrier reef; • support for on-farm systems management; • increased use of ethanol (rather than fossil fuels) in growing and milling; • a chain of responsibility process from production to final use; and • independent auditing of sugar industry safety and worker training, with issues addressed via published Health and Safety Management Plans.

**Climate change related benefit**

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)  
Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)  
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)  
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

**Comment**

The switch to sustainably accredited sugar in Australia also reflects a global commitment by The Coca-Cola Company to source all priority ingredients from sustainable sources by 2020. This commitment sits alongside Project Catalyst, a collaboration between The Coca-Cola Foundation, sugarcane farmers, WWF Australia, natural resource management bodies and the Federal Government which aims to reduce agricultural runoff impacting the Great Barrier Reef. Since 2013 Project Catalyst has improved the quality of 150 billion litres of water flowing into the reef and reduced runoff by 180 tonnes per year

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

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

Yes

**C12.3**

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

Trade associations

**C12.3b**

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

Yes

**C12.3c**

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

**Trade association**

Business Council of Australia

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

The Business Council of Australia's position on climate change and energy policy is as follows: Energy can be a comparative advantage for Australia's economy for many years to come, but we need a clear and comprehensive suite of policies to realise our energy future. The Federal Government's Energy White Paper and the global agreement at the Paris climate change talks set out a range of energy challenges for our economy. The Business Council of Australia is developing a suite of integrated energy and climate change policies to meet Australia's 2030 emissions reduction target and transform the energy sector. Underpinning this work is our vision for Australia's energy future, and policy principles to realise that vision, which aim to provide a stable and predictable environment for investment and business activity and lock in energy as a comparative advantage. Our energy vision requires the Australian Government's national energy policy to: • maximise Australia's competitiveness through efficient markets • drive growth in our energy resources development and exports • deliver reliable, efficient and competitively-priced energy to households and business • realise these growth opportunities while meeting best practice environmental standards and managing Australia's greenhouse gas emissions in line with our 2030 emissions reduction target.

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

We contribute our perspective and influence the overall Business Council of Australia (BCA) position and also as an influential in our own right we communicate our position on climate change very clearly in the Coca-Cola Amatil Group Sustainability Report. The Group Manager Sustainability sits on their Energy & Climate Change Technical Working Group. Amatil's CEO, is on the Australian Government Ministerial Reference Panel of the BCA.

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**Trade association**

Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

BCSD Australia is committed to addressing critical industry issues, sharing best practice and bringing different sectors and stakeholders together to develop a blueprint for action on energy, industry, the built environment, transport, infrastructure, ICT, agriculture, forestry systems and finance that: 1. Meets societal development needs by ensuring adequate provision for basic needs for all people, respecting human rights and creating good and decent jobs for an appropriately qualified labour force; 2. Drives the necessary structural transformation needed to ensure emissions reach net zero in a timeframe supporting achievement of the Paris Agreement goals of limiting temperature rise to well below 2°C and preferably 1.5°C; 3. Builds resilience and adaptation to expected and likely changes in climate; and 4. Provides a framework for disclosure, reporting and accountability.

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

We contribute our perspective and influence the overall Business Council of Sustainable Development Australia (BCSD-A) position and also as an influential in our own right we communicate our position on climate change very clearly in the Coca-Cola Amatil Group Annual Report.

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**Trade association**

Business Council for Sustainable Development Indonesia

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

The Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) is a CEO-led association of companies operating in Indonesia, who share a commitment to promoting sustainable development through sustainable economic growth, ecological balance and social progress. IBCSD through the Green Lifestyle program undertakes a series of activities such as FGD, workshops to encourage businesses to implement sustainable production patterns, strive to address the challenges of producing green products and ultimately strive to provide inputs to the concept of operational plan policy on sustainable consumption and production patterns and development its support system as targeted in the Goals of Sustainable Development at the national level. As part of a new project generously supported by the EU, the Capitals Coalition work with IBCSD as part of this global UNEP project, with the overall goal of building resilience, mainstreaming best practice, protecting biodiversity and contributing to a more sustainable agriculture and food sector in Indonesia

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

We contribute our perspective, participate in workshops and communicate our sustainability achievements. In 2019, IBCSD launched the documentation on "Private Sector Contribution to Achieve SDGs in Indonesia" which consists of 59 program stories that are collected from the IBCSD's 24 member companies. The documentation will be distributed to various stakeholders including The Ministry of National Development Planning. This document included 3 stories from Amatil Indonesia, 2 of which highlighted our environmental initiatives.

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**C12.3f**

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

Within Coca-Cola Amatil Group, Sustainability and Government Relations / Public Policy are within the same function, so that our participation and contribution to public policy development is aligned with our sustainability framework including the environment pillar and climate change activities. Any position put forward by Amatil to public policy discussions on climate change are developed in consultation with the custodians of our climate change strategy and endorsed by Executives with responsibility for managing our climate change programs.

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**C12.4**

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

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

3840 CCA Annual Report 2019 ASX.pdf

2020 Factsheet Renewable Energy.pdf

2020 Factsheet Climate Change.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Other, please specify (Energy consumption, case studies)

**Comment**

Our Climate Change strategy, risks, governance and emissions and energy performance was published for the first time in the combined Annual Report in 2019. This report is lodged with the ASX and also contains information on our financial performance.

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## C13. Other land management impacts

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

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

Yes

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

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

**Management practice reference number**

MP1

**Overall effect**

Positive

**Which of the following has been impacted?**

Soil

Water

Yield

**Description of impacts**

Working with sugar cane farmers in northern Queensland and in conjunction with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Australian Federal Government and local resource management groups, Project Catalyst's objectives were to: — Reduce sediment, nutrient and chemical loss in freshwater entering the Great Barrier Reef — Reduce runoff and increase infiltration from sugar cane farming regions around the Mackay Whitsunday region of Queensland Project Catalyst was established to help sugar cane growers develop innovative, economically viable and environmentally sustainable farming practices.

**Have any response to these impacts been implemented?**

Yes

**Description of the response(s)**

Australia Project Catalyst is a pioneering partnership funded by The Coca-Cola Company and aimed at reducing the environmental impacts of sugar production on the Great Barrier Reef through innovative farming practices. Project Catalyst seeks to test and validate practices that are good for farmers and also good for the Reef. Project Catalyst was established to help sugarcane growers develop innovative, economically viable and environmentally sustainable farming practices. The program is a unique collaboration between cane farmers, the Coca-Cola Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, Bayer CropScience, natural resource management groups and the Australian Government. It currently involves more than 70 cane growers from the state's major areas of sugar production – Mackay and the Whitsundays, Burdekin Dry Tropics, and the Wet Tropics. Our Progress Project Catalyst growers have improved runoff and drainage water quality of an estimated 150 billion litres. Project Catalyst has so far delivered annualised savings of: 72 tonnes p.a. of particulate nitrogen runoff to the Reef 64 tonnes p.a. of dissolved inorganic nitrogen runoff to the Reef 34 tonnes p.a. of particulate phosphorus runoff to the Reef 13 tonnes p.a. of filterable reactive phosphorus runoff to the Reef 551 kg p.a. of pesticides from entering the Reef In 2019, Coca Cola Australia contributed to 20% of the total investment in project Catalyst.

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## C15. Signoff

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C-FI

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

C15.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Managing Director	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

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In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms