

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

Coca-Cola Amatil (Aust) Ltd (CCA) is one of Australia's largest premium branded beverage and food companies. It is part of the Coca-Cola Amatil Group which is an ASX Top 30 company and one of the world's top five Coca-Cola bottlers. CCA operates non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage businesses, and also 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. In addition, CCA has a premium spirits and alcoholic ready-to-drink (ARTD) beverage business, which includes the Jim Beam range of products.

Our CDP 2013 submission compiles and analyses data to represent all CCA operations across Australia which contributed approximately 81% of Group EBIT in 2012.

In Australia, we operate 14 production facilities (89 production lines) and 21 warehouses and over 100 sales offices. In 2012, we had 5,326 FTE employees and close to 130,000 customers.

CCA's environmental risk management and climate change response is supported by the maintenance of our ISO 14001:2004 certified environmental management system (EMS). All of CCA's major production operations in Australia (with the exception of Townsville) are also certified to ISO 9001 and FSSC 22000 (ISO22000:PAS220).

CCA sets continuous improvement targets for quality, food safety, health & safety and environmental performance, with every CCA manufacturing facility recording monthly environmental metric data including energy, waste and water. Our targets, some of which are included in senior management KPIs, are stretch targets that will require on-going focus to be achieved, and progress against them is reported to senior management on a monthly basis as a minimum as part of a Supply Chain balanced scorecard, and every quarter to the Compliance and Social Responsibility Committee of the CCA Board.

CCA is required to report under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) and the Energy Efficiencies Opportunities (EEO) schemes. In addition,

CCA is a signatory to the Australian Packaging Covenant, producing an annual progress report against CCA's APC Action Plan, and publishing it publicly.

In 2012 we reduced the environment impacts of our operations. We recycled 95.3% of all waste generated at manufacturing and administrative sites, up from 94.6% in 2011; our water efficiency stood at 1.57L/FBL (finished beverage litre), a 1.9% improvement on our 2011 figures which stood at 1.6L/FBL after taking into account a water meter error that was resolved subsequent to the last reporting period; and our energy efficiency also improved from 0.32MJ/FBL in 2011 (last year we reported 0.34MJ/FBL but in 2012, we aligned our calculation methods to other Coca-Cola bottlers around the world which has resulted in the adjustment) to 0.31MJ/FBL in 2012 - an improvement of 3.1%.

The Coca-Cola Amatil Group 2011 Sustainability Report provides further details on our key environmental focus, approach and metrics, and can be found online at <http://cca2011crr.reportonline.com.au/>. The Group reports every 18 months and the 2013 CCA Group Sustainability Report is due out in H2 2013.

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

Fri 01 Jul 2011 - Sat 30 Jun 2012

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 (\$)

0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors, companies in the oil and gas industry and companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors 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 not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. 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

CCA's energy and emissions data is for 1 July 2011-30 June 2012 as it aligns with the Company's regulatory reporting requirements for energy and GHG, however operational and company information included in this report aligns with the Company's financial reporting, which is calendar year 2012.

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

i) The Compliance and Social Responsibility (C&SR) Committee of the Coca-Cola Amatil Group Board.

ii) Membership of the C&SR Committee comprises at least three Non-Executive Directors. The Committee regularly reviews and reports to the Board on compliance with laws including occupational health and safety, environmental protection, product safety and trade practices. The Committee also reviews policies reflecting on the Company's reputation, including quality standards, dealing in the Company's securities and disclosure. It's responsibilities include – Diversity: recommend to the Board measurable objectives to be set in accordance with the Diversity Policy and review and report to the Board, on an annual basis, on the effectiveness of the Diversity Policy; Social responsibility: review reports and make recommendations to the Board, where appropriate, in respect of political donations, community sponsorship and support and relevant social issues such as obesity, environmental sustainability initiatives, and CCA's carbon footprint and other social issues that may be relevant to the Company.

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 Coca-Cola Amatil Group's goals across four defined pillars of sustainability: environment, marketplace, workplace and community.

In addition, the Risk and Audit Committee of the Coca-Cola Amatil Group Board has among other responsibilities, responsibility for risk management – ensuring the Group has effective policies in place covering key risks including, but not limited to, overall business risk in the Group's operations, treasury risk (including currency and borrowing), procurement, insurance, taxation and litigation. The process involves identifying, assessing, monitoring, managing and reporting key risks across the Group. Where climate change is deemed to represent a material risk to the business, the Risk and Audit Committee is responsible for reporting to the Board on the matter.

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	Incentivized performance indicator
Executive officer	Monetary reward	Payment of "At Risk" remuneration (bonus) for two members of the Australian Executive team - the Director of Supply Chain and Director of Corporate Affairs - are in part contingent on delivery of climate change risk mitigation projects detailed in their performance plans. In 2012 examples included continued implementation of large-scale capital projects that deliver energy and/or raw material efficiencies (e.g. "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture which is enabling significant light weighting of primary and secondary packaging to deliver cost savings and a 22% carbon reduction per average bottle) and delivery of an industry mechanism to increase recycling rates of PET, glass and aluminium (reuse of precious raw materials and an alternative to expensive, inefficient regulated schemes).
Business unit managers	Monetary reward	Payment of "At Risk" remuneration (bonus) for business unit managers across a number of areas including Supply Chain, Procurement, Corporate Affairs and Sales, are in part contingent on delivery of climate change risk management and opportunity maximisation projects as detailed in their performance plans. In 2012 examples included the successful, on-plan delivery of five "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture lines across Australia; new, light weighted packaging designs brought to market to realise raw material savings; and a sales engagement program designed to deliver reduced power bills for some of CCA's smaller retail customers and incremental sales for CCA via the sell-in of CCA's most energy efficient cooler.
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Payment of "At Risk" remuneration (bonus) for the National Environment Manager and State Environment Manager are largely contingent on delivery of energy, water and waste efficiencies and reductions - and the projects that drive them - across manufacturing facilities as detailed in individual performance plans and aligned with national targets set for the business.
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Sustainability@CCA is CCA's annual staff engagement program which aims to drive sustainability awareness through the workplace. It encourages our people to not only think about sustainability matters of importance to our business, customers' businesses and consumers, but to act to drive innovative thinking against priorities for action under our four sustainability pillars: environment, marketplace, workplace and community. In 2012 the national framework for Sustainability@CCA required each state/site to activate a cold drink equipment program as CCA's cold drink equipment represents our largest energy impact (CO2-e footprint) and opportunity (new, incremental and loyal customers), and 2012 was a landmark year with the introduction of the Government's Carbon Price Mechanism. The results included thousands of customer coolers being cleaned or replaced by CCA staff, substantially reducing the amount of energy used by each. In 2012 Sustainability@CCA made up 10% of each state's score in the annual Managing Director's (MD's) Award. This Award is hotly contested across the business, and is viewed as one of the highest forms of recognition for teams and their state management.
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Innov8 is CCA's national innovation program which enables everyone in our organisation the opportunity to gain the respect of their peers and managers by putting their innovation forward. There are six categories, including a sustainability category. Submissions are judged against three criteria: impact; likelihood of benefits; and ease of implementation and transferability. Awards are given for state department winners, state winners,

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator
		and national winners across each of the six categories. There is also one national winner chosen from each national category winner. In 2012 there were 98 innovations implemented in the sustainability category, more than double 2011. Implemented Innov8 sustainability initiatives also formed part of the Sustainability@CCA performance criteria for the annual Managing Director's (MD's) Award. This Award is hotly contested across the business, and is viewed as one of the highest forms of recognition for teams and their state management.

Page: 2. Strategy

2.1

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

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

2.1a

Please provide further details

a) Scope of process

CCA has an operational risk focus which means any risk that can impact business operations - be it political, financial, operational, environmental, social, etc - is in scope. The Group Chief Risk Officer, in consultation with the Australian Executive Management Team determines the Risk Profile for the business on a quarterly basis through a process in compliance with ISO 31000 (Risk Management) and Australian Standards. The Risk Profile details all operational risks - inclusive of climate change-related risks - and documents the current state of play, control environment and residual risk for each identified risk.

b) How risks/opportunities are assessed at a company-wide level

Assessment of risk at a company level is carried out by the Chief Risk Officer in consultation with the Australian Executive Management team and is based on both the likelihood (rare - event only likely to occur in exceptional circumstances which is classified as <10% chance - to almost certain - event will occur in one year time period and expected to happen in most circumstances/is happening now which is classified as >85% chance) and profit impact (insignificant to significant, where significant indicates a material profit risk) of the identified risks.

c) How risks/opportunities are assessed at an asset level

Assessment of risk at an asset level is carried out by the Site Leadership team and is based on both the likelihood and impact of the identified risks. Identified risks are reported through to the Australian Executive Management Team so they may be considered when the Chief Risk Officer consults with the Australian Executive

Management team on company-wide risks for the Risk Profile.

d) Frequency of monitoring

The Risk Profile is updated quarterly.

e) Criteria for materiality/priorities

CCA has an operational risk focus which means any risk that can impact business operations - be it political, financial, operational, environmental, social, etc - is included in the Risk Profile. Risks are mapped and prioritised based on two key criteria: likelihood (rare - event only likely to occur in exceptional circumstances which is classified as <10% chance - to almost certain - event will occur in one year time period and expected to happen in most circumstances/is happening now which is classified as >85% chance) and profit impact (insignificant to significant, where significant indicates a material profit risk). Risks are prioritised based on a residual risk rating of insignificant to extreme which is assigned based on the impact of the risk in regard to three criteria: impact on achievement of CCA's mission/objectives; financial impact and reputation.

f) To whom are the results reported

The risk profile is delivered at least annually to the Audit and Risk Committee of the CCA Board. In 2012 the risk profile for the Australian business was delivered twice to the Committee. Where a risk identified is climate change-related (or, more broadly, environment-related), more detailed information on the state of play, control environment and residual risk is communicated to the Compliance and Social Responsibility Committee of the CCA Board.

2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

2.2a

Please describe the process and outcomes

a) Process by which the strategy is influenced

As a publicly listed company, the objective of our strategy is to deliver positive shareholder outcomes through a focus on strengthening our leadership position to drive earnings growth.

The risk management process described in 2.1a plays a role, as does our business and consumer insights work which helps us identify opportunities in the marketplace relative to the current and expected future operating environment.

The strategy development process occurs at each business unit level before being elevated to the Australian Executive Management Team which is responsible for evaluating the merits of each major strategy identified and developing the company-wide priorities. The company-wide plan is presented and discussed with the

Group CEO and onwards to the Board.

b) What aspects of climate change have influenced the strategy

The need for assured supply of agricultural inputs such as sugar cane, fruit, vegetables and water; and increasing costs as a result of climate change (whether through a price on carbon, increasing insurance premiums due to higher rates of natural disaster, or other) offer CCA an opportunity to better manage our cost base comparative to competitors, and to offer our customers opportunities to reduce their cost inputs through energy efficient equipment, whilst also increasing revenues through products that appeal to the needs and wants of consumers, including products that appeal to the environmentally or socially-conscious consumer. Examples include lighter weight packaging that reduces the product's environmental footprint.

c) Short term strategy changes

1. Investment of resources to understand and minimise carbon in the supply chain: the introduction of the Federal Government's Carbon Pricing Mechanism was a focus for activity throughout 2012. Work built on that undertaken in 2011 to understand where and how energy is used throughout our value chain, so the impact of the carbon price could be minimised. Minimisation mechanisms include: efficiency projects within our facilities, collaboration with suppliers to improve their energy efficiency; collaboration with suppliers to improve the energy efficiency of any equipment supplied to us for use in our facilities or for placing with customers; collaboration with competitors, broader industry and customers to improve recycling rates for precious resources such as PET, glass and aluminium; and collaboration with industry to develop markets for recycled resources.

2. Investment of resources into investigating opportunities to reduce CCA capital investment for anticipated spend or to bring forward capital investment to take advantage of one-off Government assistance available as Australia transitions to a low carbon economy: examples include tapping into the Clean Technology Food and Foundries Investment Program. In 2012 CCA submitted a grant application for funding towards the installation of the latest-generation product blending and filling equipment into an existing beverage production line to reduce energy consumption, reduce CO2 emissions and improve efficiency at our Richlands manufacturing site Queensland. The \$4M project was awarded \$1.3M in Government funding in March 2013, and is expected to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of the blending and filling equipment by 32% and result in energy bill savings of \$285,000 a year.

d) Long term strategy changes

1. Capital investment to deliver operational efficiencies and enhanced customer servicing capability: The major project under Project Zero - a \$450 million Group investment in "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture - means CCA is able to produce some of the world's lightest PET beverage bottles and has reduced the carbon footprint of every bottle by more than 20%. In 2012 five additional "blowfill" lines were commissioned in Australia: two in Brisbane and one each in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. This means CCA now has 'blowfill' lines operating at all major Australian manufacturing facilities. In addition, CCA is investing in efficient cold drink equipment to differentiate CCA from competitors.

2. Strengthened supply chain collaboration through formalised supplier innovation program: CCA introduced the Supplier of the Year program in 2009 to encourage our top suppliers to identify opportunities to increase revenue, reduce costs, improve customer service and support our sustainability strategy. To qualify for the program annually, a joint business plan must be produced, inclusive of three key areas: an operating plan, innovation plan and business partner plan.

3. Coke System commitment to carbon reduction targets: The global Coke system goal is to "grow our business but not our systemwide carbon emissions in our manufacturing operations through 2015 compared with our 2004 baseline." To contribute to the Systems' delivery of this goal, CCA has set internal targets to improve plant energy efficiency and to improve the energy performance of CCA's base 2-door cooler, of which there are around 60,000 in customer premises across Australia. CCA has also been active in Coke System forums to set 2020 environment targets which include the goal of 'Reducing the carbon footprint of the drink in your hand by 25%'. Along with other Coca-Cola bottlers, CCA will set specific targets that enable the System to work toward this overarching global goal.

4. Coke System commitment to "take action to reduce emissions of GHG in cold drink equipment" by phasing out the use of HFCs in all new cold drink equipment by 2015.

e) Strategic advantage

CCA's approach to capital investment and value chain collaborations mean we are managing the risks and opportunities presented to our business by the new low carbon economy, to drive shareholder returns. We are doing so by maintaining a competitive cost base and driving revenue growth through leveraging resulting customer and consumer advantages.

For CCA customers - current and prospective - we will continue to be able to offer quality products and service at value for money prices while offering energy-efficient equipment which keeps their cost base down, and a product portfolio that drives sales amongst their environmentally and socially-conscious consumers.

f) Substantial business decisions

In 2012, the most substantial business decisions were taken at a business unit level within the framework set by our risk management process, and short and long-term strategic plans. Examples include: decisions on light weighting projects by the supply chain team enabled by the strategic decision to invest in "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture technology; decisions by the equipment services team to collaborate/invest in even more energy efficient equipment to make CCA equipment the most attractive in market to customers; decisions by our marketing team to communicate with consumers on light weighted packaging - most notably through our Mount Franklin Easy-Crush Bottle campaign; and decisions by our sales team to drive account growth - both with existing and new customers - through communication of CCA's sustainability approach and the products, processes and equipment that we can offer to drive a sustainable outcome for customers.

2.2b

Please explain why not

2.3

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

Direct engagement
Trade associations

2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed solution
Energy efficiency	Support	<p>In 2012, CCA maintained its partnership with the Office of Environment and Heritage NSW through the Department's Sustainability Advantage Program. The Program assists companies to: - Manage environmental risk and ensure compliance; - Use resources more efficiently; - Integrate environmental strategies with business planning; - Measure their carbon footprint and manage their emissions; - Enhance customer, supplier and community relationships; and - Engage and train staff to become an employer of choice. In addition, members of the Australian Coke System maintained positions on the Board, Public Affairs and Technical Committees of the Australian Beverages Council – the industry organisation for non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers in Australia – and the Board and Technical Committee of the Australian Food and Grocery Council. In these forums CCA partnered with others to engage with Government on a range of initiatives.</p>	<p>Within all forums, CCA has advocated for: - Accelerated depreciation for water and carbon emission reducing equipment and technology. - Restoration of a reasonable level of R&D for the manufacturing sector, particularly food and beverage manufacturing. - Support for cost effective and efficient, industry-led solutions to issues like packaging waste and recycling. All would help support industry to move more quickly towards low carbon manufacturing, and to play a larger role in meeting Australia's emission reduction targets.</p>
Other: Packaging, litter and recycling	Support	<p>In 2012 CCA engaged broadly with state and federal governments directly on the issue of options for lifting Australia's recycling rates and reducing litter. In addition CCA continued active participation in industry forums that focus on packaging, recycling and litter issues with a senior CCA executive chairing both the Australian Packaging Covenant Council (until 30 June) and the National Packaging Covenant Industry Association. In these forums, CCA partnered with others to engage with Government on a plan for increasing recycling rates of precious and often carbon-intensive raw materials.</p>	<p>Australia's Environment Ministers are currently considering ten options for lifting Australia's recycling rates. There are a range of views on the best option – the one CCA and others in industry have put forward is a \$100 million plan that independent consultants PricewaterhouseCoopers say costs 28 times less than container deposits while delivering similar reductions in litter and increases in recycling rates. The proposed National Bin Network (NBN) is a comprehensive industry plan to reduce litter and increase recycling. It includes the installation of recycling bins in major venues throughout Australia, in airports, rail and bus stations, entertainment venues, convention centres, sporting stadia and clubs, shopping centres, pubs and clubs - venues where people congregate and are likely to consume beverage containers and other packaging. It also includes the development of new markets for recyclables, major new processing infrastructure such as optical glass sorting facilities, and building on our current efficient and convenient kerbside recycling systems. In addition, the NBN includes significant funding to community groups and local governments to clean up litter hot spots, and, more importantly, to keep them clean into the future. The proposal sets a target beverage container recycling rate of 70% by 2020, up from the current rate of 48.7%. In 2012, the NBN was piloted in the East Arnhem Shire of the NT, North East Victoria, and Tasmania. A QLD Bin Network has also been established in</p>

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed solution
			collaboration with the Queensland Minister for Environment and Heritage, Keep Australia Beautiful, and the Australian Packaging Covenant of which CCA is a signatory.

2.3b

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

Yes

2.3c

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

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to influence the position?
Australian Food and Grocery Council	Consistent	The AFGC advocates to maintain a level playing field for Australian manufacturers when compared with overseas importers. The AFGC also advocates for local reporting arrangements that increase overall efficiency and reduce costs for food and beverage manufacturers and in 2012 interacted with Government to lobby for a single streamlined energy/carbon reporting system.	In 2012, members of the Australian Coke System maintained positions on the Board and Technical Committee of the Australian Food and Grocery Council. Through these forums CCA is able to table our position on all matters relevant to the industry body, as well partnering with others to engage with Government on a range of relevant initiatives. Within this forum CCA has advocated for: - Accelerated depreciation for water and carbon emission reducing equipment and technology. - Restoration of a reasonable level of R&D for the manufacturing sector, particularly food and beverage manufacturing. - Support for cost effective and efficient, industry-led solutions to issues like packaging waste and recycling.

2.3d

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

2.3e

Do you fund any research organizations to produce public work on climate change?

2.3f

Please describe the work and how it aligns with your own strategy on climate change

2.3g

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

2.3h

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?

On a quarterly basis, all key individuals from across CCA's Australian business units meet to discuss and map emerging regulatory and compliance issues - including climate change policy. This management routine involves the individuals representing the Australian Coke System on industry bodies and in direct Government interactions, with meetings used to ensure alignment on key issues, agree actions, and to delegate responsibility for interactions on each area of interest.

Where a material risk is identified, CCA's Chief Risk Officer is consulted so that CCA's direct and indirect activities that influence policy are considered as part of CCA's operational risk focus and reported through to the Australian Executive Management Team and, as appropriate, the Audit and Risk Committee of the CCA Board.

2.3i

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

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

3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
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3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment
1	Scope 1+2	95%	20%	Other: Megajoules/Finished	2008	0.34	2015	Target is to improve plant energy efficiency. CCA also operates a number of small sales

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment
				Beverage Litre				offices across the country that also contribute to CCA's scope 2 emissions.
2	Scope 3: Capital goods	100%	65%	Other: kWh/day/cooler	2008	11.75	2015	Target is to improve the energy efficiency of CCA's base 2-door cooler. The 2-door cooler is the most prevalent piece of equipment in CCA's fleet.

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	Comment

3.1d

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

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
1	62.5%	44%	The target covers an 8 year period and at the end of 2012, we had achieved an 8.8% increase in efficiency compared to the base year.
2	62.5%	89%	The target covers an 8 year period and at the end of 2012, we had achieved and 58% reduction in energy use compared to the base year cooler model.

3.1e

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

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)

a) Explanation of how emissions are avoided

By placing with customers CCA's energy efficient 2-door cooler as opposed to the 2-door cooler in the base line year, CCA customers can avoid emissions that would otherwise have been generated by the less energy efficient cooler model.

b) Estimation of avoided emissions

If our target is achieved, customers will avoid between 2.3T and 3.8T CO2-e emissions per cooler per year.

c) Methodology, assumptions, emissions factors and GWPs if figure is given in CO2-e

Cooler energy efficiency is measured in kWh with energy use calculated from Minimum Energy Performance Standards – MEPs (conducted at 25 degrees Celsius, 60% humidity) - published by the Australian Government for commercial refrigerators. MEPs has been in place since 2004. Annual kWh per cooler has been established for both the base year model (at 11.75kWh) and the 2015 target model (at 4kWh/day) over 365 days. CO2-e per kWh has been calculated by state as detailed in the Source: <http://www.carbonneutral.com.au/carbon-calculator/energy.html>

d) Consideration of originating credits

In late 2012, an application by CCA was approved by the Victorian Government enabling us to generate Victorian Energy Efficiency Certificates (VEECs) for energy efficient cold drink equipment installations within the state dating back to early November 2012.

3.3

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

Yes

3.3a

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

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	20	
To be implemented*	6	2159
Implementation commenced*	4	482
Implemented*	26	6889
Not to be implemented	4	

3.3b

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

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in Q0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in Q0.4)	Payback period
Energy efficiency: Processes	With the continued rollout of five additional "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture lines across Australia, a significant amount of refrigeration energy consumption has been eliminated from the production of carbonated soft drinks. This has	3904	82000	70000	<1 year

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in Q0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in Q0.4)	Payback period
	been achieved through ambient - as opposed to chilled - filling of beverage produced on these new lines.				
Energy efficiency: Processes	With no need to chill beverages prior to filling bottles on "blowfill" lines, the necessary energy required to reheat the bottles post filling and before case packing has been eliminated.	635	404140	140000	<1 year
Energy efficiency: Processes	Optimisation of "blowfill" processes for compressed air use has been undertaken since the "blowfill" lines began being commissioned, leading to reduced blowing pressures and optimal settings being established for each bottle type.	289	33818	0	<1 year
Energy efficiency: Building services	A major lighting upgrade was undertaken in a NSW warehouse during the reporting period to replace all lighting with high efficiency LED units improving light output and reducing maintenance (with the benefit of increased light fitting longevity).	417	78240	124000	1-3 years
Energy efficiency: Building services	A number of other projects involving simple low to no capital cost repairs and maintenance across plants has yielded the remainder of the savings for the period. Specifically these included: steam leak repairs, improved piping insulation, installing VSD's on process pumps, and eliminating redundant conveyors.	1644	160339	47385	<1 year

3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	CCA is obligated to participate and report under both the EEO (Energy Efficiency Opportunities) and NGER (National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting) regulatory schemes. In addition, CCA's environmental management system is ISO 14001:2004 certified. Both CCA's mandatory requirements and ISO certification has driven identification of low payback energy and emissions savings opportunities and, in turn, investment.
Employee engagement	To ensure we harness the power of our people we utilise Sustainability@CCA – an annual sustainability engagement focus

Method	Comment
	that sees each site/state tasked with driving activations against CCA's four pillars of sustainability: marketplace, environment, workplace and community. Active involvement by all staff is encouraged, and delivers sustainable innovations and investment across the business. As an internal incentive, sustainability engagement makes up 10% of each state's score in the annual Managing Director's Award. This Award is hotly contested across the business, and is viewed as one of the highest forms of recognition for teams and their state management.
Internal price of carbon	The Australian government's introduction of a carbon price mechanism played a role in determining CCA's short term strategy for carbon management. While CCA does not have a direct liability, the introduction of a price on carbon brought with it a focus on where and how energy is used through our value chain, so that any price impact attached to carbon could be minimised. Minimisation mechanisms include: efficiency projects within our facilities, collaboration with suppliers to improve their energy efficiency; collaboration with suppliers to improve the energy efficiency of any equipment supplied to us for use in our facilities or for placing with customers; collaboration with competitors, broader industry and customers to improve recycling rates for precious resources such as PET, glass and aluminium; and collaboration with industry to develop markets for recycled resources.
Partnering with governments on technology development	The Australian government at both Federal and State levels has a number of co-investment and rebate programs available to drive business investment in energy efficient and low emission products and processes. CCA has and continues to invest resources into investigating opportunities to reduce CCA capital investment for anticipated spend or to bring forward capital investment to take advantage of one-off Government assistance available as Australia transitions to a low carbon economy: examples include tapping into the Clean Technology Food and Foundries Investment Program. In 2012 CCA submitted a grant application for funding towards the installation of the latest-generation product blending and filling equipment into an existing beverage production line to reduce energy consumption, reduce CO2 emissions and improve efficiency at our Richlands manufacturing site Queensland. The \$4M project was awarded \$1.3M in Government funding in March 2013, and is expected to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of the blending and filling equipment by 32% and result in savings of \$285,000 in energy costs a year.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Payment of "At Risk" remuneration (bonus) for two members of the Australian Executive team - the Director of Supply Chain and Director of Corporate Affairs - are in part contingent on delivery of climate change risk mitigation projects detailed in their performance plans. Similarly, a proportion of "At Risk" remuneration for business unit managers across a number of areas including Supply Chain, Procurement, Corporate Affairs and Sales, and for our National Environment Manager and State Environment Managers, is connected to delivering energy efficiency programs and outcomes. In addition, Innov8 - as CCA's national innovation program - is used to drive investment in emissions reduction activities as it enables everyone in our organisation the opportunity to funnel ideas through a gate process to fruition and results, gaining the respect and recognition of their peers and management. Innov8 has an annual award component and there are 6 categories, including a sustainability category. Submissions are judged against three criteria: impact; likelihood of benefits; and ease of implementation and transferability. Awards are given for state department winners, state winners, and national winners across each of the six categories. There is also one national winner chosen from each national category winner. In 2012 there were 40 innovations implemented and recognised in the sustainability category.
Other	Competitive advantage - Increasing costs as a result of climate change (whether through the Government-imposed price on carbon, increasing insurance premiums due to higher rates of natural disaster, or other) offer CCA an opportunity to better manage our cost base comparative to competitors, and to offer our customers opportunities to reduce their cost inputs

Method	Comment
	through energy efficient equipment, whilst also increasing revenues through a portfolio and products that appeal to the needs and wants of consumers, including products that appeal to the environmentally or socially-conscious consumer. This customer-centric opportunity is driving investment in plant efficiency projects, light weight packaging re-designs, brand marketing, and equipment innovation.

3.3d

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

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 places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In other regulatory filings (complete)	All	
In other regulatory filings (complete)	Online	
In other regulatory filings (complete)	42-47	https://www.cdproject.net/sites/2013/58/3558/Investor CDP 2013/Shared Documents/Attachments/Investor-4.1-C3-IdentifyAttachment/Investor-4.1-PublishedInformation3/CCA2011SustainabilityReport.pdf

Further Information

CCA's FY11/12 NGERs data is available from the Commonwealth Government's Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency website:
<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/government/initiatives/national-greenhouse-energy-reporting/publication-of-data.aspx>

Module: Risks and Opportunities [Investor]**Page: 5. Climate Change Risks**

5.1

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

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

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	The Australian Government's carbon price mechanism was effective from 1 July 2012.	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Virtually certain	Low

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

i) The potential financial implications

CCA is a low energy intensive business and no facility breaches the 25,000 tonne CO₂e Scope 1 emission threshold set by the Australian Government for the carbon price mechanism. As a consequence, we do not have a direct carbon price liability but have needed to invest significant resources to understanding where and how energy is used throughout our value chain so the price impact of carbon could be minimised, particularly with suppliers. The introduction of a carbon price has also affected our customers who run CCA equipment placed in their premises so they can serve consumers cold, refreshing beverages, and so they can maintain our food products at necessary temperatures for quality and safety. This increase in running costs puts increased pressure on CCA to manage our cost base and minimise any cost increases to our customers.

ii) The methods being used to manage this risk

Short term strategy changes

1. Investment of resources to understand and minimise carbon in the supply chain: the introduction of the Federal Government's Carbon Pricing Mechanism was a focus for activity throughout 2012. Work built on that undertaken in 2011 to understanding where and how energy is used throughout our value chain, so the impact of the carbon price could be minimised. Minimisation mechanisms include: efficiency projects within our facilities, collaboration with suppliers to improve their energy efficiency; collaboration with suppliers to improve the energy efficiency of any equipment supplied to us for use in our facilities or for placing with customers; collaboration with competitors, broader industry and customers to improve recycling rates for precious resources such as PET, glass and aluminium; and collaboration with industry to develop markets for recycled resources.

2. Investment of resources into investigating opportunities to reduce CCA capital investment for anticipated spend or to bring forward capital investment to take advantage of one-off Government assistance available as Australia transitions to a low carbon economy: examples include tapping into the Clean Technology Food and Foundries Investment Program. In 2012 CCA submitted a grant application for funding towards the installation of the latest-generation product blending and filling equipment into an existing beverage production line to reduce energy consumption, reduce CO₂ emissions and improve efficiency at our Richlands manufacturing site Queensland. The \$4M project was awarded \$1.3M in Government funding in March 2013, and is expected to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of the blending and filling equipment by 32% and result in energy bill savings of \$285,000 a year.

Long term strategy changes

1. Capital investment to deliver operational efficiencies and enhanced customer servicing capability: The major project under Project Zero - a \$450 million Group investment in "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture - means CCA is able to produce some of the world's lightest PET beverage bottles and has reduced the carbon footprint of every bottle by more than 20%. In 2012 five additional "blowfill" lines were commissioned in Australia: two in Brisbane and one each in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. This means CCA now has 'blowfill' lines operating at all major Australian manufacturing facilities. In addition, CCA is investing in efficient cold drink equipment to differentiate CCA from competitors.

2. Strengthened supply chain collaboration through formalised supplier innovation program: CCA introduced the Supplier of the Year program in 2009 to encourage our top suppliers to identify opportunities to: increase revenue, reduce costs, improve customer service and support our sustainability strategy. To qualify for the program annually, a joint business plan must be produced, inclusive of three key areas: an operating plan, innovation plan and business partner plan.

3. Coke System commitment to carbon reduction targets: The global Coke system goal is to "grow our business but not our systemwide carbon emissions in our manufacturing operations through 2015 compared with our 2004 baseline." To contribute to the Systems' delivery of this goal, CCA has set internal targets to improve plant energy efficiency and to improve the energy performance of CCA's base 2-door cooler, of which there are around 60,000 in customer premises across

Australia. CCA has also been active in Coke System forums to set 2020 environment targets which include the goal of 'Reducing the carbon footprint of the drink in your hand by 25%'. Along with other Coca-Cola bottlers, CCA will set specific targets that enable the System to work toward this overarching global goal.

4. Coke System commitment to "take action to reduce emissions of GHG in cold drink equipment" by phasing out the use of HFCs in all new cold drink equipment by 2015.

iii) The costs associated with these actions

Short term strategy changes

The short-term strategies have involved most significantly, an investment of time across the organisation, with work carried out in multiple business units by multiple functional experts. Beyond time, there have been minimal hard costs associated with the investigations. The most significant hard cost has been seen in fees paid to carbon consultants who have worked with our internal functional experts.

Long term strategy changes

Long term strategy responses have incurred some significant capital investment. For example, Group-wide Coca-Cola Amatil is investing \$450 million in "blowfill" bottle self-manufacture - our largest capital investment in a decade.

Other impact minimisation mechanisms include: efficiency projects within our facilities with the largest listed in 3.3b and totalling just shy of \$400,000; collaboration with suppliers to improve their energy efficiency; collaboration with suppliers to improve the energy efficiency of any equipment supplied to us for use in our facilities or for placing with customers (the capital investment associated with the on-going replacement of old energy inefficient equipment with new, energy efficient cold drink equipment is in the tens of millions of dollars annually); collaboration with competitors, broader industry and customers to improve recycling rates for precious resources such as PET, glass and aluminium (in 2012 CCA invested multiple millions into these efforts); and collaboration with industry to develop markets for recycled resources.

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 temperature extremes	Assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables and water (both spring and municipal), would likely be affected by a change in temperature extremes.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high
2	Change in mean (average)	Assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar and water (both spring and municipal), would likely be affected by a change	Other: Potential reduction/disruption in production capacity and	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	temperature	in mean (average) temperature. With the CCA beverage business being key to earnings, a change in mean temperature (lower) could be a risk to volumes as we know consumers drink less when it's cold and wet than when it's warm and dry.	reduced demand for products				
3	Change in mean (average) precipitation	Assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables, and water (both spring and municipal), would likely be affected by a change in mean (average) precipitation. With the CCA beverage business being key to earnings, a change in mean precipitation (more rain) could be a risk to volumes as we know consumers drink less when it's cold and wet than when it's warm and dry.	Other: Potential reduction/disruption in production capacity and reduced demand for products	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high
4	Change in precipitation pattern	Assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables, and water (both spring and municipal), would likely be affected by a change in precipitation patterns.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high
5	Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables, and water (both spring and municipal), would likely be affected by a change in precipitation extremes and droughts.	Other: Increased operational costs and potential reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high
6	Sea level rise	Assured supply of key agricultural inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables, would likely be affected if sea levels rise.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high
7	Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)	Assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar (which is grown in tropical climates such as Far North Queensland), fruit and vegetables would likely be affected by tropical cyclones through devastation of crops and potentially contamination of water sources. An increase in natural disaster rates will also impact CCA though increased insurance premiums.	Other: Increased operational costs and potential reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Low-medium
8	Induced changes in	Assured supply of key natural resource inputs such as water (both spring and municipal), would likely be	Other: Increased operational costs and	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium-high

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	natural resources	affected by changes in natural resource availability due to climate change.	potential reduction/disruption in production capacity				

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

Any change to the physical environment carries financial risk to CCA in terms of the cost for assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables and water (both spring and municipal). While some financial risk, such as that associated with natural disasters, is acute - in that we may experience a price hike for affected raw materials immediately following an event before prices return to more stable levels - any prolonged or trend change in physical environment would bring a more significant financial implication in terms of inflated cost to CCA. A change in temperature or rainfall - or extreme and prolonged weather events - have the potential to impact either demand for our products (reducing revenue) or to affect production of agricultural inputs and natural resources on which we are reliant (increased cost of goods). Dependent on the timescale of any change, the financial impact would likely be an incremental one.

Beyond increasing costs for raw materials due to reduced supply as a result of changed growing/replenishment rates, there are also other financial impacts to be considered such as increases in insurance premiums (or the inability to insure in certain circumstances or geographic regions) resulting from more extreme weather conditions.

ii) The methods being used to manage this risk

Long term strategy changes

1. Capital investment to deliver operational efficiencies and enhanced customer servicing capability: The major project under Project Zero - a \$450 million Group investment in "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture - means CCA is able to produce some of the world's lightest PET beverage bottles and has reduced the carbon footprint of every bottle by more than 20%. Significant capital is also invested annually in the CCA fleet of cold drink equipment, with a driver for replacements being energy efficiency which reduces power costs for CCA customers and reduces the CO2-e associated with the sale of CCA products.

2. Strengthened supply chain collaboration through formalised supplier innovation program: CCA introduced the Supplier of the Year program in 2009 to encourage our top suppliers to identify opportunities to: increase revenue, reduce costs, improve customer service and support our sustainability strategy. To qualify for the program annually, a joint business plan must be produced, inclusive of three key areas: an operating plan, innovation plan and business partner plan. Following the naming of Skope, a supplier of cold drink equipment to CCA, as CCA's overall Supplier of the Year in 2011 for their work in significantly improving the energy efficiency of our coolers, in 2012, Husky Injection Moulding Systems won the Plant and Equipment category for their work in supporting the commissioning of CCA's

latest generation moulding plant at Eastern Creek which produces our light weight closures and PET bottle preforms. Kronos, the developer and manufacturer of the machines used to fill bottles on CCA's 'blowfill' PET production line, were a finalist in the Plant and Equipment category, while Amcor Flexibles and VISY PET, were finalists in the Packaging and Ingredients category for their support of CCA's vision to light weight packaging and transition to self-manufacture of light weight PET packaging respectively. Using less raw materials is the key driver to reducing the carbon emissions of each beverage bottle produced using "blowfill".

3. Coke System commitment to carbon reduction targets: The global Coke system goal is to "grow our business but not our systemwide carbon emissions in our manufacturing operations through 2015 compared with our 2004 baseline." To contribute to the Systems' delivery of this goal, CCA has set targets to improve plant energy efficiency and to improve the energy performance of CCA's base 2-door cooler, of which there are around 60,000 in customer premises across Australia. These two actions are helping significantly reduce the emissions associated with CCA products and in this way, is helping to reduce our impact on the physical environment.

4. Coke System commitment to "take action to reduce emissions of GHG in cold drink equipment" by phasing out the use of HFCs in all new cold drink equipment by 2015.

Other strategies

1. Consideration of climate change-related risks associated with geographic regions considered for greenfield developments: this is mitigating the risk associated with insurance - both inability to insure, and increased premiums for higher-risk regions.

2. Partnership projects designed to reduce the environmental impact of key agricultural inputs to our products: For example, Project Catalyst is an award-winning, five-year, \$26 million partnership between The Coca-Cola Company, WWF, Reef Catchments (Mackay Whitsunday Isaac Natural Resource Management), the Australian government, farmers and others. Project Catalyst promotes farmer-driven innovations that reduce pesticide and fertilizer runoff into the Great Barrier Reef lagoon and the freshwater catchments that drain into it. The project provides funding and technical expertise to farmers who have developed new sustainability practices but need resources to implement them. Communication is also a key part of Project Catalyst; newsletters and a website promote innovations, enabling growers to share best practices and lessons learned.

Since its launch in 2009, Project Catalyst has increased from 19 participating cane growers covering 4,800 hectares of farmland to 78 growers covering over 20,345 hectares of land. In 2012 the activities trialled by the 78 Project Catalyst growers improved the runoff and drainage water quality of 101,725 megaliters and delivered the following annual load reductions to the Great Barrier Reef Lagoon:

- 72 tonne/year for particulate nitrogen
- 34 tonne/year for particulate phosphorus
- 64 tonne/year for dissolved inorganic nitrogen
- 13 tonne/year for filterable reactive phosphorus
- 551 kg/year for pesticides

Through The Coca-Cola Foundation, we have committed \$2.25 million to the project.

3. Water management through: water efficiency projects in bottling plants; recycling of bottling facility waste water (through treatment to a level that supports aquatic life); replenish projects that focus on giving back to nature the amount of water that we use in our beverages and their production (see Project Catalyst in point 2) and management of all groundwater resources through hydrogeological assessment prior to any withdrawal commencing and continuous monitoring of the source during withdrawal.

iii) The costs associated

Long term strategy responses have incurred some significant capital investment. For example, Group-wide Coca-Cola Amatil is investing \$450 million in "blowfill"

bottle self-manufacture - our largest capital investment in a decade.

Other strategies also have some cost implications - particularly in terms of the agricultural programs (e.g. The Coke system committed \$2.25 million to Project Catalyst), water efficiency projects (where paybacks are often many years and are detailed in our CDP water submission) and source management approaches (where on-going monitoring and hydrogeological reports by qualified scientists are the major costs and CCA has invested in the vicinity of \$8M).

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	With the introduction of a carbon price by the Australian Government, there has been significant public debate on carbon. This has increased some consumer interest in the carbon footprints of the products they purchase, increasing the risk of reduced consumer demand off the back of perceived lack of action on energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions.	Reduced demand for goods/services	Current	Direct	Likely	Medium

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) The potential financial implications

Currently our research, while indicating heightened awareness and purchase intent for low carbon intensive products, is not translating to significant shifts in actual consumer purchasing behaviour amongst Australian consumers. One area where there has been greater interest than others, is in the bottled water space where anti-industry campaigners are increasingly citing environmental footprint as a reason for Australians to boycott bottled water brands. Off the back of this, there have been a handful of well-publicised site/geographically specific "bannings" of bottled water (e.g. Canberra University). These bans ignore key insights that consumers choose bottled water for convenience, and as a healthier option when compared with other packaged beverages available to them on supermarket shelves, in takeaway restaurants and at corner stores across the country.

ii) The methods being used to manage this risk

Long term strategies

1. Capital investment to deliver operational efficiencies and enhanced customer servicing capability: The major project under Project Zero - a \$450 million Group investment in "blowfill" bottle self-manufacture - means CCA is able to produce some of the world's lightest PET beverage bottles and has reduced the carbon footprint of every bottle by more than 20%. Significant capital is also invested annually in the CCA fleet of cold drink equipment, with the driver for replacements being energy efficiency which reduces power costs for CCA customers and reduces the carbon associated with the sale of CCA products.

Investment in "blowfill" technology is enabling CCA to light weight PET bottles and for some higher risk products, our marketing teams have taken the decision to communicate with consumers on light-weighted packaging - most notably through our Mount Franklin Easy-Crush Bottle campaign which includes on-pack messaging "35% less plastic" and an above and below the line media campaign.

2. Coke System commitment to carbon reduction targets: The global Coke system goal is to "grow our business but not our systemwide carbon emissions in our manufacturing operations through 2015 compared with our 2004 baseline." To contribute to the Systems' delivery of this goal, CCA has set targets to improve plant energy efficiency and to improve the energy performance of CCA's base 2-door cooler, of which there are around 60,000 in customer premises across Australia. These two actions are helping significantly reduce the emissions associated with CCA products and in this way, is helping to reduce our impact on the physical environment.

3. Coke System commitment to "take action to reduce emissions of GHG in cold drink equipment" by phasing out the use of HFCs in all new cold drink equipment by 2015.

Other strategies

1. Partnership projects designed to reduce the environmental impact of key agricultural inputs to our products: For example, Project Catalyst is an award-winning, five-year, \$26 million partnership between The Coca-Cola Company, WWF, Reef Catchments (Mackay Whitsunday Isaac Natural Resource Management), the Australian government, farmers and others. Project Catalyst promotes farmer-driven innovations that reduce pesticide and fertilizer runoff into the Great Barrier Reef lagoon and the freshwater catchments that drain into it. The project provides funding and technical expertise to farmers who have developed new sustainability practices but need resources to implement them. Communication is also a key part of Project Catalyst; newsletters and a website promote innovations, enabling growers to share best practices and lessons learned.

Since its launch in 2009, Project Catalyst has increased from 19 participating cane growers covering 4,800 hectares of farmland to 78 growers covering over 20,345 hectares of land. In 2012 the activities trialled by the 78 Project Catalyst growers improved the runoff and drainage water quality of 101,725 megaliters and delivered the following annual load reductions to the Great Barrier Reef Lagoon:

- 72 tonne/year for particulate nitrogen
- 34 tonne/year for particulate phosphorus
- 64 tonne/year for dissolved inorganic nitrogen
- 13 tonne/year for filterable reactive phosphorus
- 551 kg/year for pesticides

Through The Coca-Cola Foundation, we have committed \$2.25 million to the project.

2. Water management through: water efficiency projects in bottling plants; recycling of bottling facility waste water (through treatment to a level that supports aquatic life); replenish projects that focus on giving back to nature the amount of water that we use in our beverages and their production (see Project Catalyst in point 2) and management of all groundwater resources through hydrogeological assessment prior to any withdrawal commencing and continuous monitoring of the source during withdrawal.

3. Communication of efforts through a range of mediums: This includes company materials such as the Coca-Cola Amatil Group Sustainability Report; CCA Group website; relevant speaking opportunities; and other PR avenues.

iii) The costs associated

Long term strategy responses have incurred some significant capital investment. For example, Group-wide Coca-Cola Amatil is investing \$450 million in "blowfill" bottle self-manufacture - our largest capital investment in a decade.

Other impact minimisation mechanisms include: efficiency projects within our facilities with the largest listed in 3.3b and totalling just shy of \$400,000, collaboration with suppliers to improve their energy efficiency; collaboration with suppliers to improve the energy efficiency of any equipment supplied to us for use in our facilities or for placing with customers (the capital investment associated with the on-going replacement of old energy inefficient equipment with new, energy efficient cold drink equipment is in the tens of millions of dollars annually); collaboration with competitors, broader industry and customers to improve recycling rates for precious resources such as PET, glass and aluminium (in 2012 CCA invested multiple millions into these efforts); and collaboration with industry to develop markets for recycled resources.

Other strategies also have some cost implications - particularly in terms of the agricultural programs (e.g. The Coke system has committed \$2.25M to Project Catalyst), water efficiency projects (where paybacks are often many years and are detailed in our CDP water submission) and source management approaches (where on-going monitoring and hydrogeological reports by qualified scientists are the major costs and CCA has invested in the vicinity of \$8M).

Communication costs are not additional costs as they have involved a reprioritisation of messaging in accordance with changes in consumer wants and needs, rather than additional cost incurred to communicate above and beyond the levels CCA maintains.

5.1g

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

5.1h

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

5.1i

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

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	Magnitude of impact
1	Carbon taxes	The Australian Government's carbon price mechanism became effective from 1 July 2012 and to support the move to a low carbon economy, the Australian government at both Federal and State levels has a number of co-investment and rebate programs available to drive business investment in energy efficient and low emission products and processes.	Reduced capital costs	Current	Direct	Likely	Low

6.1b

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

i) Potential financial implications

The Government's Clean Technology Food and Foundries Investment Program makes available \$150M to Australian manufacturers in the food and foundries industries. In 2012 CCA submitted a grant application for funding towards the installation of the latest-generation product blending and filling equipment into an existing beverage production line to reduce energy consumption, reduce CO2 emissions and improve efficiency at our Richlands manufacturing site Queensland. The \$4M project was awarded \$1.3M in Government funding in March 2013, and is expected to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of the blending and filling equipment by 32% and result in savings of \$285,000 in energy costs a year. There may be further opportunities to reduce capital investment through successful grant applications of this nature.

In addition, there are also state government energy efficiency programs which enable credits for energy efficient equipment to be generated and then on-sold to reduce capital investment. In late 2012, an application by CCA was approved by the Victorian Government enabling us to generate Victorian Energy Efficiency Certificates (VEECs) for energy efficient cold drink equipment installations within the state dating back to early November 2012.

ii) Methods to manage this opportunity

CCA has and continues to invest resources into investigating opportunities to reduce CCA capital investment for anticipated spend or to bring forward capital investment to take advantage of one-off Government assistance available as Australia transitions to a low carbon economy. These investigations include analysing identified energy efficiency projects or equipment replacements for their payback period adjusted for any potential government grant or co-investment.

iii) Costs associated with these actions

To date, these activities have involved most significantly, an investment of time across the organisation, with work carried out in multiple business units by multiple functional experts. Beyond this, there have been minimal hard costs. Where adjusted payback periods make it attractive for CCA to invest, there will be capital cost incurred as detailed in the example under i) above.

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 (average) temperature	With the CCA beverage business being key to earnings, any increase in temperature may present an opportunity as we know consumers drink more when it's warm and dry. This opportunity could only be realised with assured supply	Increased demand for existing products/services	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Low

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
		of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables and water to which any increase in temperature carries risk as outlined in 5.1c.					
2	Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	With the CCA beverage business being key to earnings, any hot extremes in temperature or drought may present an opportunity as we know consumers drink more when it's warm and dry. This opportunity could only be realised with assured supply of key agricultural and natural resource inputs such as sugar, fruit, vegetables and water to which any increase in temperature carries risk as outlined in 5.1c.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Low

6.1d

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

i) Potential financial implications

Any potential upside to increased sales as a result of increasing temperatures or weather extremes are likely to be offset by increases in cost associated with managing assured supply of key agricultural inputs and natural resources such as sugar, fruit, vegetables and water as detailed in 5.1d.

ii) Methods to manage this opportunity

The Coke system currently capitalises on driving sales during the warmer summer months with iconic Summer marketing campaigns. In 2012, it was the Share a Coke and a Song campaign where consumers could purchase a can or bottle of Coke with a year printed on it, as well as downloading free of charge one of the most popular songs of that year.

iii) Costs associated with these actions

The summer campaign is a multi-million dollar marketing spend annually.

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	Magnitude of impact
1	Changing consumer behaviour	For CCA, our customers are our direct consumers. They are largely retailers or other intermediaries that on-sell to consumers. With the introduction of a carbon price by the Australian Government, there is significant customer interest in what this might mean for customers in terms of the cost to procure products, and to operate their businesses. This presents an opportunity for CCA to manage our cost base better than our competitors so we can continue to offer quality products at value for money prices. It also presents the chance to offer our customers opportunities to reduce their cost inputs through energy efficient equipment, whilst driving their revenues through a portfolio and products that meet the needs and wants of consumers, including products that appeal to the environmentally or socially-conscious consumer.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Current	Direct	Likely	Medium-high
2	Changing consumer behaviour	With the introduction of a carbon price by the Australian Government, there has been significant public debate on carbon. This has increased some consumer (end-purchaser of CCA products) interest in the carbon footprints of the products they purchase, and increasing consumer intention to purchase products or brands that are perceived to be active in terms of driving energy efficiency and carbon emission reductions.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Current	Direct	Likely	Low-medium

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

i) Potential financial implications

CCA's approach to capital investment and value chain collaborations mean we are maximising opportunities presented to our business by the new low carbon economy, to drive shareholder returns. We are doing so by maintaining a competitive cost base and driving revenue growth through leveraging customer and consumer advantages as a result of our efforts.

For CCA customers - current and prospective - we are and will continue to be able to offer quality products and service at value for money prices while offering

energy-efficient equipment which keeps their cost base down, and a product portfolio that drives sales amongst their environmentally and socially-conscious consumers. This is a revenue driver for CCA.

ii) Methods to manage this opportunity

In 2012, the most substantial business decisions were taken at a business unit level within the framework set by our risk management process, and short and long-term strategic plans as detailed in 2.2a.

Specific examples include: decisions on light weighting projects by the supply chain team enabled by the strategic decision to invest in "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture technology; decisions by the equipment services team to collaborate/invest in even more energy efficient equipment to make CCA equipment the most attractive in market to customers; decisions by our marketing team to communicate with consumers on light weighted packaging - most notably through our Mount Franklin Easy-Crush Bottle campaign; and decisions by our sales team to drive account growth - both with existing and new customers - through communication of CCA's sustainability approach and the products, processes and equipment that we can offer to drive a sustainable - economic, environmental and social - outcome for customers.

More broadly, we have focused our communication of efforts through a range of mediums: this includes company materials such as the Coca-Cola Amatil Group Sustainability Report; CCA Group website; relevant speaking opportunities; and other PR avenues, as well as customer-centric materials.

iii) Costs associated with these actions

Long term strategy changes

Long term strategy responses have incurred some significant capital investment. For example, Group-wide Coca-Cola Amatil is investing \$450 million in "blowfill" bottle self-manufacture - our largest capital investment in a decade.

Other opportunity maximisation methods include: efficiency projects within our facilities with the largest listed in 3.3b and totalling just shy of \$400,000; collaboration with suppliers to improve their energy efficiency; collaboration with suppliers to improve the energy efficiency of any equipment supplied to us for use in our facilities or for placing with customers (the capital costs associated with the on-going replacement of old energy inefficient equipment with new, energy efficient cold drink equipment is in the tens of millions of dollars annually); collaboration with competitors, broader industry and customers to improve recycling rates for precious resources such as PET, glass and aluminium (in 2012 CCA invested multiple millions into these efforts); and collaboration with industry to develop markets for recycled resources.

Other strategies also have some cost implications - particularly in terms of the agricultural programs (e.g. The Coke system has committed \$2.25M in Project Catalyst), water efficiency projects (where paybacks are often many years and are detailed in our CDP water submission) and source management approaches (where on-going monitoring and hydrogeological reports by qualified scientists are the major costs and CCA has invested in the vicinity of \$8M).

Communication costs are not additional costs as they have involved a reprioritisation of messaging in accordance with changes in consumer wants and needs, rather than additional cost incurred to communicate above and beyond the levels CCA has always maintained.

6.1g

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

6.1h

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

6.1i

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

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)
Wed 01 Jul 2009 - Wed 30	54639	130757

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Jun 2010		

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

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 July 2012
CH4	Other: NGA Factors July 2012

Gas	Reference
N2O	Other: NGA Factors July 2012
HFCs	Other: NGA Factors July 2012

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	0.05133	metric tonnes CO2e per GJ	NGA Factors July 2012
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.00154	metric tonnes CO2e per litre	NGA Factors July 2012
Motor gasoline	0.0023	metric tonnes CO2e per litre	NGA Factors July 2012
Diesel/Gas oil	0.0027	metric tonnes CO2e per litre	NGA Factors July 2012

Further Information

7.1 - Scope 1 emissions include 54568 (actual) and 71 (estimations based on small site estimates) as reported in CCA FY09/10 NGERS. Scope 2 emissions include 130587 (actual) and 170 estimations based on small site estimates) as reported in CCA FY09/10 NGERS.

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jul 2011 - 30 Jun 2012)

8.1

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

Operational control

8.2

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

52803

8.3

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

132019

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

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded

8.5

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

Scope 1 emissions: Uncertainty range	Scope 1 emissions: Main sources of uncertainty	Scope 1 emissions: Please expand on the uncertainty in your data	Scope 2 emissions: Uncertainty range	Scope 2 emissions: Main sources of uncertainty	Scope 2 emissions: Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Assumptions	As part of CCA's NGERs obligations the Australian Government's Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency provides all reporters with an uncertainty calculator based upon the method of reporting used. CCA utilises Method 1 (national average emission factors determined by the Department) to estimate its emissions under the scheme.	Less than or equal to 2%	Assumptions	As is the case for Scope 1 emissions, CCA uses Method 1 to determine our Scope 2 electricity emissions estimation.

8.6

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

No third party verification or assurance

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

8.6b

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

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Attach the document
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8.6c

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

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission
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8.7

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

No third party verification or assurance

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

8.7b

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

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Attach the document
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8.8

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

No

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO2

Further Information

8.2 – Scope 1 emissions include 52,802 (actual) and 1 (estimations based on small site estimates) as reported in CCA FY11/12 NGERS.

8.3 - Scope 2 emissions include 131,839 (actual) and 181 (estimations based on small site estimates) as reported in CCA FY11/12 NGERS.

CCA's methodology for meeting our NGERS reporting obligations – from which all data has been transposed – was verified by Blake Dawson.

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2011 - 30 Jun 2012)

9.1

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

No

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
----------------	----------------------------

9.2

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

- By business division
- By GHG type
- By activity

9.2a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Grinders Coffee House	811
CCA NSW	2888
CCA NT	34
CCA QLD	4234
CCA SA	1760
CCA Sales and Admin Fleet	14937
CCA TAS	26

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CCA VIC	2047
CCA WA	1929
CCA Bayswater	1912
Crusta Fruit Juices	169
Neverfail	178
Quenchy	0
Quirks	2
SPC Ardmona	21876

9.2b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
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9.2c

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

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	52565
CH4	79
N2O	88
HFCs	71
PFCs	0
SF6	0

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Diesel Oil (non-transport)	31
Diesel Oil (transport)	1823
LPG (non-transport)	3508
LPG (transport)	17
Natural gas (non-transport)	34238
Gasoline (non-aircraft transport)	13113
Ethanol (non-aircraft transport)	1

9.2e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by legal structure

Legal structure	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
-----------------	--

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2011 - 30 Jun 2012)

10.1

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

No

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)
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10.2

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

By business division

By activity

10.2a

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

Business division	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Grinders Coffee House	547
CCA NSW	34111
CCA NT	453
CCA QLD	18583
CCA SA	6920
CCA Sales & Admin Fleet	0
CCA TAS	66
CCA VIC	18660
CCA WA	8915

Business division	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CCA Bayswater	2904
Crusta Fruit Juices	1147
Neverfail	1477
Quenchy	226
Quirks	330
SPC Ardmona	37499

10.2b

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

Facility	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Electricity (purchased from grid)	131747
Electricity (not from grid)	91

10.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by legal structure

Legal structure	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
-----------------	--

Page: 11. Energy

11.1

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

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

11.2

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

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	265252
Electricity	134989
Heat	
Steam	
Cooling	

11.3

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

Fuels	MWh
Diesel/Gas oil	7375

Fuels	MWh
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	16907
Natural gas	185562
Motor gasoline	54425
Other: Ethanol	983

11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comments
Non-grid connected low carbon electricity generation owned by company, no instruments created	136	136.195MWh of solar photovoltaic energy created from a rooftop installation on a warehouse in NSW.

Page: 12. Emissions Performance

12.1

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

Increased

12.1a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	5.6	Increase	As a result of the CCA beverage division's commissioning of five additional "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture lines, as well as the commissioning of a preform plant at Eastern Creek (a non volume producing facility), an increase in the overall emissions and energy consumption was observed in the reporting period. "Blowfill" technology is improving energy and water efficiency, reducing the raw materials used to produce bottles and has eliminated transportation of empty beverage bottles to deliver a 22% average reduction in CO2-e per beverage container. However, while "blowfill" is enabling CCA to reduce our scope 3 emissions significantly, the vertical integration of bottle manufacture into CCA operations has increased our scope 2 emissions as we now have operational control over a much larger part of the value chain. The decision to manufacture our own bottles was expected to increase CCA's energy use and scope 2 emissions however this increase has been minimised through other energy efficiency projects in our facilities. Examples of some of our most significant initiatives implemented can be found in question 3.3b. The increase was also offset to a degree by the drop in emission factors for electricity in all states during the reporting period.
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output			
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other			

12.2

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	Reason for change
0.00005	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	2	Increase	An increase in revenue was offset by a greater increase in total emissions in the FY11/12 reporting period.

12.3

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	Reason for change
34.7	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	12	Decrease	An increase in FTE numbers (driven by changes to reporting of Group figures across all Australian business units - Beverages, Food Services and Alcohol) has offset an increase in total emissions in the FY11/12 reporting period.

12.4

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	Reason for change
0.0000503	metric tonnes CO2e	liter of product	2.3	Decrease	CCA Beverages production only (excludes preform manufacture and warehousing / distribution) - change driven by an increase in production in beverage manufacturing facilities when compared to the previous reporting

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.433	metric tonnes CO2e	metric tonne of product	4.2	Decrease	period. SPC Ardmona production only - change driven by an increase in production output and a slight shift in energy use intensity from electricity to gas.

Page: 13. Emissions Trading

13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

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

13.1a

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

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

13.1b

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

13.2

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

No

13.2a

Please complete the table

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

Page: 14. Scope 3 Emissions

14.1

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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated	225270	Packaging related emissions would include emissions from the production of primary packaging (PET bottles, aluminium cans, glass bottles, plastic closures) and secondary packaging (cardboard, shrink). Raw material agricultural inputs that CCA utilise include sugar and citrus, which have associated scope 3 emissions. Waste water may also contribute	73%	Includes packaging and raw material suppliers, excluding aluminium ingot, PET & HDPE resin, and agricultural inputs associated with SPC Ardmona fruit inputs.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
			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).		
Capital goods	Relevant, calculated	1037013	Cold drink equipment - inclusive of fountain dispensers, vending machines and coolers - are purchased by CCA and placed with customers as part of the CCA product. This equipment is important to customers as it enables them to serve consumers cold, refreshing beverages and can maintain our food products at necessary temperatures for quality and safety. The CO2e quoted is for CCA cooler running over the 12 month reporting period	25%	In 2012 CCA had approximately 240,000 1, 2 and 3-door coolers placed in customer outlets. CCA completed detailed work on coolers placed in operational customer outlets - which make up around 25% of all placements. Energy use for each piece of equipment was based on Minimum Energy Performance Standards – MEPs - conducted at 25 degrees Celsius, 60% humidity, and published by the Australian Government for commercial refrigerators. Where the cooler model is not captured by MEPs due to MEPs being in operation only since 2004, energy use is based on similar model MEPs data, adjusted by our technical engineers for identified inconsistencies with the cooler comparison model used. The total T CO2e quoted is extrapolated from this data to cover CCA's entire cooler fleet which makes up the lion's share of CCA's cold drink equipment in market.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Not relevant, explanation provided				All fuel and energy related activities are covered under items already disclosed.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated		External distribution and logistics related emissions arise from raw material delivery to CCA's beverage manufacturing plants (via sea,		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
			road and sometimes air and rail).		
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	2365	Wastes sent to landfill from CCA's major production facilities calculated using waste emission factors for total waste disposed to landfill by broad waste stream category provided as NGAF July 2012.	100%	
Business travel	Relevant, not yet calculated		From time to time, our people are expected to travel to offices and customers in other parts of the country or, on occasions, overseas.		
Employee commuting	Not relevant, explanation provided				CCA reports employee commuting - with the exception of business travel - under NGERs compliance reporting with fleet emissions reported for each state.
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				This aspect not relevant to CCA.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Outside of capital equipment there are no relevant investments incurring Scope 3 emissions.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated		Emissions also arise from the delivery of the finished products converted from raw materials to customers via road (sometimes rail).		
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				This aspect of CCA's Scope 3 emissions is covered in the capital goods section as cold drink equipment utilised by CCA customers.
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				There are no emissions outside of those previously explained which further contribute to Scope 3 emissions in the use of our products.
End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated		Emissions related to third party disposal of packaging into landfill and recycling streams have emissions associated with each process.		
Downstream	Not relevant,				This aspect not relevant to CCA.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using primary data	Explanation
leased assets	explanation provided				
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				No franchises exist within CCA.
Other (upstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				There are no other relevant upstream Scope 3 emissions for CCA.
Other (downstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				There are no other relevant downstream Scope 3 emissions for CCA.

14.2

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

No third party verification or assurance

14.2a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 3 emissions that are verified/assured

14.2b

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

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Attach the document
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14.3

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

No, we don't have any emissions data

14.3a

Please complete the table

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------------	---------------------	---------

14.4

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

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

i) Suppliers

Methods of engagement

CCA introduced the Supplier of the Year program in 2009 to encourage our top suppliers to identify opportunities to: increase revenue, reduce costs, improve customer service and support our sustainability strategy. To qualify for the program annually, a joint business plan must be produced, inclusive of three key areas: an operating plan, innovation plan and business partner plan.

Prioritisation of engagements

The 2012 Supplier of the Year program was launched in December 2011 and targeted our top 75 suppliers. It rewarded excellence across nine categories: Trade Equipment, Packaging and Ingredients, Financial Services, Business Services, Transport and Logistics, Plant and Equipment, Information Technology and Telecommunications, Marketing Services and Sponsorships and Assets. From these category winners, an Overall Supplier of the Year was chosen.

Measures of success

Judging for CCA's Supplier of the Year initiative involves the Australian Executive Management team with general business case parameters applied to determine success.

For their efforts in 2012, Husky Injection Moulding Systems won the Plant and Equipment category for their work in supporting the commissioning of CCA's latest generation moulding plant at Eastern Creek which produces our light weight closures and PET bottle preforms. The R&D work carried out by Husky in collaboration with CCA has enabled CCA to produce some of lightest weight PET bottles in the Australian market, and the global Coke System, reducing significantly the raw materials utilised in each pack and therefore the carbon footprint of our products. Kronos, the developer and manufacturer of the machines used to fill bottles on CCA's 'blowfill' PET production line, were a finalist in the Plant and Equipment category, while Amcor Flexibles and VISY PET, were finalists in the Packaging and Ingredients category for their support of CCA's vision to light weight packaging and transition to self-manufacture of light weight PET packaging respectively.

CCA's \$450 million group-wide investment in 'blowfill' technology is our largest capital project in over 10 years and among other benefits, has enabled us to significantly reduce the volume of raw materials needed to produce our PET plastic bottles. Investment in 'blowfill' technology has enabled us to design new light weight primary and secondary packaging saving thousands of tonnes of raw material.

A 2011 Master Thesis study of the new technology at the Northmead facility found that it had delivered a 22% reduction in the carbon footprint for every beverage container on average (source: Martina Birk – MSc Thesis "Case study – Coca-Cola Amatil, Australia: Comparison of carbon footprint converter model v blow-fill technology for PET bottles" August 2011).

ii) Customers

Methods of engagement

In 2012, we continued to engage with customers on climate change strategies that provide CCA with a competitive advantage.

Specific examples include: decisions on light weighting projects by the supply chain team enabled by the strategic decision to invest in "blowfill" PET bottle self-manufacture technology; decisions by the equipment services team to collaborate/invest in even more energy efficient equipment to make CCA equipment the most attractive in market to customers; decisions by our marketing team to communicate with consumers on light weighted packaging - most notably through our Mount Franklin Easy-Crush Bottle campaign; and decisions by our sales team to drive account growth - both with existing and new customers - through communication of CCA's sustainability approach and the products, processes and equipment that we can offer to drive a sustainable - economic, environmental and social - outcome for customers.

Typically these engagements occurred through our customer facing teams as part of account reviews (for key and national customer accounts like national chains) and sales calls (for our smaller 'operational' customers like corner stores).

Prioritisation of engagement

Engagements have been prioritised based on customer expectations of CCA which generally relate to cost management, and revenue driving initiatives we have implemented to positively impact the customer.

For our key and national account customers, cost management through their supply chain saw our engagements focus on large-scale capital initiatives that we had underway to manage our own cost base and therefore minimise any carbon-related price increase to the customer.

For our smaller 'operational' customers, engagements were focused on our energy efficient cold drink equipment which could help them save money on their energy bills in the wake of rising energy costs, as well as product innovations and marketing communication efforts that enabled CCA brands to attract a premium price point and to appeal to even the most environmentally and socially-conscious consumers.

Measures of success

We pride ourselves on being a customer-centric business and so success is measured through our customers' eyes and is most evident through our market success - whether it be accounts re-signed or shelves gained.

14.4b

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

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment
75	95%	This spend does not include CCA's spend on concentrate sourced from The Coca-Cola Company.

14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
-------------------------------------	----------------------------

14.4d

Please explain why not and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Given the cost of accurate data collection for scope 3 emissions, CCA has traditionally focused on accurate measurement of scope 1 and 2 emissions which we are required to report under Australian law, and taken a largely intuitive approach to our scope 3 emissions (which are another organisation's scope 1 or 2 emissions). However, with the introduction of the Australian Government's Carbon Price Mechanism in 2012 - and the subsequent industry assistance packages made available - CCA did invest resources into calculating our most significant scope 3 emissions inclusive of our major ingredients and packaging inputs and our capital goods. A lack of accurate measures on some of CCA's smaller scope 3 emissions does not preclude CCA from engaging employees to either work with stakeholders or within our own decision-making parameters (e.g. business travel) to reduce them.

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

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

Alec Wagstaff
Director Corporate Affairs

CDP 2013 Investor CDP 2013 Information Request