



CDP 2011 Investor CDP 2011 Information Request

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

Coca-Cola Amatil (CCA) continues to welcome the opportunity to participate in the Carbon Disclosure Project. An ASX Top 50 listed company, CCA is one of Australia's largest premium branded beverage and food companies and one of the world's top five Coca-Cola bottlers. CCA operates non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage businesses in Australia and New Zealand and non-alcoholic beverage businesses in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji. CCA owns Australia's largest premium packaged fruit and vegetable company, SPC Ardmona.

The major brands we produce, sell and distribute include Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Zero, diet Coke, Sprite and Fanta, Mount Franklin, Pump, Pumped, Neverfail Springwater, Powerade Isotonic, Kirks, Glaceau vitaminwater, Mother energy drink, Goulburn Valley fruit juices, smoothies and flavoured milks, Deep Spring, Grinders Coffee and SPC Ardmona and Goulburn Valley packaged fruit and vegetable products. Our brands in New Zealand include all the Coca-Cola brands, L&P, Keri juices and Kiwi Blue springwater. In Indonesia, as well as the Coca-Cola brands, we produce Frestea, Ades water, Minute Maid juices and Extra Joss energy drink, and Nature's Own water in Papua New Guinea.

Our CDP 2011 submission compiles and analyses operations data to represent bottling operations across Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji, and the manufacturing operations of SPC Ardmona and Neverfail Springwater.

CCA sets continuous improvement quality, environment and safety targets and is applying similar management techniques to GHG emissions. In this submission, we analysed scope 1 and 2 emissions and, where possible, scope 3 emissions to give a greater level of transparency and accuracy. Every year, CCA's Australian beverage business sets internal CO₂ emission targets, measured as grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per Finished Beverage Litre. In addition, each production site competes to achieve the highest recycling rate, measured in tonnes of waste recycled per total tonnes of waste generated. CCA also tracks other key environmental metrics (e.g. environmental compliance, water use, energy use in general, solid waste and recycling).

Our continuing focus on environmental targets has helped us achieve a 10% improvement in our energy use ratio across Group operations from 2006 to 2009, a 1.5% improvement in our carbon efficiency ratio from 2008 to 2009 and a 7.6% improvement in our water use ratio from 2008 to 2009. Our most recent 2010 Sustainability Report provides further details on our key environmental metrics and can be found at <http://cca2010crr.reportonline.com.au/#>.

With current debate about a carbon price in Australia, and the newly introduced emissions trading scheme in New Zealand, CCA continues to analyse opportunities to improve the capture and assessment of our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. We are also continuing to work with customers and suppliers on improved carbon management, and better internal accounting and IT systems. We seek to share information within the Coca-Cola system (The Coca-Cola Company and its worldwide bottling partners) about best practice approaches to carbon emission reduction.

0.2

Reporting Year

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

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

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional

years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Wed 01 Jul 2009 - Wed 30 Jun 2010

0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. This selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response

Select country

Australia

0.4

Currency selection

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

AUD (\$)

0.5

Please select if you wish to complete a shorter information request

0.6

Modules

As part of the Investor CDP information request, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors and companies in the oil and gas industry should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sectors (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will be marked as default options to your information request. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdproject.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdproject.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Further Information

RELEVANT NOTES:

1. CCA has changed its CDP reporting year from previous submissions to align with CCA Australia's mandatory reporting requirements under NGERs.
2. Scope 1 and 2 Australian carbon data will be reported in a manner consistent with the NGERs (National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System) requirements.
3. As a bottler in the Coca-Cola system, this response is complementary to the response submitted by The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC).

Module: Management [Investor]

Page: 1. Governance

1.1

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

Individual/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

1.1a

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

Please use the text box to identify (i) the job title of the individual or name of the committee and (ii) a description of their/its position in the corporate structure.

i) Sub-set of the Board (The Compliance and Social Responsibility Committee (C&SR) of the CCA board). The membership of the C&SR Committee shall consist of at least three Non-Executive members

of the Board of Directors. The Chairman and members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and the Chairman will not be the Chairman of the Board. The Committee may consult with such members of management or others as it may deem necessary to obtain the information to carry out its duties.

ii) The Board is the highest level of management in the CCA system and the C&SR Committee is a subset of this acting to assist the Board of Directors in determining whether the systems of control which management has established, effectively safeguards against contraventions of the Company's statutory responsibilities. The Committee's responsibilities include statutory compliance, policy compliance and social responsibility. Please see attached CCA C&SR Committee charter which details full responsibilities.

Environmental metrics and scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported to this Committee which meets at least three times annually. Every 18 months a sustainability report is prepared which details progress against CCA's goals across four defined pillars of sustainability: Environment, Marketplace, Workplace and Community.

CCA's Risk and Audit Committee manages enterprise-wide risks under the Board's Risk Management Policy. This includes the management of material business risks. The process involves identifying, assessing, monitoring, managing and reporting key risks across the CCA group. Please see attached CCA Risk and Audit committee charter which details full responsibilities.

1.2

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

Yes

1.2a

Please complete the table

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivised performance indicator
Other: Various Level of management throughout CCA offices and manufacturing plants	Monetary reward	Monthly tracking of energy and carbon metrics reported to senior management and quarterly figures presented to the Board of Directors.
Other: Various Level of management throughout CCA offices and manufacturing plants	Recognition (non-monetary)	CCA sets internal energy reduction target measures as mega joules per finished beverage litres produced (MJ/FBL). CCA also sets internal reduction targets for carbon emissions ratios across the portfolio measured as grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per finished beverage litres (Co2-e/FBL produced).
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	During CCA's internal sustainability engagement month, each state in Australian participates in sustainability-related (environmental, community, marketplace and workplace) activities to drive awareness and engagement. Engagement and participation are rated against a pre-determined success criteria, and scores form part of the annual Managing Director's Award.

Further Information

- Incentives include **bonus payments** and **internal recognition** programs such as:
- The Australian Managing Director's Award - a state Vs state competition based on a pre-determined success criteria, inclusive of environmental elements.
 - Innov8 - a program that incentivises water and energy saving innovation at our manufacturing plants with a national winner recognised annually.
 - CCA continues to investigate opportunities to drive achievement in sustainability . A recent step towards this has been the inclusion of engagement and participation success criteria for Sustainability September, CCA's internal engagement month, in the Managing Director's Award.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/1.Governance/CCA Audit Risk Committee Charter.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/1.Governance/CCA%20Audit%20Risk%20Committee%20Charter.pdf)

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/1.Governance/CCA C and SR Committee Charter.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/1.Governance/CCA%20C%20and%20SR%20Committee%20Charter.pdf)

Page: 2. Strategy

2.1

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

A specific climate change risk management process

2.1a

Please provide further details (see guidance)

CCA's environmental risk management and climate change response is supported by the maintenance of our ISO14001:2004 certified environmental management system (EMS). With CCA operating across five countries there is an enterprise-wide risk management framework that is based on the ISO3100:2009 Standard of risk management.

I) Scope of the process:

All manufacturing operations and, where within the same site, warehousing and equipment services operations. CCA operations are also certified under The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC) operating requirements framework (KORE), which addresses the changing business landscape while supporting the Company's strategic growth plans through an integrated quality management program.

II) How risks/opportunities are assessed at a company level

Where ISO covers regulatory risks, the KORE program is utilised to cover reputational risks.

III) How risks/opportunities are assessed at an asset level:

Identified risks are assessed against regulatory and company criteria and prioritised based on the outcomes of these assessments.

IV) Frequency of monitoring:

Every nine months.

V) Criteria for determining materiality/priorities:

CCA risk matrix measures the likelihood and consequences, which is then used to determine the level of risk.

VI) To whom results are reporting:

CCA operates within a variety of environments from local to global, so results are reported as appropriate. Dependent upon the scope and impact, results can be reported from local operations management up to Board level management.

Risk is also managed through internal policies that cover procurement, purchasing, water, packaging and the environment, in which carbon risk and other greenhouse gas risk are embedded.

2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

2.2a

Please describe the process and outcomes (see guidance)

i. How the business strategy has been influenced:

Carbon management is discussed at a Board level and is a responsibility of the Compliance and Social Responsibility Committee which oversees relevant statutory obligations (Environmental, OH&S, etc) and policies (disclosure policy and quality standards).

Climate change aspects are also integrated into policies such as CCA's environmental, water and purchasing policies which guide business decisions around environmental objectives and targets – including climate change and carbon management, goals and practices.

In addition, CCA has adopted a sustainability framework that provides the company with a multi-faceted approach to addressing the risks and opportunities associated with climate change across the four pillars of sustainability: environment, workplace, community and marketplace. Examples of outcomes/outputs of this integrated approach include CCA's Eastern Creek Distribution centre and Bluetongue Brewery, both of which were designed to be energy and water efficient; workplace programs that encourage staff to share and develop innovative sustainability ideas; and ongoing work with customers to improve the sustainability of their operations through initiatives such as our

recycling program. Another example is CCA's work with the TCCC on Project Catalyst, a project that sees the TCCC partner with NGO's and sugar cane growers in Australia to ensure long term productivity and sustainability of sugar cane agricultural practices.

ii. What climate change aspects have influenced the strategy:

Climate change presents a company like CCA with various opportunities which is why CCA works toward integrating it into business strategies. Efficient energy and water use remain key aspects, as does the need to drive down raw material usage. In addition, any opportunity to help our suppliers or customers in these areas also influences strategy. The need to reduce energy consumption, for example, has led CCA to develop inclusive innovation programs that see employees, suppliers and even customers challenged and incentivised to develop innovative solutions to climate-related challenges.

iii. The most important components of the short term strategy that have been influenced by climate change

The most important components of CCA's short term strategy that have been influenced by climate change include the following:

- Development of systems to monitor and track environmental metrics including water, energy and waste. This allows CCA to understand usage and identify areas for improvement.
- A focus on packaging innovations (examples include lightweighting of beverage containers to use less raw materials. CCA's Mount Franklin Easy-Crush bottle, which is currently being trialled, uses 35% less plastic than previously).
- Cold Drink Equipment (CDE) innovations that enable customers to reduce energy use. An example included the development of an Energy Management System (EMS) that is now a standard feature across all CCA's CDE. When optimised, EMS can generate energy savings of up to 35%.
- A continued focus on working with customers to implement recycling programs which aim to divert packaging waste from landfill, reducing the need to process carbon intensive raw materials. For example, the Westfield recycling infrastructure diverts 700 tonnes of beverage containers from landfill annually.

iv. The most important components of the long term strategy that have been influenced by climate change:

The most important components of the long term strategy that have been influenced by climate change include the following:

- CAPEX investment that focuses on reductions in energy use and raw material requirements. An example includes CCA's investment of \$250 million into Blow-fill technology. This enables the lightweighting of PET containers by 9-35% which saves PET resin and eliminates the need to transport empty bottles to our plants as they can be blown and filled on site.
- A focus on partnerships aimed at ensuring assured supply of key inputs. An example is the investment in Project Catalyst, a project that sees the TCCC partner with NGO's and sugar cane growers in Australia to ensure long term productivity and sustainability of sugar cane agricultural practices

v. How this is gaining you strategic advantage over your competitors:

CCA is gaining strategic advantage through the following mechanisms:

- Responding to the challenges climate change presents in a dynamic and innovate way that includes engagement with customers and consumers, for example the EMS system in CDE.
- Tender renewal and new business opportunities where sustainable products, services and processes differentiate CCA from other potential suppliers.
- The development of new products in the marketplace that a growing number of consumer choose over others based on brand, but underpinned by sustainability credentials. For example Mount Franklin Easy -Crush bottle which contains 35% less plastic that previously.
- Compliance with global and national energy and carbon mangement frameworks that investors and customers value.

vi. What are the most substantial business decisions made during the reporting year that have been influenced by the climate change:

The most substantial business decisions made influenced by climate change include:

- Investment in energy and water saving technologies for the new Bluetongue Brewery which was opened in 2010. Technologies include onsite generation of biogas through beer processing which is captured and used as fuel elsewhere on site. This enables the use of a waste product, reducing natural gas consumption and cost to the business.
- Investment in energy and water saving technologies for the new the Eastern Creek Distribution Centre. Technologies include 670 solar panels on the roof saving 150 tonnes of GHG annually and producing 15% of the building's energy needs, thus reducing annual electricity costs.
- Investment in Blow-fill technology (NSW 2010 rollout, 2011 onwards rollout for other state operations). This represents a step change in manufacturing practices, reducing the need to transport empty bottles to the plants ready for fill and also reducing raw material inputs.
- Australian head office re-location from Circular Quay to a North Sydney 5 star green rated office. Green elements include waste water recycling, tri-generation power generation, automated lighting systems, stairwells and maximum use of natural light.
- Greater collaboration with industry on public place recycling schemes and customer recycling programs (e.g. Westfield recycling fit-out) that diverts beverage container waste from landfill into recycling streams.

2.3

Do you engage with policy makers to encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation?

Yes

2.3a

Please explain (i) the engagement process and (ii) actions you are advocating

Federal Opposition business advisory council:

CCA's group Managing Director is a part of this advisory council made up of key representatives of business and industry in Australia. The purpose of this council is to provide feedback to the federal opposition on its direct action climate change policy.

Sustainability Committee for the Australian Food and Grocery Council (Industry):

CCA is a member of this industry group which acts as a platform to engage on sustainability issues relevant to food and grocery manufacturers. The Council provides the opportunity to raise concerns, and for industry engagement with policy makers on relevant issues. This includes climate-related changes, risk, and opportunities.

Australian Packaging Covenant (Industry):

CCA is a signatory to the covenant made up of various businesses across many sectors. The Covenant aims to reduce the effects of packaging waste and encourage diversion of waste from landfill through a variety of actions such as packaging innovation and process improvements. This industry collaboration also acts as a platform through which policy makers are engaged. The Covenant reports to government annually on progress.

Water Stewardship Initiative in partnership with industry and the Australian Governments

National Water Initiative (Government):

CCA is working with policy makers to ensure the long term sustainability of Australian groundwater. The initiative looks to manage possible stresses induced via climate change mechanisms.

Page: 3. Targets and Initiatives

3.1

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

Intensity target

3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
1.	Scope 1+2			Other: grams CO2-e/Finished beverage litre				Each CCA manufacturing and plant facility record monthly environmental metric data including water, waste and energy. Target levels are set for carbon emissions each year in grams CO2-e/finished beverage litre. Targets are also set for energy usage in the form of

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
								MJ/finsihed beverage litre. Targets are typically set annually and based on a % decrease versus the previous year. Annual targets are set during business planning processes each year.

3.1c

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

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comments

3.1d

Please provide details on your progress against this target made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment

3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

3.2a

Please provide details (see guidance)

Cold Drink Equipment:

How the emissions are/were avoided:

Emissions have been steadily avoided through the continued installation of Energy Management Systems (EMS) in CCA cold drink equipment (CDE). This enables coolers to use low power during periods of less consumer flow. All coolers since 2006 have EMS.

Emissions have also been avoided through the continued awareness and education of customers about cooler maintenance for optimal performance and reduced energy usage.

An estimate of the amount of emissions that are/were avoided over time:

For every cooler installed with EMS 0.86 tonnes of CO2 can be avoided annually (960 kWhr in energy is saved with EMS installed). Every CCA fridge installed from 2006 has EMS-fitted. Equipment technicians have calculated that with the amount of EMS fitted coolers in circulation, approximately 22,000 tonnes of CO2-e is currently saved per year.

The methodology, assumptions, emission factors and global warming potentials used for your estimations:

Assumptions include the following:

- EMS turned on and optimised (sales representatives work with customers to ensure this)
 - The number of coolers operating in customers' premises
- Further details included in the scope 3 emissions breakdown.

3.3

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

Yes

3.3a
Please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
Behavioral change	Sustainability September (behavioural change, awareness and engagement campaign): A month-long employee engagement program focused on the four sustainability pillars: marketplace, environment, workplace and community. It has been proven that employee awareness campaigns can reduce avoidable resource consumption by up to 15%.		10000	
Low carbon energy purchase	CCA Kewdale: Replacement of boiler for site steam. Site's steam supply previously made from 40 year-old boiler. This supplied the bulk of the plant's steam needs. Savings: New boiler saves 10052GJ of gas (Carbon = 516T CO2e).		100000	>3 years
Energy efficiency: processes	SPCA Shepparton: Deionizer energy and water recovery. The processing of fruit for fruit juice products requires a large amount of heat and water. Steam is used for heating and sterlising product mash as well as equipment between runs. Using heat exchanges and water/steam condensate recovery systems much of this previously wasted energy has been utilised. By capturing the heat exchanger condensate and returning it to the boiler house hot via a condensate main, significant savings on raw untreated water, chemicals and also the heat required to increase the temperature to the required inlet temperature of the boiler, 19,000GJ of gas saved by the end 2010. (Carbon = 975T CO2e).			
Low carbon energy installation	CCA Smithfield: Downsize beverage container warmer pumps and improve beverage line insulation. Energy savings: 55550kWh per annum (Carbon = 49.5T CO2e).		25000	1-3 years
Product design	Blow -Fill technology on NSW lines: Technology allowing the in-house manufacture of PET bottles from pre-forms of PET resin. Line was operated through the 2010 year (half of this reporting period). Energy Saving: 1098000 kWh electricity (and 8000 t CO2-e).		45000000	>3 years

3.3b
What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	CCA is ISO EMS certified so needs to maintain this protocol. Certification requires continual technological and functional investment across manufacturing processes to ensure energy reduction and best practice.
Employee engagement	CCA runs an internal staff engagement program on sustainability which includes climate change and energy efficiency. This month-long program is inbuilt into an internal awards system which encourages teamwork and participation of staff across office and manufacturing functions.
Internal incentives/recognition programs,	Various levels of management have KPIs in performance plans related to energy usage and other environmental metrics in performance plans. KPI targets can be incentivised. Various programs such as the

Method	Comment
	Managing Director's (MD's) Award and Innov8 include a sustainability category and criteria inclusive of emissions reduction projects of small and large scale.

Further Information

Page: 4. Communication

4.1
Have you published information about your company's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in other places than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In voluntary communications (underway) – previous year attached		2010 CCA Sustainability Report
In other regulatory filings (complete)		2010 EEO Public Report

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/EEO 3rd Public Report 2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/EEO%203rd%20Public%20Report%202010.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/2010 Sustainability Report.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/2010%20Sustainability%20Report.pdf)

Module: Risks and Opportunities [Investor]

Page: 5. Climate Change Risks

5.1
Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

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

5.1a
Please describe your risks driven by changes in regulation

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1.	Carbon taxes	An imposed carbon tax would have implications for CCA. While CCA is currently classed as a low energy user the main risks are associated with suppliers and customers who could trip the proposed threshold. Customers or suppliers who are affected by the legislation could adopt methods to offset the cost of	Other: Supplier threats from higher costs imposed on them	1-5 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Likely	Medium

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
2.	Emission reporting obligations	<p>such a scheme. This is likely to affect CCA.</p> <p>Legal reporting requirements including NGERs (National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Scheme) and EEO (Energy Efficiency Opportunities). CCA Australia has combined scope 1 and 2 emissions over 125,000 t CO₂, meaning it is required to report energy use and carbon emissions under the NGERs scheme. CCA is also obliged, under EEO legislation, to implement identified opportunities with a less than two year payback, and to investigate further opportunities with a less than four year payback.</p>	Increased capital cost	Current	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium

5.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

1. Carbon Taxes

An Australian carbon tax would likely drive an increase in electricity prices, fuel, raw materials and transportation costing. Previously it has been forecast that a carbon emissions scheme and/or carbon tax would change the cost of goods and services in Australia (increase). With some suppliers and customers likely to be affected, there is some risk to CCA.

Making financial assessments related to carbon tax threats is difficult. Quantitative sensitivity analysis on carbon and a quantitative assessment of financial risk have been completed within CCA. When clearer guidelines and frameworks are available firmer analysis can be completed. Financial risk management is a regular part of CCA planning and forecasting.

2. Emissions reporting obligations

CCA uses the EEO program as a means of identifying and implementing many energy saving projects that also deliver cost savings and reduce risk. There is, however, cost associated with completing audits and implementing changes identified to deliver carbon reduction.

Other methods of risk management within CCA:

- EEO reporting.
- NGERs reporting.
- The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC) eKOREfreshment program (sustainable refrigeration program)
- CCA's supplier of the year award (working with suppliers to deliver positive business results including environmental efficiency).
- The monitoring of regulatory changes and having input into policy development.
- Environmental Impact Assessments for each major capital project. These include assessment of GHG emissions and other climate parameters.

5.1c

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

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1.	Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Risks include drought, flood damage, salinity threat to water sources which are utilised for some products. Any decrease in rainfall could also affect the water quality of water sources. Other risks include raw supply risks (e.g. sugar cane) and damage to manufacturing and other equipment from weather-related events.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Unknown
2.	Change in temperature extremes	Water source and raw material supply risks.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown
3.	Tropical cyclones	Raw material damage (e.g. sugar cane) and damage to manufacturing and other equipment.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Unknown

5.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

I) the potential financial implications -

Sourcing of more materials from other suppliers/other countries/alternative areas may impact quality and price. The pricing of resources such as energy and water, could also increase.

II) the methods you are using to manage this risk

- Physical risk: managed by maintenance of ISO 14001:2004 certified management systems (EMS).
 - Water risks: CCA's water management program (in its 9th year) which includes water saving projects and staff/customer/consumer education around saving water. The program has also focussed on maximising water efficiency.
 - Investment in groundwater monitoring and quality initiatives.
 - Investment in technology to reduce emissions/impacts on the environment (e.g. blow-fill technology) which also saves raw materials. While blow-fill increases scope 2 emissions it's reduced scope 1 emissions by more than the scope 2 increases.
 - Investment in energy and water efficient infrastructure. E.g. Eastern Creek Distribution centre that utilises solar energy, Bluetongue Brewery incorporating water saving technology and the 2010 relocation of the Australian head office to a 5 star green building.
- Details of these methods are included in the 2010 sustainability@CCA report (attached).

III) Costs associated with these actions

Indicative costs for some initiatives include an \$8 million investment in groundwater monitoring

and quality assessments, and a \$45 million (to date) investment in new blow-fill technology (total cost estimate at \$250 million)

5.1e

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

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1.	Changing consumer behaviour	Changes in consumer demand which would consequently impact CCA's customers' priorities and in turn affect sales. As an increasing number of consumers move toward accounting for a company's environmental credentials, business (as per many studies) will need to address this and satisfy consumer demand for not only products, but products produced sustainably.	Reduced demand for goods/services	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown
2.	Other drivers	Increased insurance risk due to erratic and powerful weather events, meaning insurance premiums could rise.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown

5.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

i)

Loss of sales revenue

Increases in insurance costs - There is also the possibility that insurers will no longer offer cover against climate related events/damage.

ii and iii) Similar to above (5.1)

CCA continues to invest in projects that connect with consumers. Examples include CCA's public place recycling program that gives customers the opportunity to have CCA branded in-store recycling. This allows consumers to recycle and helps CCA manage the risk associated not only with raw materials but consumer sentiment towards environmental stewardship. Costs associated include the infrastructure (bins) for customers. CCA also works collaboratively with industry to deliver public place recycling infrastructure including the Westfield fit-out that diverts 700 tonnes of beverage container material for landfill annually. CCA's work with industry includes contributing funds in excess of \$1 million annually to help with the roll-out of such projects.

CCA advertises customer and consumer information lines which provide them with a direct line to the

business if they have concerns or other feedback. This enables CCA to manage risk from consumer and customer perspectives, by addressing concerns that are highlighted.

Further Information

Other Actions CCA undertake to manage risk:

- Investment of water saving technology
- Investment in energy saving technology
- Packaging innovation
- Working in partnership with suppliers
- Working in partnership with customers
- Manufacturing and packaging waste reduction initiatives

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/5.ClimateChangeRisks/2010 Sustainability Report.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/58/3558/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/5.ClimateChangeRisks/2010%20Sustainability%20Report.pdf)

Page: 6. Climate Change Opportunities

6.1

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

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

6.1a

Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnit of imp
1.	General environmental regulations, including planning	Regulatory obligations can help enable CCA to identify areas for energy and environmental efficiency improvement.	New products/business services	Unknown	Indirect (Supply chain)	More likely than not	Medium high
2.	Emission reporting obligations	Legal reporting requirements including NGERS (National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Scheme) and EEO (Energy Efficiency Opportunities). CCA Australia has combined scope 1 and 2 emissions over 125,000 t CO2, meaning it is required to report energy use and carbon emissions under the	Reduced operational costs	Current	Direct	Likely	Medium

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnit of imp
		NGERS scheme. CCA is also obliged, under EEO legislation, to implement identified opportunities with a less than two year payback, and to investigate further opportunities with a less than four year payback.					

6.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

i) As the cost of energy rises the business case for energy saving initiatives becomes more attractive. This will incentivise CCA to drive energy efficiency programs that lower operating costs and reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory.

The opportunity associated with reporting obligations and other environmental regulations includes driving CCA to identify opportunities through risk analysis and addressing the risk, thus reducing operational and or energy costs.

Similarly, investment in renewable energy could also be an opportunity. CCA recently installed solar panels on the roof of the Eastern Creek Distribution centre. There could be opportunities associated with increased returns from investment in the renewable energy realm.

ii)

As outlined previously EEO, ISO, internal committees and other processes of risk management enable CCA to identify and manage these opportunities. Utilising CCA's Environmental Management System (EMS) as a part of its ISO certification also allows climate-driven opportunities to be assessed, developed and managed.

Under EEO, over 200 energy saving projects have been identified. By the end of 2009, around 30 projects which had been identified had been implemented which saved more than 22,800 GJ of energy.

Working closely with suppliers and customers could also present collaborative opportunities that drive energy reduction allowing all parties to meet efficiency targets.

In Victoria CCA is involved with the EREP (Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans Program) that helps identify energy and water saving opportunities. Through this, industry analyses business opportunities associated with energy and water reduction initiatives and helps drive these.

iii) Financing energy audits for EEO/NGERS/etc and working with third parties to identify areas for potential energy savings means the business incurs cost. The most significant investment is associated with implementing initiatives identified (e.g replacing boilers to save energy).

6.1c

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

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1.	Change in mean	Areas predicted/forecast to experience higher	Increased demand for	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknown

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	(average) temperature	temperatures could benefit product sales. Typically revenue increases in summer when demand is stronger.	existing products/services				

6.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

CCA is keeping a watching brief on the potential for long-term changes in mean average temperatures, as well as forecasts for medium-term temperatures and weather patterns. As CCA sales can be correlated to seasonal trends (e.g. more sales in hotter weather), a potential increase in mean temperature may drive increased demand. This would also require CCA to procure more raw materials to meet any rise in demand.

6.1e

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

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitu of impa
	Changing consumer behaviour	Identification of new products through altered consumer trends and behaviour.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Unknown	Direct	Unknown	Unknowi
	Increasing humanitarian demands	Opportunity to assist communities/countries CCA operates in.	Wider social benefits	Current	Indirect (Client)		
	Fluctuating socio-economic conditions	Opportunity to assist communities/countries CCA operates in.	Wider social benefits	Current	Indirect (Client)		

6.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

Overall, changes in climate-related developments allow CCA to drive greater efficiency through the value chain and encourages a culture of innovation amongst employees, suppliers and customers. The opportunity to engage and work with communities and consumers has also been increased. • CCA has undertaken an array of rainwater harvesting projects. For example, the Australian Northmead plant collects water from the roof into tanks at a nearby park which the community use. Similarly, the new head office in Australia is a 5 star green building which has a rain water collection system used for grey water applications. The building is also equipped with other technologies that allow energy and waters savings.

- CCA Australian has the Innov8 program that empowers employees to make positive changes and foster innovative ideas. This program has seen the development of a web-based program that houses an interface to share ideas. 55 water saving projects have been initiated through this.
- In CCA Indonesia many opportunities have been identified around investment into social capital to address litter problems, pollution and water quality and protection. There has been strong engagement with the local community through the Coca-Cola Foundation which has driven, among other projects, the Bali Beach Coastal Clean-Up Day and 5-Beach cleanup program where 60 CCA staff using coke tractors clean 5 Bali beaches daily.
- Through collaboration with an NGO in Indonesia, Green Monster, and local government, CCA purchased a boat that assists with a program targeted at cleaning polluted Jarkarta waterways. Other programs across the Indonesian region include; planting of mangrove trees with children from Bintan and central Sumatra, organic farms in west Java with Padjajaran University which assists locals, micro loans and drink carts for local employment and business development and the 'water for life' program which delivers fresh water to remote Bali Villages.

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading [Investor]

Page: 7. Emissions Methodology

7.1

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

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	103238	156492

7.2

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

Please select the published methodologies that you use
Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
New Zealand - Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting

7.2a

If you have selected "Other", please provide details below

7.3

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

Gas	Reference
CO2	Other: NGA factors Australia July 2010
CH4	Other: NGA factors Australia July 2010
N20	Other: NGA factors Australia July 2010
HFCs	Other: NGA factors Australia July 2010

7.4

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

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Natural gas	0.05	metric tonnes CO2e per GJ	NGA factors Australia July 2010
Propane	0.06	metric tonnes CO2e per GJ	NGA factors Australia July 2010
Motor gasoline	34.20	kg CO2e per litre	NGA factors Australia July 2010
Diesel/Gas oil	0.07	metric tonnes CO2e per GJ	NGA factors Australia July 2010

Further Information

Emission factors used to determin CO2-e emissions from electricity consumption (scope 2) are as follows:

NSW = 0.89 kg CO2-e/kwh

QLD = 0.90 kg CO2-e/kwh

WA = 0.85 kg CO2-e/kwh

SA = 0.77 kg CO2-e/kwh

VIC = 1.22 kg CO2-e/kwh

TAS = 0.22 kg CO2-e/kwh

NT = 0.68 kg CO2-e/kwh

New Zealand = 0.195 kg CO2-e/kwh

Indonesia = 0.776 kg CO2-e/kwh

PNG = 0.271 kg CO2-e/kwh

Fiji 0.360 kg CO2-e/kwh

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jul 2009 - 30 Jun 2010)

8.1
Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

8.2a
Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

101071

8.3a
Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

177187

8.4
Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

No

8.5
Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Assumptions	GHG figures for the New Zealand, PNG, Fiji and Indonesian segment of the CCA group are derived from energy consumption figures that are collected annually through CCA's Environmental Performance Metrics (EPM). These are derived mainly from invoices for each facility with each being screened for plausibility. While this is not an audit of the data, the objective of the plausibility review is to prevent obvious data inaccuracies and discrepancies. CCA has identified data accuracy as an ongoing challenge and thus it is embedded into the Company's continuous improvement program. Through the maintenance of CCA's ISO certification these challenges are also continually assessed and improved. For Australia, Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is directly taken from the NGERs Submission. The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act specifies that uncertainties in emissions must be reduced. This is enforced via the requirement that all estimates must neither be over nor under estimates of the true values at a 95 percent confidence level.
Scope 2	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Assumptions	As above for Scope 1 emissions

8.6
Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Not verified or assured

8.7
Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Not verified or assured

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

No

Further Information

For the Australian Data (as taken from NGERs) CCA's methodology was officially verified by Blake Dawson.

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2009 - 30 Jun 2010)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Australia	54639
Other: New Zealand	2395
Other: Fiji	419
Other: Indonesia	42736
Other: Papua New Guinea	882

9.2

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

By facility

9.2b

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

Facility	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd – Grinders Coffee House	532
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - NSW	3352
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - NT	38
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - QLD	4383
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - SA	1418
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - Sales and Admin Fleet	12724
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - TAS	26
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - VIC	1791
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - WA	1861
CCA Bayswater Pty Ltd	2018
Crusta Fruit Juices Pty Limited	144
Neverfail Springwater Limited	191
Quenchy Crusta Sales Pty Limited	0
Quirks Australia Pty Ltd	10
SPC Ardmona Limited	26079
Fiji (Suva)	419
Auckland CSD	1077
Keri (Auckland)	499
Puturaru	19
Christchurch CSD	354
Keri (Christchurch)	446
Cibitung (Indonesia)	5419
Bandung (Indonesia)	3601

Facility	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Semarang (Indonesia)	3194
Surabaya (Indonesia)	2426
Bali (Indonesia)	1250
Medan (Indonesia)	1844
Padang (Indonesia)	844
Lampung (Indonesia)	745
Banjarbaru (Indonesia)	286
Ades (Indonesia)	117
Menado (Indonesia)	1275
Indonesia Controlled Fleet	20852
Lae (PNG)	882

Further Information

Australian data is from the 2010 NGERs submission covering (1 July 2009 - 30 June 2010)
 Data from other countries was collated from Environmental Performance Metrics which is compiled from utility data at each facility on a monthly basis (data also covers 1 July 2009- 30th June 2010).

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2009 - 30 Jun 2010)

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Australia	130757
Other: Indonesia	43133
Other: New Zealand	1918
Other: Papua New Guinea	506
Other: Fiji	873

10.2

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

By facility

10.2b

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

Facility	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd – Grinder Coffee House	513
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - NSW	28974
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - NT	318
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - QLD	19220
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - SA	6350
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - Sales and admin fleet	0
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - TAS	62
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - VIC	15593
CCA (Aust) Pty Ltd - WA	7326
CCA Bayswater Pty Ltd	3062
Crusta Fruit Juices Pty Limited	1166
Neverfail Springwater Limited	1329
Quenchy Crusta Sales Pty Limited	421
Quirks Australia Pty Ltd	643

Facility	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
SPC Ardmona Limited	45609
Fiji (Suva)	873
Auckland CSD	1267
Keri (Auckland)	246
Puturaru	61
Christchurch CSD	231
Keri (Christchurch)	113
Cibitung (Indonesia)	12792
Bandung (Indonesia)	10262
Semarang (Indonesia)	3446
Surabaya (Indonesia)	4722
Bali (Indonesia)	1961
Medan (Indonesia)	2304
Padang (Indonesia)	487
Lampung (Indonesia)	788
Banjarbaru (Indonesia)	157
Ades (Indonesia)	4688
Menado (Indonesia)	1021
Lae (PNG)	506

Page: 11. Emissions Scope 2 Contractual

11.1

Do you consider that the grid average factors used to report Scope 2 emissions in Question 8.3 reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers?

Yes

11.2

Has your organization retired any certificates, e.g. Renewable Energy Certificates, associated with zero or low carbon electricity within the reporting year or has this been done on your behalf?

No

Page: 12. Energy

12.1

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

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

12.2

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

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	401109
Electricity	195988
Heat	
Steam	
Cooling	

12.3

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

Fuels	MWh
Natural gas	270691
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	27872
Diesel/Gas oil	46895
Other: Gasoline (other than for use as fuel in aircraft)	44915

Fuels	MWh
Other: Ethanol	6740

Further Information

3.4% of CCA's total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy.

Page: 13. Emissions Performance

13.1

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

Increased

13.1a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Change in methodology		Increase	13% increase in scope 2 emissions: As data collection and quality improves, greater accuracy of emissions data is able to be obtained for CCA operations. CCA Australia is required to report under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reduction Scheme (NGERS) and has improved data quality and methodology. The increase in Australian emissions is a result of this.
Other: Technology		Increase	13% increase in scope 2 emissions: Implementation of blow-fill technology utilised more electricity. The increase is offset in scope 1 decreases.
Other: Technology		Decrease	Makes up 2% decrease in scope 1 emissions: The use of blow-fill technology has allowed for the consolidation of our distribution and warehousing operations in NSW, Australia and some areas of Indonesia. Blow-fill reduces the need to transport empty bottles to the plants. An overall improvement in efficiency of distribution processes has also played a role.

13.2

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

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
60	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	1.69	Increase	Previous Intensity figure was 59 in last submission. TOTAL trading revenue = \$4630 Total S1 and S2 emission = 278,258.

13.3

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
18.5	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE Employee		N/A	This was not included in previous submission.

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
					Employees = 15,000.9

13.4
Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
	metric tonnes CO2e				

Further Information

EBITDA = 1037 (\$M)
TOTAL scope 1 and 2 = 278,258
EBITDA Intensity figure = 268

Page: 14. Emissions Trading

14.1
Do you participate in any emission trading schemes?

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

14.2
Has your company originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

Further Information

An imposed carbon tax in Australia would have implications for CCA. While CCA is currently classed as a low energy user the main risks are associated with suppliers and customers who could trip the proposed threshold. Customers or suppliers who are affected by the legislation could adopt methods to offset the cost of such a scheme. This is likely to affect CCA.

There is a current emissions trading scheme/carbon tax in New Zealand but CCA New Zealand is currently not liable to report under it. However, GHG gas emissions are still monitored and reports compiled.

Page: 15. Scope 3 Emissions

15.1
Please provide data on sources of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to your organization

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Business travel	7831	Obtained through our travel management company. They utilise Climate Friendly's air travel calculator and associated emissions factors. Note: Covers only Australia	
Capital goods	651652	Cold Drink Equipment (CDE) Emissions factor used: 0.794 (Australian emission factors average - since cold drink equipment is national). The figure includes refrigerant leakage and	Cold Drink Equipment (CDE) - from electricity and refrigerant leakage.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Transportation and distribution		electricity consumption. Note: Covers only Australia Refrigerant is HFC 134a (GWP = 1300 Australian CO2 equivalent, from AGO factors and methods workbook July 2010. units kg CO2-e/GJ) Refrdigerant is HFC 134a (GWP = 1300 Australian CO2 equivalent, from AGO factors and methods workbook July 2010. units kg CO2-e/GJ)	External distribution and logistics related emissions arise from raw material delivery to CCA's beverage manufacturing plants (via sea, road and sometimes air and rail). Emissions also arise from the delivery of the finished products converted from raw materials to customers via road (sometimes rail).
Other: Packaging			Packaging related emissions would include emissions from the production of primary packaging (PET, aluminium can, glass bottles, plastic closures) and secondary packaging (cardboard, shrink). Emissions related to third party disposal of packaging into landfill and recycling streams also have associated emissions with each process.
Other: Agricultural			Raw material agricultural inputs that CCA utilise include sugar and citrus, which have associated scope 3 emissions. Waste water may also contribute to scope 3 emissions via the anaerobic conversion of sugar to CH4. This is dependent on the technology utilised by the treatment plant (usually publically owned) to treat community and industrial waste and whether the CH4 is re-used by the treatment plant (co-generation of electricity and heat for example).

15.2

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

Not verified or assured

15.3

How do your absolute Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

No change

15.3a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of Change	Comment
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Further Information

Many methodologies associated with scope 3 emission calculations (e.g. agricultural) have not been adequately developed. CCA continues to monitor developments, and work with packaging suppliers to obtain more accurate information on packaging-related emissions.

Similarly, no data is provided on end-use related emissions as methodologies are still being developed. We find that scope 3 methodologies are still in the development stage across many emissions that fall into this category. To this end, CCA is keeping a watching brief on developments in this area.

Where we can, we have provided scope 3 emissions as disclosed above.

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

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