SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

This sustainability statement provides an overview of CCEP's governance and performance related to material sustainability topics. It includes CCEP's double materiality assessment (DMA) and resulting disclosures in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) (excluding references to EU taxonomy), which we are disclosing against on a voluntary basis.

Inside this section

General disclosures
ESRS 2

ESRS structure and requirements

This is CCEP's second year of voluntarily reporting in accordance with the ESRS. This statement has been prepared for the year ended 31 December 2025 and covers the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. This is aligned with our previous sustainability reports.

In 2025, we updated our This is Forward sustainability action plan to include the Philippines, and to focus on the social and environmental issues which matter most to our stakeholders and where we can make the biggest difference across our markets. While some metrics excluded the Philippines in our 2024 Annual Report, in this report all disclosed metrics are reported at a Group level, unless otherwise indicated.

Based on the refresh of our DMA conducted in 2025, we have added S1 as a material topic related to employee health and safety and gender diversity to our 2025 sustainability statement.

Due to their interconnectedness and similarity of impacts, our material water, biodiversity and pollution impacts have been combined into one water and nature section covering E2, E3 and E4.

To maintain readability, we incorporated some ESRS disclosures by reference to other pages within the annual report, which sit outside the sustainability statement, these are listed on page 277. A full list of ESRS disclosures is provided in ESRS Appendix A, on pages 278–281.

Basis for preparation and transition

We use an operational control approach for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We have restated our 2019 baseline data and prior years 2020–2024 to reflect updated data, such as ingredients and plastic packaging emission factors, and updated packaging collection rates, particularly in Europe. In 2025, the restatement of our baseline figures for 2019 and 2020–2024 represented less than 0.5% of our 2019 baseline.

Our DMA and sustainability statement cover our own operations in all regions, our upstream and downstream value chain, and include potentially affected communities. Upstream operations include ingredient production and distribution, packaging material sourcing and manufacturing. The sourcing and production of inputs used in agricultural processes are excluded. Downstream operations include retail and consumer sales, consumption and packaging end of life management.

Throughout our statement we have considered time horizons aligned with our financial statements: short (up to 1 year), medium (1 to 5 years) and long term (over 5 years). Data is consolidated on the same basis as the financial statements.

As further guidance is developed, we will refine our disclosures. Areas of uncertainty remain, including measuring impacts on nature and quantifying supply chain impacts.

Sources of estimation

In applying reporting guidance for the sustainability statement, management made judgements, estimates and assumptions, including monetary amounts, that may affect the reported information. The estimates and assumptions are based on industry standards, experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable.

The use of estimates and indirect data sources, such as sector-average data or proxies, is explained in our 2025 methodology and is incorporated by reference in our sustainability statement.

Approximately 2% of our value chain carbon footprint uses estimated data. Our climate scenario analysis is based on external climate models. We have estimated the cumulative operating profit impact of our climate scenarios over the short, medium and long term (without mitigation measures); see page 232.

Packaging collection rates are based on weighted averages of national collection rates, collected for recycling rates[(A)], recycling rates[(B)] or refillable rates. Water replenishment project volumes are either measured or estimated using the Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA) methodology, based on data available from replenishment projects.

We have documented all calculations, including estimates, in our 2025 methodology; see pages 258–276.

Other relevant information

We continue to disclose information on topics important to our business, but not assessed as material by our DMA. This includes metrics related to the reduction of sugar in our drinks and community investment. These metrics are presented in our data tables on page 257, and are not reported in line with ESRS.

We report against other sustainability standards, including the UK Listing Rule 6.6.6R(8) on climate-related disclosures and climate-related financial disclosures, outside this sustainability statement. A cross reference table is on page 277. Our reporting to voluntary standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), is available on our website.

Our targets related to our material topics are all voluntary and not required by legislation unless otherwise stated.

(A) Collection for recycling rate – measures packaging that is collected in a market to then be sorted for recycling.
(B) Recycling rate – measures packaging at the point in the sorting process where it does not need to undergo any further processing before it is turned into recycled content, as defined by the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).

General disclosures
ESRS 2 continued

Sustainability governance

Board-level governance

Our Board oversees sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities, including climate-related topics, and is supported by the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and Audit Committees. At CCEP, ESG and sustainability are used interchangeably. The Board oversees and assesses CCEP's Group wide strategy, including sustainability-related considerations, targets, commitments and plans to reduce GHG emissions. This governance structure is consistent with prior years.

The Remuneration Committee reviewed performance against CCEP's GHG emissions reduction targets to inform vesting outcomes for the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP).

Management supports the Board Committees throughout the year. The annual Board session on risk includes a review of climate and other ESG-related risks. The ESG Committee report, on page 91, sets out the key topics considered by the Committee, including the update to This is Forward, the integration of the Philippines into This is Forward and the 2025 reporting cycle, and updates related to our 2030 carbon reduction plan and GHG emissions.

Management-level governance

Ownership and governance for sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and driving progress against our commitments is embedded throughout our business.

Risk management is a key responsibility for all senior leadership, who are assigned ownership of specific risks, including climate-related risks. Principal risks are evaluated annually, with additional quarterly assessments for associated sub-risks, as part of our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process; see page 32.

Key leadership and management with responsibility for our material risks and impacts are outlined in the ESG governance framework on page 224. The main discussion forum for the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) on ESG and climate matters is the Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC). Modern slavery, human rights, other policies and Code of Conduct (CoC) matters are considered by the Compliance and Risk Committee (CRC).

Multiple cross functional working groups, led by key management, are focused on developing the strategy and delivering against our This is Forward targets. Working groups meet regularly and bring items for information, review and decision making to the SSC and Board Committees. In 2025, the SSC reviewed CCEP's progress against its 2030 carbon reduction plan and agreed next steps. The SSC will continue to review the development of our long-term climate transition roadmap against relevant guidance as it develops.

Sustainability is embedded into the operations of the Board and its Committees as well as the key management level committees.

Further information about the duties, composition and diversity of the Board, its Committees and management, as well as internal control and risk management, can be found on pages 61–69. This includes the skills and experience of the Board and ELT.

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability

A general description of our risk and internal control processes is in the Principal risks and Internal control and risk management sections in this report; see pages 32 and 41. CCEP has implemented clear ownership of metrics published in the sustainability statement, up to Board oversight of material topics. Controls, established methodologies and policies are in place to support accurate and complete reporting on ESG-related metrics.

In 2025, CCEP developed additional internal controls related to material environmental metrics and enhanced processes for identifying, disclosing and managing material topics. This includes implementing new technology to better track and document external reporting and increased controls over operational data sources. We will continue to develop our ESG internal control framework in 2026.

Stakeholder engagement

Our stakeholders play a vital role in our success. We regularly engage with our people, shareholders, franchisors, consumers, customers, suppliers and communities. We use a variety of engagement methods, depending on the stakeholder and intended outcome. We use townhalls, surveys, quarterly updates, ad hoc conferences, roadshows and regular meetings to maintain open communication with our stakeholders. Their insights are used to set our targets and strategy, and ensure we are focused on areas that matter most. We also monitor and assess our stakeholder relationships through our established engagement processes and regular management reporting. More details of our ESG-related engagement are located throughout our sustainability statement. For additional details on CCEP Board level stakeholder engagement see pages 28–29.

Statement on due diligence

The following provides a mapping of the main aspects of due diligence as reflected in our sustainability statement.

Core elements of due diligence	Location in the Annual Report
a) Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	Pages 96, 223–224, 251–252
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	Pages 28–29, 223, 225, 229, 241, 245, 248, 250
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	Page 225
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	Pages 228–231, 239–241, 242–245, 246–248, 249–250
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	Pages 228–231, 239, 242–247, 249

General disclosures
ESRS 2 continued

ESG governance framework

The Board
Met eight times in 2025

- Sets the sustainability strategy
- Has primary oversight of sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities (including climate-related risks and opportunities)
- Receives feedback on ESG-related issues from Committee Chairs and via the CEO report

ESG Committee
Met six times in 2025(A)

- Responsible for overseeing performance against This is Forward strategy and goals
- Reviews environmental and social-related risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks and GHG emissions reduction targets
- Oversees ESG reporting, disclosures and assurance

Nomination Committee
Met six times in 2025

- Reviews the size, structure, composition and skills of the Board to make sure it remains effective
- Ensures there is sufficient expertise on the Board in areas such as risk and ESG matters

Remuneration Committee
Met five times in 2025

- Aligns the Group's remuneration policy to reinforce the achievement of sustainability targets
- Oversees performance outcomes from the LTIP, which has a 15% performance weighting allocated to the reduction of GHG emissions

Audit Committee
Met seven times in 2025(A)

- Oversees the Group's risk management framework, including the annual enterprise risk assessment and identification of principal and emerging risks such as climate-related risks
- Monitors progress against key climate and sustainability metrics
- Oversees financial reporting and associated ESG disclosures
- Reviews sustainability-related metrics used in capital expenditure decisions

Executive Leadership Team (ELT)
Meets regularly throughout the year

Climate responsibility lies with the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Customer Service and Supply Chain Officer and Chief Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability Officer, who are responsible for providing management updates on climate-related topics to the Board and its Committees

Sustainability Steering Committee
Meets at least quarterly, includes ELT members

- Chief Executive Officer
- Chief Financial Officer
- General Counsel and Company Secretary
- Chief Customer Service and Supply Chain Officer
- Chief Commercial Officer
- Chief Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability Officer

Provides opportunity to review:

- This is Forward updated targets and our progress against these
- Climate-related risks and scenario analysis, including Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Outputs raised as required to the ESG Committee (including on climate-related topics)
- 2025 topics included the updated This is Forward strategy and costed roadmaps for all targets, DMA update, 2030 carbon reduction plan, review of ESG-related risks and our updated GHG emissions inventory

Compliance and Risk Committee (CRC)
Meets every quarter

- Management committee chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer
- Reviews risk developments, including climate change risks and opportunities
- Reviews policy changes and policy implementation
- Monitors compliance

Sustainable Packaging Office (SPO)

- Overseen by Chief Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability Officer and VP Sustainability
- Responsible for ensuring a sustainable packaging strategy can be implemented across our business, including pack mix, recycled content and packaging collection

ESG disclosure working group

- Overseen by General Counsel and Company Secretary and VP Sustainability
- Oversight of our work on ESRS, DMA and climate-related risks, as well as our broader ESG reporting and disclosure approach

Other working groups

- Overseen by Chief Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability Officer and VP Sustainability
- Includes groups focused on sustainable packaging, climate and water resilience

(A) One meeting was a joint meeting of the Audit Committee and ESG Committee held in February 2025.

Further information on the governance framework and Committee activities can be found on page 69-74

General disclosures

Our double materiality assessment

Based on European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) guidelines, our double materiality assessment (DMA) considers CCEP's impacts on the environment and society and includes a financial assessment of our exposure to related risks and opportunities.

We conducted our first DMA in 2024 (see details on the right). A full assessment will be carried out every three to five years, with targeted reviews in the interim to capture any relevant changes.

Our methodology and thresholds have not changed. The DMA focused on actual and potential impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) associated with ESRS defined topics, as well as entity-specific IROs. We considered IROs over the short (up to 1 year), medium (1 to 5 years) and long term (over 5 years).

Determining thresholds

Impact materiality

Using ESRS criteria, we scored actual and potential impacts considering severity (scale, scope and irremediability) and likelihood. For positive impacts, irremediability was excluded. Potential and actual impacts were scored between 1 and 10.5, with a materiality threshold of 8, indicating a high level of importance to stakeholders, high likelihood, scale, irremediability and/or scope. In line with last year, we have two material social impacts that are specific to CCEP.

Financial materiality

We scored potential financial impacts using a matrix approach, considering magnitude and likelihood. Magnitude was evaluated as the size of the unmitigated effect of each risk or opportunity at three levels, expressed as a percentage of cumulative operating profit: low (<3%), medium (3–5%) and high (>5%), with a materiality threshold of 5%. Likelihood was scored between 0% (unlikely) and 100% (actual effect), with a threshold of 25% (possible).

Update on the DMA

To ensure our 2024 DMA results remain relevant, we refreshed the assessment in 2025. We reviewed the scoring to make any necessary changes to scale, scope, irremediability or likelihood of each impact due to circumstances that changed during 2025. We conducted a benchmarking exercise against our peers and reviewed all risks and opportunities close to the materiality threshold.

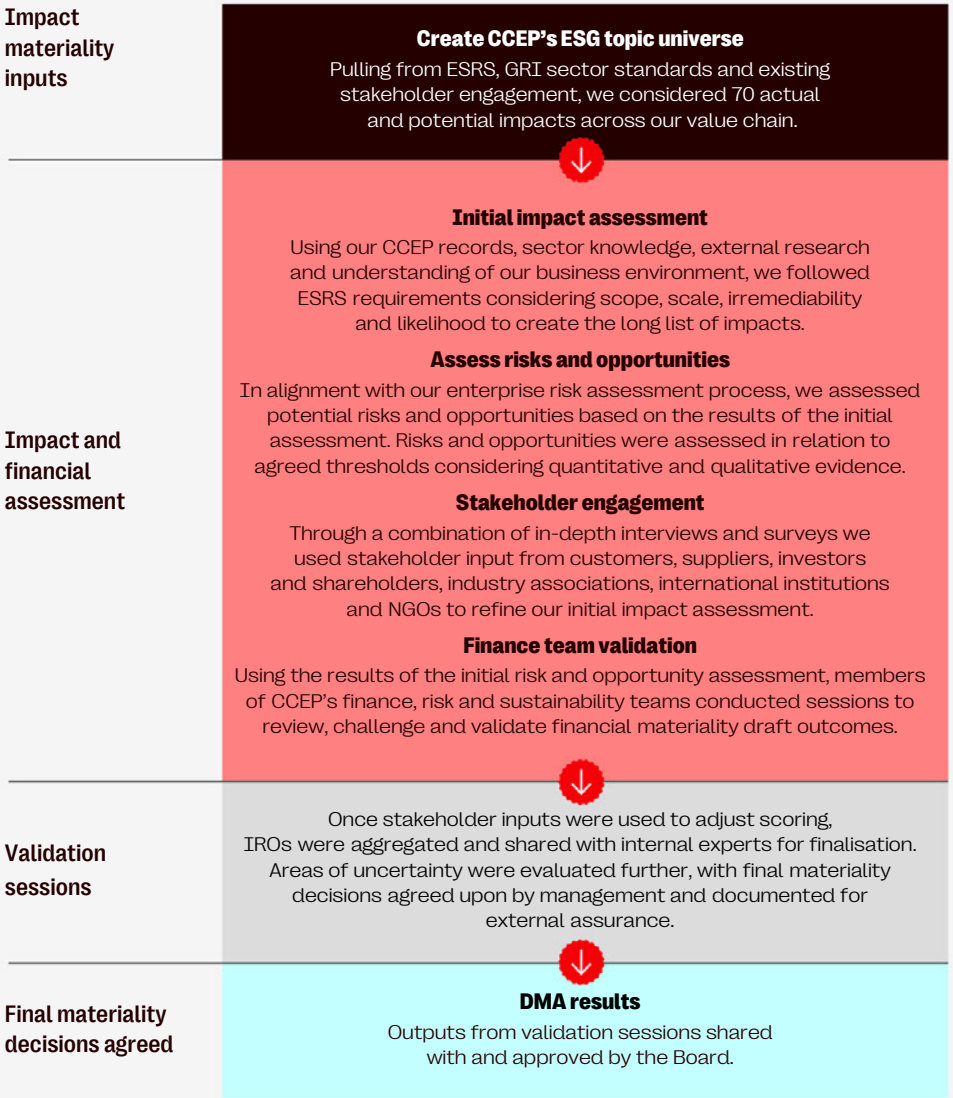
We analysed current external trends, evolving regulations and peer benchmarks; incorporated insights from our risk management framework; consulted internal subject matter experts; and validated the findings with senior stakeholders.

The evaluation of financial risks and opportunities was informed by our broader ERM approach, though our ERM framework evaluates a wider range of topics and includes mitigation strategies.

As a result of the DMA refresh, we added two material impacts related to our own workforce: health and safety and gender equality, bringing certain S1 disclosures into scope. No financial impact changes were made.

Each material IRO is presented on pages 226–227. We disclosed relevant information based on DMA results.

2024 DMA process



General disclosures

Material ESG-related impacts and risks

⊕ Positive impact ⊖ Negative impact [R] Financial risk [O] Financial opportunity

ESRS sub-topic	Impact, risk or opportunity detail	Location in value chain	Actual or potential impact	Time horizon	Section
E1 Climate change					
Climate change adaptation	⊕ CCEP is helping to build resilience to climate change within its value chain and communities by supporting climate adaptation measures.	Upstream, downstream and own operations	Actual	Medium and long term	Climate change
Climate change mitigation	⊖ CCEP has Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from its operations, commercial sites, fleet and power usage, which contribute to climate change.	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium and long term	
	⊖ CCEP has Scope 3 GHG emissions from ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment (CDE) and third party transportation of its products, which contribute to climate change.	Upstream and downstream	Actual	Short, medium and long term	
	[R] Climate transition risks associated with CCEP's Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. This includes the regulatory risk of an increase in carbon taxes, which could result in increased energy and raw material costs.	Upstream, downstream and own operations	N/A (risk)	Long term	
Energy	⊖ CCEP uses energy, including heat, steam, fuel and electricity, within its own operations and value chain, including through third party distribution and CDE. If the energy used is not from renewable sources, associated emissions contribute to climate change.	Upstream, downstream and own operations	Actual	Short, medium and long term	
E2 Pollution					
Pollution of water	⊖ CCEP uses key agricultural ingredients such as sugar beet, sugar cane, citrus and coffee which use fertilisers and pesticides. These could cause water pollution. Wastewater from downstream recycling and end of life packaging processing could pollute waterways if not treated correctly.	Upstream and downstream	Potential	Short, medium and long term	Water and nature
Pollution of soil	⊖ CCEP uses key agricultural ingredients such as sugar beet, sugar cane, citrus and coffee which use fertilisers and pesticides. These could contaminate soil and degrade soil health over time.	Upstream	Potential	Short, medium and long term	
E3 Water and marine resources					
Consumption of water by CCEP's operations impacting on water scarcity	⊖ CCEP's manufacturing processes consume water, which could negatively impact local ecosystems and communities, especially in areas of high water stress.	Own operations	Potential	Short, medium and long term	Water and nature
Consumption of water in CCEP's supply chain impacting on water scarcity	⊖ CCEP's value chain consumes water, which could negatively impact local ecosystems and communities, especially in areas of high water stress.	Upstream	Potential	Short, medium and long term	
E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems					
Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems	⊖ CCEP relies on key agricultural ingredients and raw materials such as sugar, coffee, citrus, and pulp and paper. Agricultural operations could disrupt the health of ecosystems if land is converted or degraded resulting in an impact to biodiversity.	Upstream	Potential	Short, medium and long term	Water and nature

General disclosures

Material ESG-related impacts and risks continued

⊕ Positive impact ⊖ Negative impact [R] Financial risk [O] Financial opportunity

ESRS sub-topic	Impact, risk or opportunity detail	Location in value chain	Actual or potential impact	Time horizon	Section
E5 Resource use and circular economy					
Resource inflows, including resource use	⊖ CCEP uses packaging to deliver products to customers and consumers. The production of packaging uses energy, water and both renewable and non-renewable resources. This could result in negative environmental impacts if resources are not managed sustainably.	Upstream and own operations	Actual	Short, medium and long term	Packaging
Resource outflows related to products and services	⊖ Waste from single use packaging used to deliver our products to customers and consumers could enter and disrupt ecosystems where it is not collected for reuse or recycling.	Downstream	Actual	Short, medium and long term	
Waste	⊖ Although the vast majority of our packaging is fully recyclable, it is not always collected for recycling and could end up as land or marine litter.	Downstream	Actual	Short, medium and long term	
	[R] CCEP could face the risk of increased regulation related to plastic packaging, including restrictions on the use of single use plastic, taxation on the use of virgin plastic or the introduction of extended producer responsibility regulation. We also face additional reputational risk as a result of being targeted by media and NGO campaigns associated with plastic waste.	Downstream	N/A (risk)	Long term	
S1 Own workforce					
Health and safety	⊖ The health and safety of our employees are of the highest importance. While we have robust processes in place to prevent health and safety incidents, they could occur within our operations and could result in physical injuries to our employees, contractors and temporary workers. We keep metrics to track safety performance and have set targets covering these affected groups.	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium and long term	Own workforce
Gender equality	⊕ CCEP has worked to foster a diverse and inclusive workplace culture, recruiting, retaining and promoting employees based on ability, achievement, expertise and conduct. We have set specific targets and strategies to improve gender balance at management level and across CCEP.	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium and long term	
S3 Affected communities					
Access to labour markets	⊕ CCEP works with local communities to deliver programmes designed to increase employment opportunities. These include employment and training opportunities for those working in the value chain.	Upstream and downstream	Actual	Short, medium and long term	Communities
Socioeconomic impact	⊕ CCEP delivers economic benefits to the communities in which it operates and increases opportunities for workers in the value chain.	Upstream and downstream	Actual	Short, medium and long term	

The DMA has identified climate change mitigation and waste as material financial risks over a long-term time horizon and on a gross basis. Both have been consistently recognised and reported as principal risks through our enterprise risk assessment and CCEP has been implementing mitigations to manage these risks effectively during the past few years.

For more details about risk mitigation actions see the Principal risks section on pages 32–33

Environment

Climate change (E1)

Our risks and impacts

Our direct operations and activities throughout our value chain generate Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions which contribute to climate change.

We face financial and regulatory risks related to climate change. However, we can also have a positive impact within our value chain by supporting climate change adaptation measures which build climate resilience.

Our strategy

We aim to reach Net Zero GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3) by 2040. Our strategy is focused on:

Reducing emissions across our operations
including manufacturing and our own transportation

Reducing emissions across our value chain
focusing on ingredients, packaging, transportation, cold drinks equipment and supplier engagement

CCEP Ventures
to drive low-carbon innovation

Our targets and 2025 progress

18.9%

Target: By 2030 reduce absolute GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 30% versus 2019

Target: Net Zero GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2040

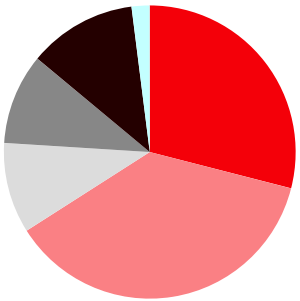
KPI: Absolute reduction in GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) since 2019

Our actions

Climate transition roadmap

Our climate transition roadmap includes a 2030 carbon reduction plan, aligned to our business growth, Capex and Opex plans. We allocated over €420 million between 2022 and 2024 to decarbonise our operations and value chain, and plan to invest approximately €385 million in emissions reduction initiatives between 2025 and 2027.

Our carbon footprint



Ingredients – Scope 3 emissions from farming, processing and transportation	28.6%
Packaging – Scope 3 emissions from materials used, supplier production and transportation, and packaging collection	37.6%
Manufacturing – Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from our operations and commercial sites	9.6%
Transportation – Scope 1 emissions from our own fleet and Scope 3 emissions from third party logistics and business travel	10.0%
CDE – Scope 3 emissions from the grid electricity used by the coolers, vending, fountain and coffee machines in our customer outlets	12.4%
Other – Employee commuting, IT and marketing spend	1.8%

The resources to support our decarbonisation are part of our business planning and resource allocation. Associated investments are not segmented and can be found as part of additions to intangible assets and goodwill and property, plant and equipment for Capex (Note 6 and Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements) and cost of sales in our consolidated income statement for recycled PET (rPET).

More information on the availability of resources to support our sustainability plan can be found in our Viability statement; see page 43.

Other investments supporting our emissions reduction, such as smart, connected and energy efficient coolers, electric vehicles (EVs) and renewable electricity, are captured as part of our broader cost allocation framework.

We apply an internal shadow carbon price of €100/tCO_2e to support the business case for future Capex investments to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, based upon the likely cost for us to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

We know that more will be required to reach our 2040 Net Zero target. While the long-term nature of these targets makes it difficult to provide detailed long-term investment plans, we are clear on where we can accelerate progress across our value chain, and are already taking action.

In 2025, our climate accelerator work groups initiated studies to find solutions for hard to abate areas across our value chain. These studies will continue in 2026, aiming to incorporate viable opportunities for accelerated carbon reduction within our carbon reduction roadmap.

CCEP Ventures also partners with start-ups to develop solutions that accelerate our decarbonisation journey and support CCEP's ambition to reach Net Zero by 2040. In 2025, we invested €1.7 million in three start-ups developing technologies that could help us overcome some of our most critical sustainability challenges:

- Hot Green – pioneering heat pump technology supporting decarbonising our energy inefficient boilers on our sites
- Nova Biochem – generating the base chemicals for PET from biofeedstock from recycled papermill waste
- E.V.A. Biosystems - pioneering biological additives to turn conventional plastic into intelligent, selectively biodegradable plastic

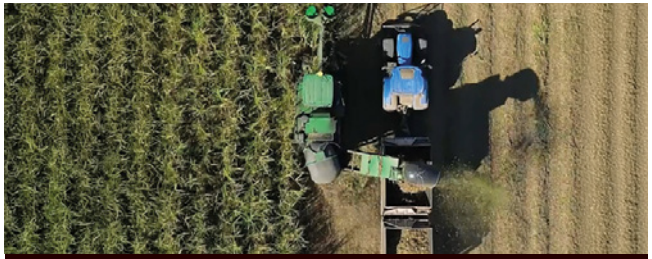
Environment

Climate change (E1) continued

Climate adaptation

Our climate transition roadmap primarily focuses on decarbonising our business. Through our climate risk scenario analysis, we are also working to identify the areas of our operations or value chain which may require investment to support adaptation to climate change.

ESRS **See more on climate-related risks and opportunities** on pages 232–237



Case study

Avalo partnership

We are partnering with Avalo to further develop AI-based technology to naturally breed seeds that require less water and fertiliser. Avalo's lower-input crops present an opportunity to address the environmental impacts associated with sugar cultivation, including the significant quantities of nitrogen and water required in the growing process.

Residual emissions

To reach Net Zero, we will need to work over time to neutralise 10% of our unabated emissions, in line with SBTi requirements. In the long-term, we will work to offset these residual emissions by directly investing in a portfolio of carbon removal projects, including nature based solutions.

In the short term, we follow the SBTi Net Zero guidance, purchasing a limited amount of high quality carbon credits to offset GHG emissions where we can no longer reduce emissions. In 2025, we retired 11,011 tCO_2e from the VCS-certified Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project in Indonesia. These credits offset remaining emissions from two production facilities that were certified as carbon neutral in 2025 under the PAS 2060 standard.

Stakeholder engagement

Supplier engagement

Our suppliers are responsible for approximately 84% of the GHG emissions in our value chain, and we can only meet our own GHG emissions reduction targets by working with them. That is why we have asked approximately 220 carbon strategic suppliers, which represent about 80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions, to set their own science based targets, and to begin to share their product carbon footprint data with us.

We know that some of our suppliers will need support to measure their emissions and set targets. We are working with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) to engage suppliers in the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition (S-LOCT) programme, a cross industry collaboration that aims to provide suppliers with the resources, tools and knowledge they need to make progress on their own climate journeys.

Ensuring that we have credible, accurate supplier data is critical to ensure we can track progress in reducing our Scope 3 carbon footprint. In 2025, we conducted a pilot to begin collecting product carbon footprints (PCFs) from 15 of our carbon strategic suppliers, with the aim to expand to all of our carbon strategic packaging and ingredients suppliers in the coming years. To support this work, we have aligned with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's Partnership for Carbon Transparency (PACT) framework, a global initiative aimed at standardising the calculation and exchange of PCF data.

We also incentivise and reward suppliers for improving their ESG performance through our sustainability supply chain finance programme, which provides competitive financing linked to a number of sustainability-driven KPIs. We do this through this programme, structured and operated by Rabobank, and our supply chain finance programme in Indonesia in partnership with Citibank.

Cross industry collaboration

We advocate for policies and private sector initiatives that support rapid and sustained decreases in GHG emissions.

While we are nearly at 100% renewable electricity in Europe, we face challenges in some of our APS markets in sourcing renewable electricity through energy certificates or corporate power purchase agreements (PPAs) due to regulatory barriers.

Regulatory shifts that support an expansion of renewable electricity capacity, a circular economy and rapid phase out of fossil fuels will be critical. We are focused on supporting these shifts as part of our external advocacy.

Cross industry collaboration on these initiatives will be key. Together with TCCC and other beverage industry companies, we are a member of the REfresh Alliance, an industry wide collaboration which aims to improve access to renewable energy across the supply chain.

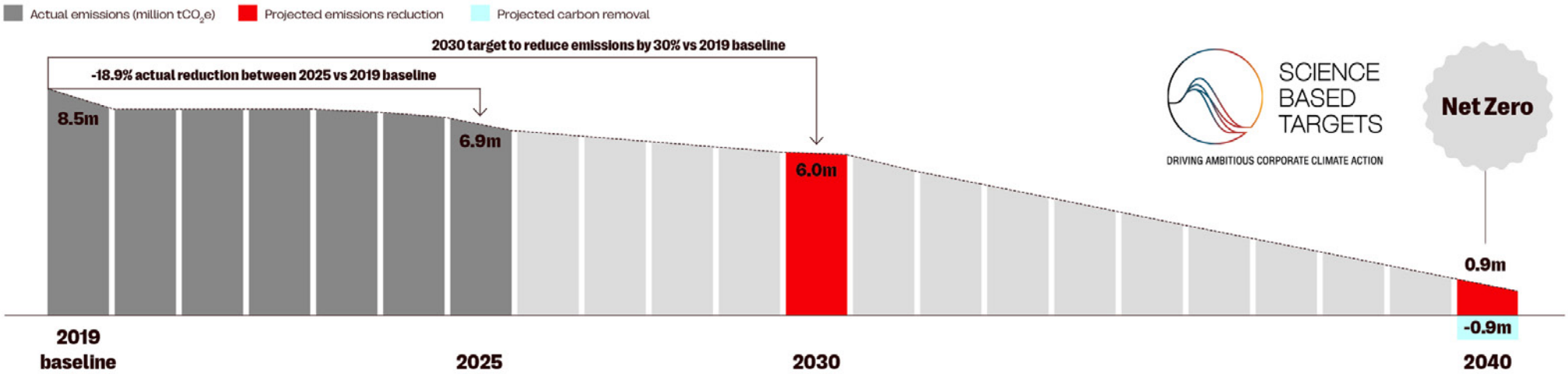
Supplier identification	Definition	Specific requirements	Requirements for all suppliers
Strategic suppliers	● Directly managed and influenced by our procurement teams ● Engagement on sustainability extends to approximately 450 suppliers	● Undergo an EcoVadis(A) assessment and have a minimum score of above 50 overall and above 35 for each criterion ● Sustainability integrated in procurement processes and strategies	All direct and indirect suppliers need to comply with our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which sets out mandatory guidelines, including our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The SGPs apply to all suppliers and set minimum requirements in areas such as workplace policies, health and safety, business integrity, environmental protection and human rights. Our PSA apply to agricultural ingredient and raw material suppliers and cover human and workplace rights, environmental protection and sustainable farm management.
Carbon strategic suppliers	● Subset of strategic suppliers ● Approximately 220 suppliers ● Represent about 80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions	In addition to strategic supplier requirements, carbon strategic suppliers are encouraged to: ● Set science based targets ● Share their product carbon footprint data with us	

(A) Provides a leading solution for monitoring sustainability in global supply chains.

Environment

Climate change (E1) continued

In 2025, we updated CCEP's existing SBTi-approved short- and long-term GHG emissions targets to include emissions from the Philippines and Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG). These updated targets are currently awaiting validation from the SBTi. We have identified the key levers that will help decarbonise our business and our value chain, in line with our 2030 emissions reduction target. We plan to invest approximately €385 million in emissions reduction initiatives between 2025 and 2027. This includes €310 million of Opex, primarily related to our cost of sales, to support our continued investment in rPET, which has a significant carbon reduction impact. Our plan also includes €75 million in Capex investment for other energy, logistics, water treatment and efficiency and carbon reduction technologies.



Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Our Scope 1 emissions come from fuel use at our own production facilities, warehouses and offices, and our own car fleet, trucks and vans. Our Scope 2 emissions primarily come from the purchased electricity used in our production facilities. Our target is to reduce emissions from these sources by 47% between 2019 and 2030(A). We are reducing these emissions by:

Manufacturing – In 2025, we invested €18 million in energy efficiency and other carbon reduction initiatives, such as replacing a gas boiler with an electric boiler. We are a member of the Climate Group's RE100 initiative, and are committed to using 100% renewable electricity. We do this through renewable electricity contracts with energy suppliers, as well as on-site generation and PPAs.

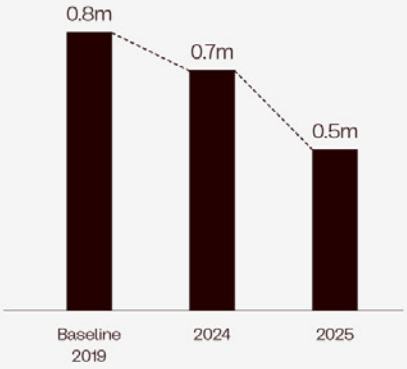
Transportation – We are a member of the Climate Group's EV100 initiative, and in 2025, 55.5% of our cars, vans and trucks in Europe were EVs or PHEVs.

(A) These targets are awaiting validation from the SBTi.

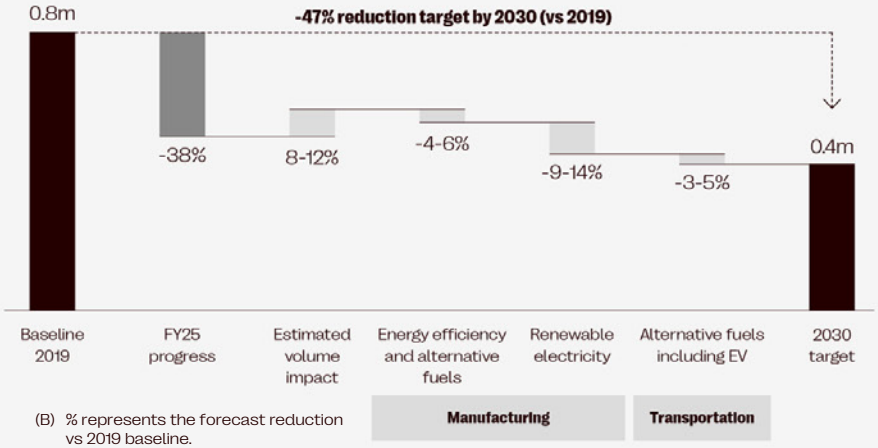
Scope 1 and 2 (million tCO_2e)

-42.0%

2025 reduction from baseline



2030 Scope 1 and 2 decarbonisation levers (million tCO_2e)(B)



(B) % represents the forecast reduction vs 2019 baseline.

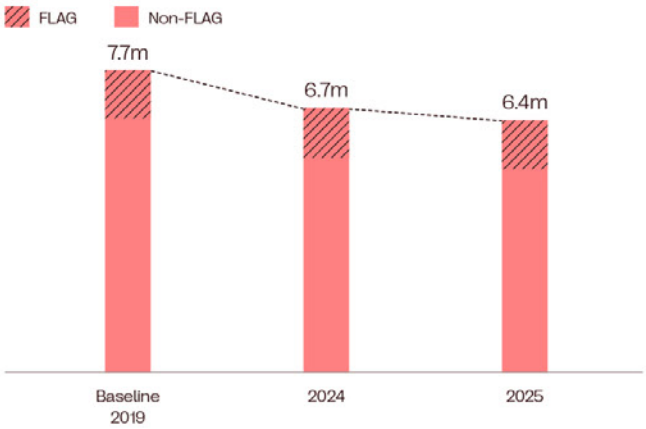
Environment

Climate change (E1) continued

Scope 3 ($million tCO_2e$)

-16.6%

2025 reduction from baseline



Scope 3 emissions

Over 90% of our GHG emissions are Scope 3 from our packaging, ingredients, CDE and third party transportation. These include FLAG emissions from the farming and land use change from our ingredients and pulp and paper packaging; and non-FLAG emissions. We aim to reduce our FLAG emissions by 33.3% by 2030 versus 2019, and to reduce our non-FLAG emissions by 27.5% by 2030 versus 2019[A].

In 2025, we focused on reducing emissions in these areas by:

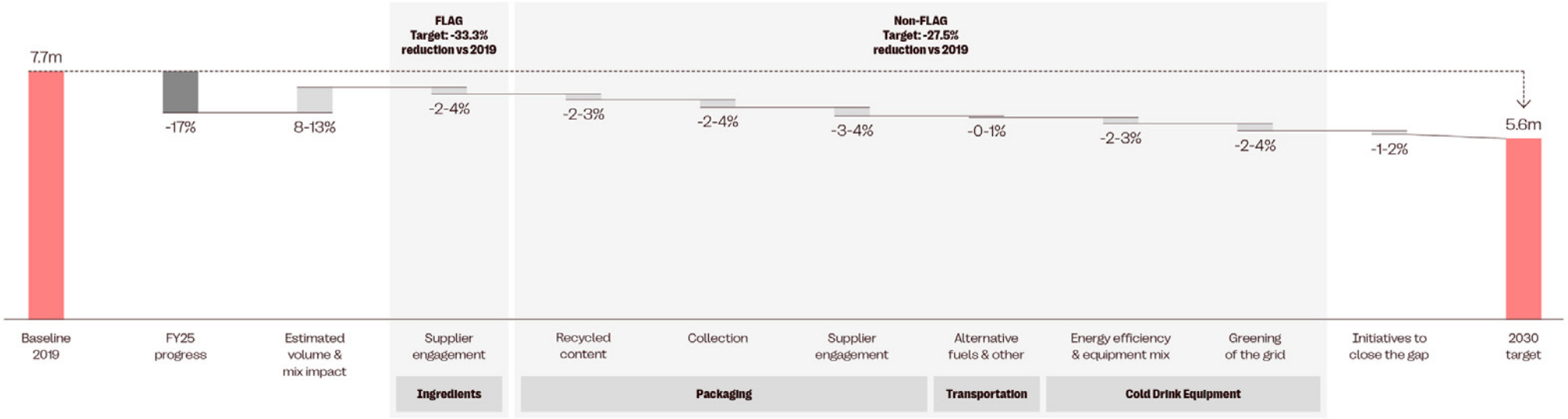
Ingredients – In addition to reducing the sugar across our portfolio, we have also worked with carbon strategic ingredients suppliers to collect their supplier-specific carbon footprints, and are working to expand this in 2026.

Packaging – We are focused on including recycled content in our packaging, improving packaging collection rates across our markets, reducing the use of packaging where possible, and lightweighting our packaging.

CDE – We are improving the mix and energy efficiency of our CDE fleet. In 2025, approximately 57.5% of our cooler fleet was HFC-free across our territories. We are also advocating to support a shift to renewable electricity across our markets.

Transportation – We are working with our third party logistics suppliers to reduce emissions through alternative fuels. In 2025, 10.4% of the total kilometres driven by our third party logistics hauliers in Europe used alternative fuels. We are also working to optimise our routes, and are shifting from road to rail.

2030 Scope 3 decarbonisation levers ($million tCO_2e$)[B]



(A) We aim to reduce our FLAG emissions by 33.3% by 2030 versus 2019, and to reduce our non-FLAG emissions by 27.5% by 2030 versus 2019. These targets are awaiting validation by the SBTi.
(B) % represents the forecast reduction vs 2019 baseline.

Environment

Climate-related risks and opportunities (E1)

Risk management

Climate-related risks have been identified as a principal risk category for CCEP for many years. The probability that climate change will affect our existing business model, and require proactive mitigation strategies is high. The Principal risks section of this report on pages 32–42 further outlines the various types of loss impacts and the potential influence of climate risks on our strategic objectives.

We assess and identify climate risks following our ERM process, including local compliance reviews and annual enterprise risk assessments.

We also review opportunities as part of our risk framework and as part of our management routines.

Business planning

We integrate climate-related considerations into our business strategy, planning and risk management processes.

Our climate risk analysis helps inform our strategic business planning and investment decisions, supports the delivery of our climate targets and helps manage and mitigate impacts from physical, transition and regulatory climate risks, and take advantage of the opportunities arising from shifting to a low-carbon economy.

We have assessed the impact of climate change on multiple aspects of our business and financial planning, including on our supply chain, value chain, products, operations and investment in research and development.

As we continue to evolve our climate scenario analysis, we aim to expand climate risk assessments across the areas recommended within the TCFD Annex.

Climate scenario modelling

We partner with Risilience, a specialised climate analytics company which uses technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School, to co-develop a digital twin platform, enabling the modelling of both physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20- to 30-year time horizon.

We work in close collaboration with TCCC to assess climate-related risks and opportunities, driving innovation as a system to meet consumer demands for sustainable products and address climate change.

While the transition to a low-carbon economy may impact the carrying value and remaining useful lives of the Group's property, plant and equipment, we continue to invest in more efficient, cleaner and more technologically advanced assets. For more information on how climate scenarios are considered in our financial statements, refer to Note 1, Note 6 and Note 7 of the consolidated financial statements.

Climate risk management

Our climate scenario modelling considers a range of global warming outcomes, including >4°C, +2.5°C and ~1.4°C pathways. Physical climate risks are assessed using shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), modelling changes in climate hazards under different warming levels. In 2025, we enhanced our transition risk modelling by incorporating new Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) climate scenarios, expanding the range of possible climate futures assessed beyond the existing SSP pathways, with no impact on the underlying results, highlighting the consistency of our conclusions.

We work with external physical climate specialists Marsh Advisory to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of climate-related weather events on our manufacturing and operations. This covers all major climate-induced threats (coastal inundation, river flooding, surface water flooding, extreme heat, extreme wind, wildfire and others) to 2100.

We evaluated physical and transition risks and opportunities over the short (up to 1 year), medium (1 to 5 years) and long term (over 5 years).

This is in line with our business planning timeframes, and our short- (2030) and long-term (2040) GHG emissions reduction targets. We conducted a financial impact assessment of the identified risks and opportunities across the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons.

We assessed all of the physical and transition risks outlined by the TCFD. Out of the risks and opportunities assessed, seven were determined to be significant based upon the quantitative and qualitative impact to our business. Some risks, for example exposure to litigation or investor market risk, were assessed, but were not deemed critical.

The financial assessment of our climate scenario analysis was completed on a gross risk basis, without mitigation. We have grouped the anticipated cumulative operating profit impact estimations into low, medium and high bands, with each risk and opportunity assessed independently over the short, medium and long term. These bands are defined consistently with our double materiality thresholds.

Environment

Climate-related risks and opportunities (E1) continued

Climate risk assessment

Scope and methodology to assess key climate-related risks and opportunities

Our scope includes CCEP sites and operations, key areas of our supply chain and downstream products.

For estimation of the cumulative operating profit impact over the short, medium and long term (without mitigation measures), aligned with our DMA methodology, see page 225.

In 2025, we updated our climate risk assessment, refining our baseline scenario, including the Philippines in the modelling, and running a range of alternative scenarios to evaluate sensitivities. This was completed independently per risk type, including operational disruption and asset damage (physical), and loss of revenue and increased cost implications (transition). Risks have been prioritised in line with our ERM process; see page 32-33.

Emissions pathway	>4°C emissions pathway	+2.5°C emissions pathway	+2°C emissions pathway
SSP	No Policies SSP 5–8.5	Stated Policies SSP 2–4.5	Paris Agreement SSP 1–2.6
Temperature rise by 2100	>4°C	+2.5°C	+2°C
Global CO_2 emissions	200% by 2100	-75% by 2100	Net Zero by 2070
Global action against climate change	Few or no steps taken to limit emissions. Current GHG emissions levels roughly double by 2050. The global economy is fuelled by exploiting fossil fuels and energy-intensive lifestyles.	Reliance on existing/ planned policies (not commitments). GHG emissions plateau around current levels before starting to fall mid-century, but do not reach Net Zero by 2100.	Strong global action leads to reduced emissions and social shifts towards sustainability. While extreme weather increases, significant global impacts are avoided.
Likelihood	Low	High	Low

Emissions pathway	~3°C emissions pathway	~2.4°C emissions pathway	~1.4°C emissions pathway
NGFS Phase V	Current Policies	Fragmented World	Net Zero 2050
Temperature rise by 2100	~3.0°C	~2.4°C	~1.4°C
Global CO_2 emissions	-20% by 2100	-50% by 2100	Net Zero by 2050
Global action against climate change	Reliance on currently implemented policies and continued use of fossil fuels, alongside slow technological advancement, lead to global warming of ~1.5°C by 2030, ~2°C by 2050 and ~3°C by 2100.	Delayed and divergent climate policy response among countries, and a weak international cooperation. Countries with Net Zero targets achieve these only partially (80% of the target), while others follow current policies.	Limits global warming to ~1.4°C through stringent climate policies, innovation and coordinated and collective efforts globally, reaching global Net Zero CO_2 emissions around 2050.
Likelihood	Low	High	Low

Environment

Climate-related risks and opportunities (E1) continued

Physical risk

Includes risk of both acute weather events (e.g. floods) and chronic long-term climate shifts (e.g. rising sea levels). Acute physical risks are already occurring; however, the frequency and severity of these is expected to increase. We modelled how extreme weather events and chronic changes to weather patterns could pose a physical risk to our operations and supply chain. Our climate scenario modelling identified potential risks from extreme weather, such as drought or flooding at our production facilities or key suppliers. Chronic changes in temperature and precipitation patterns could have an impact on agricultural yields of key ingredients. Mitigating actions against these risks are reviewed as part of our business planning processes.

Cumulative gross risk financial impact estimates (assuming no mitigation) over the short (<1 year), medium (>1-5 years) and long term (5+ years)

Anticipated cumulative operating profit impact — Low <3% | Medium 3%–5% | High >5%

Physical risk		Time horizon			
Risk description and impact (assuming no mitigation)	**Emissions pathway**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**How are we addressing these risks? (Our mitigation strategy)**
Extreme weather events could cause disruption to facilities and logistics routes within manufacturing and own operations					
• Increased risk of site damage due to more frequent and severe extreme weather, including riverine and surface water flooding, resulting in business interruption and asset damage to our facilities. • Compromised infrastructure and logistics channels could hinder our manufacturing and delivery. • We anticipate flooding as a persistent physical risk across all emissions scenarios. For example, in 2025 typhoon-related flooding and strong winds impacted our Bacolod production facility and Consolacion warehouse in the Philippines, and affected our distribution network, employees, and customers.	+2°C Paris Agreement	●	●	●	• Our proactive measures against climate-related physical risks from extreme weather includes continued investment in our climate transition roadmap, including energy and water savings projects, and developing and refining our business continuity plans. • In 2025, we invested approximately €18 million in energy, logistics and carbon saving technologies. • Between 2021 and 2025, we invested €3.9 million in Capex for climate adaptation within our own operations. • We have also conducted climate and water resilience workshops in multiple markets to support adaptation to increasing extreme weather events. • Our incident management and crisis response process is designed to help keep employees safe during emergencies, including those caused by extreme weather. • In 2026, we will work to further prioritise the climate adaptation activities required to manage our identified climate-related risks.
	+2.5°C Stated Policy	●	●	●	
	>4°C No Policy	●	●	●	
	We modelled how extreme weather events could pose a risk to our operations: • Acute weather events such as extreme heat or flooding could limit our ability to produce and cause damage to our facilities. • Insurance premiums could increase to cover such events. • A review of 27 critical facilities revealed increased frequency and severity of long-term flooding risks, especially in Belgium, Spain and Indonesia. In addition, exposure to cyclones and flooding has been identified as a key risk in the Philippines. • However, the anticipated financial effects on CCEP's operating profit are estimated to be low.				

Environment

Climate-related risks and opportunities (E1) continued

Anticipated cumulative operating profit impact — Low <3% — Medium 3%–5% — High >5%

Physical risk		Time horizon			
Risk description and impact (assuming no mitigation)	**Emissions pathway**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**How are we addressing these risks? (Our mitigation strategy)**
Increasing water stress or water scarcity within manufacturing and own operations					
• Water scarcity could lead to regulatory constraints on water usage or temporary water shortages which could increase production expenses or limitations in production capacity, impacting our beverage production and sales, and elevating costs.	+2°C Paris Agreement	Low	Low	High	• In 2025, we invested approximately €2 million in water initiatives, saving approximately 35,200 m^3 per year and annual water and waste treatment expenses of about €105,000 per year. • In 2025, together with TCCC and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF)(A), we supported 37 water replenishment projects across Europe, and 26 in APS, returning 23.6 million m^3 of water to nature across our territories. • These investments helped mitigate water scarcity impacts when they have occurred. In 2025, due to drought, local authorities in France and Great Britain escalated water risk levels. These restrictions did not directly affect our sites. Our water targets and improvements in water efficiency helped mitigate regulatory risks and potential water restrictions imposed on our facilities. We have developed a water scarcity response handbook, developed with our most at-risk markets and as part of our business resilience process, to mitigate any potential water scarcity impacts that could occur in the short term. (A) Investment split varies per project, we claim replenishment benefit as a Coca-Cola system.
	+2.5°C Stated Policy	Low	Low	High	
	>4°C No Policy	Low	Low	High	
	The likelihood of this impact occurring is considered unlikely and therefore not financially material. We modelled how increased water scarcity could pose a risk to our operations: • 31 of our 85 production facilities are currently in regions of high baseline water stress (based on the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct 4.0 tool). • Potential limitations on water usage across different jurisdictions could affect our sites and production volumes, assuming these restrictions impact various river basins and become more stringent over time. • Our modelling suggests that, in the absence of any mitigations, the risk magnitude may increase substantially post 2040.				
Changes to weather and precipitation patterns could cause disruption to supply of ingredients within our supply chain					
• Changing weather patterns and/or precipitation patterns could impact the yield and/or quality of our key ingredients and raw materials (e.g. sugar beet, sugar cane, orange juice or coffee), reducing the availability and quality, or increasing the cost of ingredients. Our primary sugar beet sourcing regions, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain, are all potentially vulnerable to climate-related water scarcity issues, based upon the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 water risk analysis. This could be exacerbated by changes to weather and precipitation patterns.	+2°C Paris Agreement	Low	Low	Low	• We have asked approximately 220 carbon strategic suppliers (including ingredients suppliers) to set their own science based GHG emissions reduction targets. For more information, see page 229. • We aim for 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials to be sourced in compliance with our PSA; see page 243. • We have invested in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions. For more information, see page 243. • We aid our suppliers in measuring and setting science based emissions reduction targets and enhancing their emissions reduction capabilities through initiatives such as S-LOCT. For more information, see page 229.
	+2.5°C Stated Policy	Low	Low	Low	
	>4°C No Policy	Low	Low	Low	
	We modelled how changes to weather and precipitation patterns could pose a risk to our supply chain: • Sugar yields could be negatively impacted across all emissions pathways. • Sugar beet, as our modelling suggests, is the ingredient most vulnerable to climate shifts. • France is projected to have the most significant yield reduction due to expected increased rainfall. • Our modelling indicated that orange and coffee yields are unlikely to be significantly impacted.				

Environment

Climate-related risks and opportunities (E1) continued

Transition risk

Transitioning to a low-carbon economy presents risks and opportunities, with impacts varying by transition speed and nature. Opportunities arise as consumers increasingly prefer products with lower GHG emissions and reduced use of water and resources. Our scenario analysis focused on the transition risks across our value chain, under three emissions pathways. The level of exposure to transition risks is driven by the warming scenario, with the ~1.4°C warming pathway, aligned with the Paris Agreement, showing the highest potential transition risks. Mitigating actions against these risks are determined as part of our business planning processes.

Anticipated cumulative operating profit impact — Low <3% — Medium 3%–5% — High >5%

Transition risk		Time horizon			
Risk description and impact (assuming no mitigation)	**Emissions pathway**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**How are we addressing these risks? (Our mitigation strategy)**
Policy risk within our operations and supply chain					
• Carbon pricing is used as a mechanism through which governments can incentivise GHG emissions reductions. • The scenarios assume the use of carbon prices across CCEP markets to price and penalise GHG emissions, including those linked to packaging materials, to drive decarbonisation. Such mechanisms could result in increased energy or raw material costs.	~1.4°C Net Zero 2050	Low	Low	High	• We are mitigating the risk to our own operations and supply chain by reducing our GHG emissions and introducing carbon strategic supplier targets, and through our 2030 carbon reduction plan. • We plan to invest approximately €385 million for emissions reduction initiatives between 2025 and 2027. This includes €310 million of Opex, primarily related to our cost of sales, to support our continued investment in rPET which has a significant carbon reduction impact. It also includes €75 million in Capex investment, for other energy, logistics, water treatment and efficiency and carbon reduction technologies. • Continued investment in recycled content (including rPET) and increased collection provides us with an opportunity to use recycled materials, mitigating potential carbon taxes, and also mitigating the potential risks of marketing constraints or bans on single use plastic bottles which do not contain recycled plastic.
	~2.4°C Fragmented World	Low	Low	High	
	~3.0°C Current Policies	Low	Low	Low	
	We modelled how increased carbon taxes could be used to price and penalise GHG emissions: • Baseline GHG emission projections include Scope 1, 2 and 3 up to 2040. The geography of the emissions footprint influences the carbon price projections for the beverage industry under each emission pathway. • Carbon pricing legislation is assumed to be introduced between 2030 and 2035, depending on the emission pathway. • Our modelling suggests that, assuming no mitigation, over the long term this risk could result in a high financial impact under the Net Zero 2050 (~1.4°C) and Fragmented World (~2.4°C) scenarios.				
Market (consumer) risk related to our brands and portfolio					
• Consumer awareness of environmental impact could drive a shift towards more sustainable, lower-emission alternative products and services. If CCEP is not able to meet these consumer preference shifts, it could miss potential growth and additional revenue opportunities.	~1.4°C Net Zero 2050	Low	Low	Low	• We continue to update our ability to measure and forecast product carbon footprints, helping us prioritise our efforts to reduce the GHG emissions of our products and our packaging. In 2025, we used the information from our product carbon footprint and carbon roadmap to inform our business planning, and support our customers. • Our investment in rPET and commitment to use recycled content in our bottles could also support an opportunity to provide lower carbon and lower waste options to consumers.
	~2.4°C Fragmented World	Low	Low	Low	
	~3.0°C Current Policies	Low	Low	Low	
	We modelled how changes in consumer preference would impact the demand for our products: • The percentage of consumers who choose to shift towards packaging options that are perceived to be more sustainable was modelled over time and is emissions pathway dependent. • Consumers' purchasing habits are influenced by various climate-related trends simultaneously, including the shift to sustainable purchasing and reduced packaging.				

Environment

Climate-related risks and opportunities (E1) continued

Anticipated cumulative operating profit impact — Low <3% — Medium 3%–5% — High >5%

Transition risk		Time horizon			
Risk description and impact (assuming no mitigation)	**Emissions pathway**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**How are we addressing these risks? (Our mitigation strategy)**
Technology risk within our operations					
● Regulatory or market shifts could phase out fossil fuels and related equipment (e.g. gas boilers, diesel or petrol vehicles), leading to a devaluation of carbon-intensive assets, potential impairment or write offs. ● CCEP's exposure is limited, primarily focused on our owned fossil fuel-powered fleet and machinery and equipment. While we continue to invest in more efficient, cleaner and more technologically advanced assets, the significant majority of the Group's assets currently in operation are likely to be substantially depreciated ahead of our 2040 Net Zero target.	~1.4°C Net Zero 2050	●	●	●	● We are mitigating the risk through our carbon reduction plan, which has allocated over €420 million between 2022 and 2024 to support the ongoing decarbonisation of our operations and value chain. ● In 2025, we invested €18 million in carbon, energy and logistics savings initiatives, saving approximately 7,000 MWh and 3,000 tonnes of CO_2e annually. This investment includes a shift to renewable energy within our own production facilities. ● We also aim to transition all of our own car and van fleet to electric or ultra-low emissions vehicles by 2030 in Europe and are committed to using 100% renewable electricity. ● Other costs which support our emissions reduction, such as investment in more efficient CDE, EVs and purchased renewable electricity, are captured as part of our broader cost allocation framework.
	~2.4°C Fragmented World	●	●	●	
	~3.0°C Current Policies	●	●	●	
	We modelled the potential impacts on CCEP's carbon-intensive assets, for example fossil fuel-powered owned fleet (cars, vans, motorbikes and trucks) and machinery and equipment, assuming that: ● As policies and regulations aim to reduce carbon emissions, the use of fossil fuels is likely to decrease, and the cost of using it could increase, leading to a devaluation of the fossil-intensive assets. ● The adoption of green technologies is driven by the rate of technological innovation and facilitates decarbonisation. Assumptions are pathway dependent with a slow technology shift in the Current Policies scenario and ambitious innovation assumptions and a rapid shift to renewable energy under the Net Zero 2050 scenario.				
Reputation risk related to our brands and portfolio					
● Loss of revenue and/or missed growth opportunities due to climate activism and climate-related reputational damage events.	~1.4°C Net Zero 2050	●	●	●	● We are mitigating the risk through our GHG reduction targets, carbon roadmap and supporting investment plan, as well as focusing on using recycled content and improving collection rates across our markets. ● Our anticipated €310 million investment in rPET between 2025 and 2027, and our commitment to use recycled content in our bottles could also support an opportunity to provide lower carbon and lower waste options to consumers.
	~2.4°C Fragmented World	●	●	●	
	~3.0°C Current Policies	●	●	●	
	We modelled the potential impacts on CCEP's revenue and operating profit due to climate activism and climate-related reputational damage events, assuming: ● Levels of consumer activism could be influenced by how much climate action is taken by the beverage sector and by CCEP. This assumes a potential gross risk if CCEP falls behind the beverage sector, causing increased consumer activism relative to our competitors. This assessment does not include packaging changes likely to be required by legislation across the sector. ● Low levels of public climate activism in the Current Policies and Fragmented World scenarios, resulting in limited financial exposure through 2030. Beyond 2030, the Fragmented World scenario suggests a slight increase in the potential financial impact driven by higher stakeholder scrutiny. ● In the Net Zero 2050 scenario, consumer activism is expected to strengthen; however, the probability and scale of reputational events remains moderate compared to higher-emitting industries, resulting in low potential financial impact.				

Environment

Climate metrics related to TCFD disclosure

TCFD-related metrics and targets

Through our sustainability reporting and disclosure, we track, measure and manage our sustainability targets and related metrics.

We have considered the TCFD cross industry climate-related metrics. Progress against these targets is listed here, as well as in other sections of our 2025 Annual Report:

- Climate targets: see Climate change section (E1), page 228
- Packaging targets: see Packaging section (E5), page 239
- Water and nature targets: see Water and nature section (E2, E3 and E4), page 242

Cross industry climate-related and agriculture, food and forest products group metrics

	Group			UK and UK offshore[B]	
Tonnes of CO_2e	**2019[A]**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
Scope 1 Direct emissions (e.g. fuel used by own vehicles)	424,747	354,479	328,971	30,959	31,515
Scope 2 (market based) Indirect emissions (e.g. electricity)	387,659	347,567	143,961	3	3
Scope 2 (location based) Indirect emissions (e.g. electricity)	549,487	526,622	493,414	17,264	14,212
Scope 3 Biological processes, third party emissions (e.g. ingredients, packaging, CDE, third party transportation)	7,667,510	6,695,802	6,402,425	789,461	765,406
GHG emissions Scope 1, 2 and 3 (full value chain)[C]	8,479,917	7,397,848	6,875,358	820,423	796,923
Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon		102,120	117,684		
Intensity ratio					
Full value chain GHG emissions per litre (gCO_2e/litre)	392.5	329.1	306.2	252.0	240.4
GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per euro of revenue (gCO_2e/€)[D]	19.8	34.4	22.6	9.3	9.1
Energy use					
Direct energy consumption (Scope 1) (MWh)	1,573,096	1,337,474	1,220,931	107,762	107,008
Direct energy consumption (Scope 2) (MWh)	1,205,936	1,231,747	1,194,860	95,928	93,550
Direct energy consumption (Scope 1 and 2) (MWh)	2,779,031	2,569,222	2,415,791	203,690	200,558
Agriculture, food and forest products group metrics					
Total water withdrawn (1,000m^3)		36,740	36,095		
Total water consumed (1,000m^3)[E]		22,570	22,453		
Total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress (1,000m^3)		8,460	8,250		

Note: For details on our approach to reporting and methodology, see our 2025 sustainability reporting methodology document on www.cocacolaep.com/sustainability/reporting-and-disclosures/download-centre.

(A) The acquisition of Coca-Cola Beverages Philippines, Inc (CCBPI) was completed on 23 February 2024; the 2019 baseline metrics are presented on a full year basis to allow for better period over period comparability.
(B) Equates to Great Britain for CCEP.
(C) Scope 2 is market based approach only.
(D) Data for the Group in 2019 only includes Europe. Consolidated revenue data for the Group including APS territories not available for 2019.
(E) Data for FY2024 restated to reflect more accurate calculation of wastewater at one of our Philippines sites.

ESRS **For our TCFD cross references table** see page 45

ESRS **For full details on our sustainability metrics, our reporting approach and GHG and water calculations methodology** see pages 253–254 and 258–268

Environment
Packaging (E5)

Our risks and impacts

Production of the packaging we use, including PET bottles, cans and glass bottles, uses energy, water and both renewable and non-renewable natural resources. This could result in negative environmental impacts if not managed sustainably.

Waste from single use packaging could also lead to negative environmental impacts and regulatory and reputational risks where it is not collected for recycling. Waste is a financially material topic, mainly due to the potential impact of future regulation regarding the use of single use packaging.

Our strategy

In the long-term, we aim to go beyond our 2030 targets, working to achieve higher collection and recycling rates for our bottles and cans, and replacing oil-based virgin plastic with recycled plastic. Our strategy has four key priorities:

Increase packaging collection
by partnering with national and local governments and stakeholders

Use recycled content in our packaging
by working with our suppliers to increase recycled content in our packaging

Improve recyclability and remove unnecessary packaging
design our packaging so it is recyclable and lighter, and uses fewer materials

Refillable and dispensed
work with suppliers on innovative dispensed solutions and invest in refillable solutions

Our targets and 2025 progress

75.7%

Target: By 2030 collect the equivalent of at least 85% of the bottles and cans we sell
KPI: Percentage of ready to drink (RTD) primary consumer packages collected for recycling, or collected and refilled, expressed as a weighted average based on CCEP individual unit sales

45.9%

Target: By 2030 at least 30% of the PET we use to make plastic bottles will be recycled PET
KPI: Percentage of PET used which is rPET, based on PET bottle sales (tonnes)

We calculate our collection data based on a weighted average of national collection rates, collected for recycling rates(A), recycling rates(B) or refillable rates.

ESRS **See more packaging-related metrics** on pages 254 and 257

Our actions

Collecting our packaging

We support packaging collection across all of our markets, working in partnership with national and local governments and stakeholders.

Enhancing collection and recycling infrastructure is often complex and solutions vary by market.

In markets where collection infrastructure is well developed, like Europe and Australia, we support industry-led, well designed beverage packaging return schemes, unless a proven alternative exists.

(A) Collection for recycling rate – measures packaging that is collected in a market to then be sorted for recycling.
(B) Recycling rate – measures packaging at the point in the sorting process where it does not need to undergo any further processing before it is turned into recycled content, as defined by the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).

In Germany, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, where deposit return schemes are in place, our collection rates were above 80% in 2025.

In markets where collection infrastructure and legislation are less developed, such as Indonesia, the Pacific Islands and Papua New Guinea, we are committed to proactive voluntary action and aim to directly fund collection solutions to recover used beverage packaging and drive circular economy outcomes. Our actions include:

- In Fiji, we established Return & Earn to drive recycling of bottles and cans. We also continued working with local councils to increase consumer recycling through community collection points, and additional collection via our sites.
- In Papua New Guinea, we collected more than 39 million PET bottles for recycling through our PET plastic bottle collection programme in Port Moresby and Lae in partnership with local recycling partner Branis Recycling.
- In Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Samoa, we installed equipment to process collected PET bottles and granulate or compress the material ready for shipment and recycling. This helps create local jobs and supports bottle-to-bottle recycling.
- In Samoa, we have been working in partnership with local collection partners to support community-based collection of PET plastic beverage bottles and have contracted to buy back plastic bottles from our collection partners so they can be exported for recycling.

Environment

Packaging (E5) continued

Across our territories we also invest directly in PET recycling infrastructure through a variety of joint ventures to turn post-consumer PET bottles into new food-grade rPET using advanced PET recycling technology:

- In the Philippines, in partnership with Indorama Ventures, we formed a PET recycling joint venture, PET Value.
- In Indonesia, in partnership with Dynapack, we established Amandina, a PET recycling facility located in West Java through which we collect 1.4 bottles for every one we sell.
- In Australia, Circular Plastics Australia has established two bottle-to-bottle PET recycling facilities which play a critical role in recycling PET bottles from Australia's container deposit schemes. The initiative is a joint venture between Pact Group, Cleanaway Waste Management, Asahi Beverages and CCEP.

Our rPET joint ventures play a critical role in local plastic recycling infrastructure and supply food-grade rPET which is used in our bottles across these markets.

Removing unnecessary packaging

We have a long-standing programme to reduce the weight of our packaging and optimise the materials we use. We are designing our packaging so that it is recyclable and lighter, and uses fewer resources. In 2025, our Auckland distribution centre in New Zealand transitioned to lightweight shrink wrap for product pallets, reducing our plastic use by more than 40 tonnes. In 2025, we launched pilots in Germany and France to test a Nature MultiPack, a new packaging design which replaces plastic film with a recyclable cardboard handle and dots of adhesive, reducing the plastic used in each multipack.

Recyclability

We aim to design our packaging to be technically recyclable so it can be reused or recycled to make new packaging. Full details regarding the definition are available in our methodology on page 269.

Although our primary focus has been on making our bottles and cans recyclable, we have also worked to ensure we use recyclable materials for all our packaging, including secondary packaging.

Future pack mix

We continue to invest in refillable packaging across our markets. Since 2020, we've invested approximately €90 million in refillable lines in Germany and France.

In the Philippines, 100% of the glass we use is refillable, and in Germany we have a well established returnable glass and returnable PET business.

We are also working closely with our equipment suppliers to develop new innovative digital dispensing equipment, which allows consumers to enjoy our drinks in reusable cups or bottles. Across our markets, we are testing consumer behaviour to better understand the potential to expand the use of dispensing equipment with reusable cups in the future.

Case study

Returnable glass bottles in France

In 2025, at our production facility in Grigny, France, we installed a brand-new production line able to produce 60,000 returnable glass bottles (RGB) per hour. This will allow us to meet the growing demand for returnable and reusable packaging in France and further boost our leading support for a circular economy for our packaging.

We are also partnering with Carrefour in France to offer Coca-Cola Regular and Coca-Cola Zero Sugar brands in 1L returnable glass bottles. In 2025, this pilot extended to more than 700 stores.

Read more about our strategy in action online at:
www.cocacolaep.com/news-and-stories/ccep-unveils-150-million-innovation-investment-in-grigny-france/

Environment

Packaging (E5) continued

Recycled materials

Using recycled material in our bottles and cans keeps valuable resources in the circular economy and helps us move away from the use of new materials.

We aim to achieve this by using recycled aluminium in our cans and rPET in our plastic bottles, and continuing to work with our suppliers to use recycled content in our packaging.

Supplier compliance requirements

In addition to sourcing recycled packaging materials, we aim to source our pulp and paper used in secondary packaging and point of sale material through suppliers which comply with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). We track compliance with our PSA through third party certification standards. For our pulp and paper suppliers this includes Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

Stakeholder engagement

We recognise the important role that public policy plays in supporting a circular economy, and we monitor all upcoming legislation, which in select markets will require us to reduce the use of single use plastic or introduce reusable packaging.

We also regularly engage with customers, suppliers and NGOs about packaging collection, recycling and circularity.

CCEP is a member of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's network, which brings together businesses, policymakers, financial institutions, innovators and academia to accelerate the transition to a circular economy.

CCEP is also a member of the Business Coalition for a Global Plastics Treaty, and we support the development of legally binding global rules across the whole lifecycle of plastic products to accelerate the transition to a circular economy.

In Indonesia, we actively support the Global Plastic Action Partnership, a multi stakeholder platform dedicated to translating commitments to reduce plastic pollution and waste into action. In Australia, CCEP is a member of Circular Australia, and we were a member of the UK Plastic Pact in 2025.

In 2025, we continued to actively engage with stakeholders and to support EU legislation in the creation and set up of well designed deposit return schemes that help beverage producers to enhance packaging circularity. Schemes are set to launch in Portugal in 2026 and in Great Britain in 2027. Engagement continues in line with the requirements of the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) across Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Spain.

We also support a wide range of anti-litter and clean up initiatives through local community partnerships and employee volunteering. As well as removing and preventing litter, these activities influence consumer behaviour and raise awareness about littering and recycling.

ESRS **For full details on our metrics and methodology related to packaging** see pages 254 and 269–271

Environment

Water and nature (E2, E3, E4)

Our risks and impacts

Climate change is exacerbating water stress and scarcity in many parts of the world. We are witnessing water shortages, droughts and floods in regions where we manufacture our products or source our ingredients.

Our manufacturing processes and supply chain both consume water, which could negatively impact local ecosystems and communities, especially in areas of high water stress.

We recognise that the agricultural operations from the cultivation and production of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials could disrupt the health of ecosystems, pollute water and soil in our value chain and contribute to biodiversity loss. We are committed to promoting sustainable forest management and sustainably sourcing our ingredients.

Our strategy

Over the long term, we aim to go beyond our 2030 targets, working to achieve water security across our value chain, guided by three strategic priorities:

Best in class water stewardship
using water efficiency technologies across our operations

Enhance water security at high risk locations
investing in water replenishment projects at 18 high risk locations (HRLs)

Return water to nature
via community-based replenish initiatives

We adopt a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on both water efficiency at our own operations, and returning water safely to nature through replenishment initiatives.

Our targets and 2025 progress

105.2%

Target: By 2030 return at least 100% of the water we use in our finished drinks, at an aggregate level, to nature and communities[A]
KPI: Water returned as a percentage of total sales volume through replenishment projects

56.0%

Target: By 2030 return at least 85% of the total water we use at HRLs, at an aggregate level, to nature and communities[B]
KPI: Water returned as a percentage of total water withdrawn in HRLs in 2025 through replenishment projects

ESRS **See more details on our water and nature-related metrics** on page 255

Our actions

Assessing water risk in our operations

We map our water risks using a series of risk assessments in line with TCCC. All our production facilities have their baseline water risk assessed through a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) using the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tool. 31 of our 85 production facilities are located in areas of high baseline water stress. In 2025, 13.7 million m^3 of our water withdrawals were sourced from areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress, and we discharged 5.1 million m^3 of waste water. This represented 38.3% of our water withdrawals, a 2.3% decrease compared to 2024.

(A) Based on the volume of water replenished through replenishment projects versus the sales volume of our ready to drink (RTD) litres of finished beverages.
(B) HRLs are a subset of CCEP's production facilities, which have been identified as having the highest water-related risks, based upon the results of TCCC's FAWVA.

We complete Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) every three to five years, assessing further physical, regulatory and social risks at the production facility level. Through these assessments, we have categorised 18 of our 85 production facilities as HRLs. Across these HRLs, we withdrew 12.3 million m^3 of water in 2025.

We also assess potential risks in water quality and future availability to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem through Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), which we aim to complete every five years. Our production facilities address these risks through facility Water Management Plans (WMPs). These are used to manage site targets, enhance climate resilience, and enable data sharing and reporting. In 2025, all our production facilities[C] had SVAs and WMPs in place.

All our production facilities are required to comply with The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE) to promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal, and reduce risk of adverse effects on water ecosystems.

Setting context based targets

We use the insights from the Coca-Cola system FAWVA risk assessments to categorise our sites and set water efficiency and replenishment targets appropriate for the watershed our sites operate in. Our sites are categorised as follows:

- High risk locations: our production facilities which have been identified as having the highest water-related risks, based on the results of TCCC FAWVA. These sites have the highest water use reduction targets, and must achieve 100% replenishment by 2035.
- Advanced efficiency locations: sites which operate in a water stressed context. These sites will be focused on achieving advanced water efficiency and best in class water reduction targets.
- Contributing locations: sites which operate in the lowest water risk areas. These sites have water use ratio targets which meet industry benchmark standards.

(C) Excludes our alcohol-only breweries and distilleries in Iceland and Fiji.

Environment

Water and nature (E2, E3, E4) continued

Water replenishment

We aim to achieve water security across our value chain through our water targets.

We do this through investment in water replenishment projects, which are managed through NGO partners, and funded together with TCCC and/or with TCCF(A).

Replenishment projects aim to improve the natural hydrology of a watershed, agricultural water use, or access to water. We focus on:

- Projects in the minor river basin of our HRLs
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access projects in communities in Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands
- Projects which improve agricultural water use in priority ingredient sourcing regions

In 2025, in collaboration with TCCC and TCCF, we replenished 23.6 million m^3 of water across our territories, including 18.2 million m^3 in Europe, and 5.4 million m^3 in APS. This represents 105.2% of our total sales volume (123.8% in Europe and 70.1% in APS).

In 2025, we returned 100% of the water we used in 3 of our 18 HRLs.

Case study

Water replenishment partnership with Efteling theme park

In 2025, we announced a joint water replenishment project with our long-term partner, Efteling theme park in the Netherlands. The project aims to capture and improve the infiltration of groundwater at Efteling and within the catchment area of our production facility in Dongen, one of our high risk locations. This will help us reach our goal of returning to nature the equivalent amount of the water at our high risk locations.

Improving water efficiency

We work to improve our water efficiency across our operations and measure progress through our water use ratio (WUR) – the amount of water needed to produce a litre of product.

1.76

2025 water use ratio

KPI: Water use ratio is calculated as the total water withdrawals divided by total production volumes from CCEP's production facilities within the reporting period.

We monitor our water use across our business, setting annual targets and identifying opportunities to reduce consumption. We continue to invest in water-saving technologies to make our cleaning and manufacturing processes more water efficient. In 2025, we invested €2 million in water efficiency projects resulting in savings of approximately 35,200 m^3 per year and helping us to avoid annual water and wastewater treatment costs of approximately €105,000 per year.

Through CCEP Ventures we will continue reviewing and investing in emerging technologies to improve water efficiency at our sites.

Impacts within our supply chain

Supplier compliance requirements

We engage with suppliers across our value chain to address common challenges on human rights, water, biodiversity, pollution and decarbonisation.

In 2025, we sourced products from over 16,000 suppliers, and spent approximately €8.7 billion with our suppliers. 86% was spent with suppliers based in our countries of operation. We hold regular meetings with suppliers to assess key issues such as performance, innovation and sustainability.

All direct and indirect suppliers need to comply with our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP), which sets out mandatory guidelines, including our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA).

The SGPs set minimum requirements in areas such as workplace policies, health and safety, business integrity, environmental protection and human rights. Our PSA apply to agricultural ingredient and raw material suppliers and cover human and workplace rights, environmental protection and sustainable farm management.

Supplier risk management

Understanding what we buy and taking action when we encounter a risk are key to managing potential supply chain-related impacts, including water and soil pollution.

In 2025, we continued to work with our technology partners to increase supply chain visibility and supplement existing controls to proactively identify risks in our supply chains. We assess suppliers across multiple criteria such as financial value, efficiency, innovation and risk.

Sustainability is integrated into the procurement process and strategies for our strategic suppliers. They are directly managed and influenced by our procurement teams.

We collaborate with approximately 450 suppliers to manage their sustainability performance and ethical, social and environmental-related risks. We do this by gathering data through EcoVadis, a provider of sustainability ratings. Strategic suppliers are required to undergo an EcoVadis assessment and have a minimum score above 50 overall, and above 35 for each criterion.

(A) Investment split varies per project. We claim replenishment benefit as a Coca-Cola system.

Environment

Water and nature (E2, E3, E4) continued

The assessment includes questions related to soil and water pollution management, including implementation of environmental management systems. We use EcoVadis IQ for non-strategic suppliers. These tools help us profile and map our entire supply base for risk and provide predictive intelligence to help us understand sustainability risks by country and industry.

Based on the results of a location-based risk assessment and the EcoVadis assessment, we identify priority areas that will require a deeper level of investigation.

We continue to work with Risilience to proactively identify potential risks in our supply chain. Having mapped our tier 1 suppliers in 2022, we now also use the platform to map our tier 2 suppliers, expanding our monitoring deeper into our global supply chain.

In 2025, we continued using the supplier risk management platform FRDM, to monitor and mitigate human rights and climate-related risks in our supply chain.

We require our suppliers to support the long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by measuring their water use where crops are irrigated, and working to increase water efficiency.

Through the SGPs and PSA we ask suppliers with farms located in water stressed areas to actively manage their farms' source water to the highest standards and build resilience to climate change.

We continue to monitor upcoming legislation related to deforestation and human rights across our markets, and are partnering with suppliers to support greater collaboration and transparency in sourcing. We are reviewing compliance with European regulation related to deforestation-linked commodities, with a primary focus on pulp and paper, and coffee.

Priority ingredients

We are dependent upon agricultural operations for the cultivation and production of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. These processes could impact the health of ecosystems, pollute water and soil and contribute to biodiversity loss.

We aim to reduce this potential impact by encouraging all our suppliers to implement responsible growing practices by complying with the SGPs and PSA, which include requirements on conservation of natural habitats, biodiversity and ecosystems, and by purchasing third party certified priority ingredients.

87.8%

Percentage of sugar sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA

98.6%

Percentage of pulp and paper sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA

Together with TCCC, we have identified 12 priority agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials we rely on to make and package our beverages. These include sugar cane, sugar beet, high fructose corn syrup, orange, lemon, apple, grape, mango, coffee, tea, soy, pulp and paper.

The following are the priority ingredients that CCEP procures directly from suppliers. We procure other priority ingredients (e.g. juice) through TCCC. We manage the purchase of these ingredients together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers, which helps us manage the challenges we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system.

Our priority ingredients directly sourced by CCEP

Raw material	Quantity and brands	PSA aligned third party standards	Compliance
Beet and cane sugar	● Approximately 600k tonnes[A] of sugar beet ● Approximately 600k tonnes[A] of sugar cane	● Bonsucro ● FSA Gold and Silver ● Redcert 2	● Europe: 100% third party standard and PSA compliant ● APS: 68.6% third party standard and PSA compliant
Pulp and paper	● Europe: approximately 80k tonnes[A] of board for secondary and tertiary packaging, and marketing materials ● APS: approximately 50k tonnes[A] of board for secondary and tertiary packaging[B]	● FSC ● PEFC	● Europe: 100% FSC or PEFC certified and PSA compliant ● APS: 96.4% FSC or PEFC certified and PSA compliant
Coffee	● Approximately 5.1 tonnes of Grinders brand	● Rainforest Alliance ● Fairtrade	● 51.3% compliance for this CCEP owned brand in APS

(A) Figures quoted have been rounded to the nearest 10k and/or 100k tonnes.
(B) We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point of sale material in the future.

Environment

Water and nature (E2, E3, E4) continued

Image: Broomfield Park Wetland replenishment project.

Nature impact, risk and opportunity assessment

In 2025, using the results of the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) work carried out in 2024, we initiated a nature and biodiversity assessment across our value chain in line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

The TNFD has developed guidance to enable businesses to assess, report and act on their nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

We are working to locate where in our value chain we interact with nature, evaluate our impacts and dependencies on nature, and assess our nature-related risks and opportunities.

In 2026, we will focus on the best way to respond to the nature-related risks and opportunities identified, and will work to assess our resilience and dependency beyond our water and supply chain resilience.

Stakeholder engagement

At our production facilities, we actively engage with water providers, wastewater treatment facilities, local governments and NGOs.

We are a member of the CEO Water Mandate's Water Resilience Coalition (WRC), which aims to achieve positive water impacts in 100 vulnerable water basins globally by 2030.

We are a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), and in 2025, we retained our AWS platinum certification at our Ghent and Antwerp production facilities in Belgium. Our Chaudfontaine production facility received ISO 46001 certification in 2025.

We engaged with stakeholders from the private and public sectors, as well as civil society organisations working on water stewardship.

In 2025, we hosted two successful Supplier Days, bringing together suppliers in Australia and New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, both in person and online. The theme, partnering for growth, shaped a day of forward-thinking conversations around sustainability, sourcing and innovation. These discussions helped align priorities and set the stage for what's next.

ESRS **For full details on our metrics and methodology related to water** see pages 255 and 266–268

Social

Own workforce (S1) – safety

Our impacts

The health and safety of our employees, contractors and temporary workers is of the highest importance. We have robust processes in place to prevent incidents, but recognise the risk remains.

Our philosophy is that everyone's welcome to be themselves, be valued and belong. We are committed to building a diverse workforce, with an inclusive culture and equity at its core.

Safety

Our strategy

We believe that everyone has the right to go home safely and everyone is responsible for fostering a culture that respects the physical and mental wellbeing of our people. We believe all injuries are preventable and that no task is so important that it cannot be done safely. We aim to maintain world class performance with a TIR below 1[(A)].

Tracking safety performance

through defined metrics and targets covering all people who work for and with us.

Our target and 2025 progress

0.77

Target: total incident rate (TIR) below 1 every year
KPI: total incident rate

(A) TIR rate of 1 is considered world class.

Our actions

Safety management systems

Our health and safety management system covers our production facilities, procurement, distribution and commercial teams, our support functions, and contractors, aiming to mitigate risks and promote a culture of safety for our employees. Across our territories, 100% of our employees are covered by our health and safety management system. Our contractors have to comply with our policies and requirements as defined in our safety management system.

Tools like dynamic risk assessments, management safety walks, leveraging safety technology in trucks, safety conversations, capturing learnings through near-misses and potential events are commonly used to improve our safety performance.

Any potential hazard or work incident is investigated by a diverse team to identify and prioritise the short-, medium- and long-term corrective actions and communicate learnings. In cases where injuries or health issues occur, for example cuts, strains and sprains, we make reasonable adjustments to our employees' duties and working environment to support their recovery and continued employment.

We have a contractor management system in place across all our territories. Under this system, all contractors are required to pass a risk-based assessment before they are permitted to work at our sites. We track contractors' lost time incidents (LTI), but we cannot calculate their lost time incident rate (LTIR) as we do not have visibility into their work hours, only their hours spent on site. In 2025, we had 1 contractor fatality.

We monitor and track our TIR and fatalities through safety dashboards across our territories. In 2025, we launched a new safety scorecard to track incidents and safety conversations, and to raise safety concerns. In 2025, we had no fatalities in our own workforce across our territories.

In 2025, we began using SAFEguard, a safety asset and field evaluation, for digitising and standardising safety equipment inspections across all operations. The tool makes inspections standardised with one checklist, traceable through real-time data, actionable for faster response, and data-driven to identify trends and improvement areas, ensuring every safety control is verified.

Safety training and procedures

We provide health and safety training to our employees aligned with KORE, CCEP's risk management procedures and local regulations. We are an active member of the TCCC Global Safety Committee and proactively respond to any learnings shared through the network.

We expect and encourage our people to follow our policies and procedures and take action if they become aware of any situation or behaviour affecting the physical or mental wellbeing of others. Managers are responsible for ensuring that our workplaces, processes and equipment are kept safe for our people.

Case study

Global forklift safety competition

In 2025, we launched our first-ever global forklift safety competition to celebrate the incredible work of our forklift drivers while reinforcing our commitment to safety. The competition aims to build safer habits, reduce risks and ensure everyone gets home safely to what they love.

Social

Own workforce (S1) – diversity

Diversity

Our strategy

We operate in a way that's fair, inclusive and transparent – where opportunities are accessible, contributions are recognised and respect is at the heart of how we make, move and sell the world's most loved drinks. We create an environment where everyone feels empowered to contribute openly to the success of our teams, and where every voice is heard, respected and valued.

Everyone is welcome

is our commitment to inclusion – recognising different backgrounds, cultures and perspectives of our people

Through our everyone's welcome commitment we build trust and engagement with our employees, foster better collaboration and innovation, drive productivity and growth, and support our people to feel included and engaged.

Our targets and 2025 progress

41.2%

Target: 45% of management positions to be held by women by 2030

KPI: percentage of management positions held by women

25.2%

Target: 30% of our workforce to be women by 2030(A)

KPI: percentage of workforce that are women

ESRS **See more workforce-related metrics** on pages 255-257

Our actions

To drive meaningful and scalable inclusion across our 31 markets, we centre our efforts around three intersectional areas: accessibility, belonging and community.

- **Accessibility**
  We ensure everyone has fair and equitable access to work, tools and opportunities to thrive. We use many approaches to do this, including our inclusive recruitment principles, accessibility matrix and accessible communication toolkit.
- **Belonging**
  We create a culture where people feel respected, safe to be themselves and confident to share ideas and feedback. We achieve this through authentic storytelling that amplifies diverse voices and experiences. Employees have access to workplace ally training, inclusive policies and resources that foster belonging. Our focus on inclusive leadership and psychological safety ensures that leaders create environments where trust thrives and innovation flourishes.
- **Community**
  We enable collaboration and connection across our multicultural workforce through employee networks, listening groups and communities of practice. We have four global networks (The Future Generation Council, Pride Community, Disability & Neurodiversity Group and Supply Chain Gender Balance Steering Committee), and our employees have access to local listening sessions and cross-market collaboration events.

This approach helps us unlock inclusive opportunities across all dimensions of diversity, while enabling local markets to shape meaningful initiatives that reflect the unique needs of their people and communities.

We provide mandatory anti-harassment training for all people managers and members of the people and culture team. This is also recommended for all employees. We are committed to being an equal opportunities employer.

We have a policy of no discrimination and make decisions about recruitment, promotion, training and other employment issues solely on the grounds of individual ability, achievement, expertise and conduct. To ensure that line managers make appropriate pay decisions, we provide training and support. We monitor pay equity within our territories.

Our gender diversity approach

We prioritise inclusive hiring practices, including targeted campaigns to attract women and the use of neutral language in job advertisements to remove bias.

To amplify voices and insights, we engage through listening communities and market listening circles, supported by global and local networks that strengthen belonging.

Progress is continuously monitored through gender modelling shared quarterly with leadership, alongside engagement and inclusion surveys.

We offer guidance and policies related to menopause, gender affirmation and transitioning and parental leave.

Our commitment extends to flexible workspaces, with enhanced changing rooms and pilots of flexible working models in supply chain environments.

In 2025, we successfully trialled more inclusive uniforms in seven production facilities, introducing head coverings and pregnancy dungarees.

Case study

Make Magic Happen advertising campaign

In our "Make Magic Happen" employer branding campaign we use imagery and supporting copy designed to appeal to women and to showcase the variety of roles available across CCEP.

(A) In 2025, this target was refined from 33% to 30% to reflect external labour-market realities across several of our operating geographies, including our APS territories which were acquired after our initial target was set.

Social

Own workforce (S1) – human rights

Human rights

Human and workplace rights are inviolable and fundamental to our sustainability as a business across our entire value chain.

Our internal Speak Up resources and external Speak Up channels are open for any person who seeks to report a potential violation of Company policy, unethical behaviour, or misconduct. They allow employees and everyone else connected to CCEP to confidentially raise matters of concern. In 2025, 460 complaints were reported through our internal Speak up channels. Additional information about the management of our Speak Up channels can be found on page 90.

No severe human rights issues, incidents or fines connected to our own workforce that are cases of non-respect of United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises were reported, and no complaints were filed to the National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises(A).

In 2025, we had no cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights connected to affected communities.

All employees have a responsibility to act inclusively and to ensure a safe and harassment-free workplace environment at CCEP, in line with our everyone's welcome principles and our Code of Conduct (CoC). Discrimination of any kind will not be tolerated and may lead to disciplinary action, including dismissal without notice, in line with local laws. All forms of harassment, direct or indirect discrimination and bullying are prohibited. Managers and leaders have additional responsibility to take appropriate action to consider and promote equity, diversity and inclusion in the workplace and respond appropriately in circumstances where actions and/or behaviour are not in line with our values or everyone's welcome principles. Any person who feels that they have experienced discrimination or harassment is encouraged to share their concerns.

(A) We consider slavery, human trafficking and child labour in the definition of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to own workforce.

We support the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact. These principles are reflected in our Human Rights Policy and our CoC. We are committed to ensuring everyone working for CCEP and in our supply chain is treated with dignity and respect.

All our employees and supply partners have a role in identifying and mitigating human rights risks across our business. Employees and managers are empowered to recognise and address human rights risks and issues as they conduct their work, and this extends to our agreements with workers and trade unions.

In 2025, we had 22 substantiated incidents of discrimination. In response, we implemented a comprehensive set of disciplinary, educational and organisational measures to address discrimination-related cases and reinforce our commitment to a respectful and inclusive workplace. Actions included issuing strong or final warnings where appropriate, requiring written commitments regarding data handling, reallocating employees, and providing targeted coaching and development support. Teams and managers received reinforced messaging on respectful behaviour, early escalation of concerns, and appropriate use of social media, while broader training, such as enhanced anti-harassment and CoC modules, was mandated.

We continued to provide human rights training to our employees.

Stakeholder engagement

We consult in each business unit with employees and employee representatives through Committee meetings, risk mitigation workshops, works councils and union meetings.

We have quarterly performance review meetings with local leaders as well as the ELT, with clearly defined annual plans. We set and communicate targets throughout the organisation, based on actual performance and expected improvement.

We engage with our leaders, managers and frontline teams by providing them with tailored messaging to ensure their communication resonates, feels relevant and drives action related to safety performance and diversity.

As part of our commitment to building a workplace that embraces inclusion, diversity and equity (ID&E), we partner with relevant organisations, and support industry wide pledges to build a more diverse consumer sector. We are a signatory of the LEAD Network pledge and the Valuable 500 pledge to accelerate gender parity and disability inclusion. We also support the UN Women's Empowerment Principles, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. We partner with the Business Disability Forum and are a member of Stonewall's Diversity Champions programme and the Social Mobility Index.

ESRS **For full details on our metrics and methodology related to our workforce** see pages 255–257 and 272–274

Social
Communities (S3)

Our impacts
Through our community investment programmes and activities, we seek to make a lasting positive contribution within our local communities.

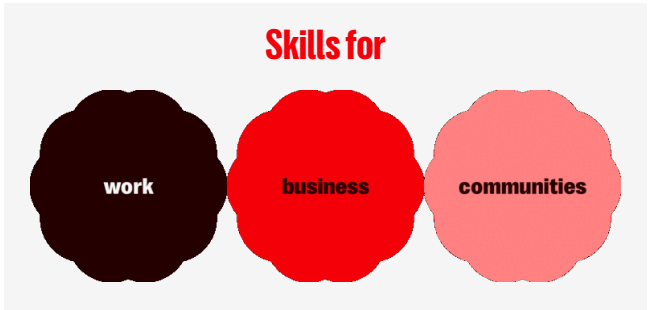
We are committed to supporting grassroots programmes and partnerships, investing in initiatives that promote inclusion and diversity, and equipping people with the skills and confidence to succeed in life and employment.

Our strategy
We are working to strengthen and support our local communities, aiming to go beyond our 2030 target through collaboration with our partners, focusing on three priorities:

Developing skills for impact
via strong local programmes and partnerships

Providing grassroots community support
by staying connected to our local communities

Employee volunteering
enabling our employees to take part in a wide range of local community activities



While we continue our focus on skills, we are broadening our Skills for Impact programme to include both individual and broader community resilience with a target to support 500,000 people to gain the skills needed for a sustainable future. This has allowed us to increase our reach. Through this we are committed to support:

- People looking to enter employment or improve their employability in the labour market – **Skills for work**
- Small and medium sized enterprises (SME) and entrepreneurs starting their own micro-businesses or SME – **Skills for business**
- People in communities in our value chain, including rural communities and informal waste collectors – **Skills for communities**

Our target and 2025 progress

146,100

Target: by 2030 provide skills development opportunities for at least 500,000 people, delivered through our programmes and partnerships
KPI: Number of people supported in skills development (cumulative number since base year 2023)

Our actions
We are committed to having a positive impact by supporting economic mobility and building resilience in our local communities.

In 2025, we contributed €15.7 million to our local communities. Across our markets, we have approximately 60 flagship partnerships dedicated to supporting people to gain skills. In 2025 alone, this supported the skills development of 94,200 people. Our Support My Cause initiative enables employees to nominate local charities they feel passionately about to receive a donation from the business. Since 2019, we have donated €1.7 million to over 280 local charities and community groups across our territories.

We manage the impact of our community programmes through our Social Impact Framework which provides guidance on the types of strategic partnerships our local teams can engage with, how to measure impact and have established programmes in most markets. In partnership with Co-op and Special Olympics Great Britain, we have joined forces to launch Meals That Matter, a campaign that champions inclusion and raises funds for Special Olympics Great Britain.

Social

Communities (S3) continued

Increasingly, environmental issues related to water, waste, climate and biodiversity loss are also affecting people's lives and communities. We are helping to protect our local environments through investment in water replenishment, nature restoration, collection programmes and employee volunteering.

In Indonesia, through the Wawasan Nusantara water replenishment project in Kutameneh village, we support the provision of WASH services to approximately 800 people and ensure the proper treatment of domestic wastewater, helping to enhance public health and reducing environmental contamination.

In 2025, we supported a number of projects to help local communities affected by natural disasters, including Typhoon Tino and Typhoon Uwan in the Philippines, ensuring local people were out of danger and had access to relief supplies.

Our two-day Volunteering Policy enables our employees to take part in a wide range of activities that drive economic empowerment, help protect local environments, and improve community wellbeing, from litter clean up campaigns to charity fundraising events and skills-based volunteering. In 2025, our employees volunteered 41,700 hours of their time.

ESRS **For full details on our metrics and methodology related to our communities** see pages 256 and 274–275

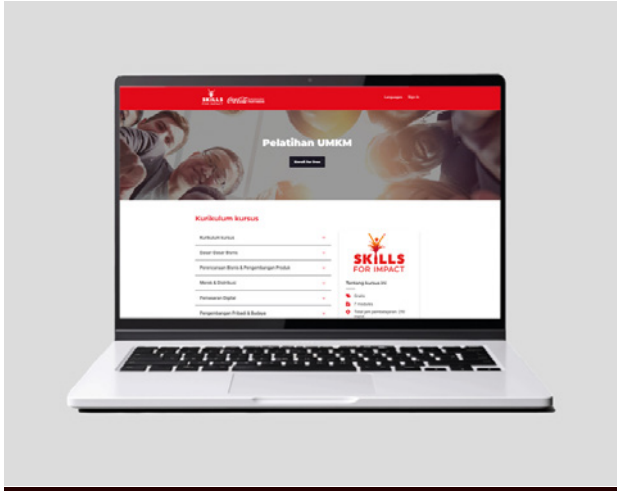
Stakeholder engagement

We recognise our impact on the communities in which we operate and are committed to engaging with stakeholders in those communities to listen to, learn from and take their views into account as we conduct our business.

Operational responsibility for ensuring that structured, ongoing engagement with affected communities takes place sits within the sustainability function, working closely with operations, procurement and relevant local site management teams.

Across our territories, we partner with NGOs, academic institutions, associations and networks to deploy programmes to make a lasting positive contribution within our local communities.

We meet directly with community leaders and partners when establishing and evaluating our skills development programmes, including intended outcomes of our skills for impact target. Through this engagement we make sure our programmes meet local needs and continue to be effective over time. Annually, our community partners provide us with data to support programme evaluation and reporting.



Case study

Skills for Impact training in Indonesia

In Indonesia, in partnership with universities, we developed the Skills for Impact online training, including seven SME-focused modules and five green jobs modules.

Read more about our strategy in action online at:
www.cocacolaep.com/en-id/news-and-stories/ccep-indonesia-encourages-retail-msmes-in-semarang-to-embrace-digitalization/

Policies and procedures

The aim of our policies is to help everyone in CCEP to manage risks, support compliance with the law and do the right thing for the business, for each other, for our communities and for the environment. Through our policies we aim to manage our material risks and impacts. Several of our policies address more than one material topic. Our policies cover multiple countries with differing local laws, regulations, cultures and traditions, but we have common standards and aim to run our business in a law-abiding, ethical and practical way everywhere. There have been no changes made to our policies or management approaches in 2025 other than regular review and enhancements.

Policy	Description	ESRS reference
Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE) Click here for policy	Applies worldwide, approved by TCCC and impacts all CCEP operating entities. KORE defines the policies, standards and requirements for managing quality, food safety, the environment (including climate change mitigation through energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment, minimising carbon emissions and amount of resources used), water management, minimising resources used, and health and safety throughout our operations. KORE mandates compliance with globally recognised frameworks like OHSAS 18001 and ISO 45001, defines operational controls and prioritises sustainable sourcing of ingredients. Audits are conducted internally and are unannounced to verify compliance. Alignment to international policies and principles: UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate.	E1 E2 E3 E5 S1
Code of Conduct (CoC) Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Board and impacts CCEP employees and third parties including suppliers, vendors, contractors, consultants, distributors and agents which work on our behalf. The CoC sets out business principles to be followed by CCEP employees and provides information about where to find help if needed. This includes operating procedures and compliance with the applicable rules and regulations related to safety. It also covers our approach to diversity and inclusion. We recognise our impact on the communities in which we operate and are committed to engaging with stakeholders in those communities to take their views into account as we conduct our business.	S1 S3
Human Rights Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Board and impacts CCEP employees and suppliers. Respect for human rights is fundamental to CCEP and the sustainability of the communities in which we operate. Our Human Rights Policy is designed to make sure human rights are respected in our own workplaces, our communities and affected communities, and requires our suppliers to do the same. We value diversity and equal opportunities. Our human rights policy address human trafficking, forced labour and child labour. Alignment to international policies and principles: ● Universal Declaration of Human Rights ● UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ● UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People ● International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work ● UN Global Compact	E2 S1 S3
Speak Up Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Board and impacts employees, former employees, customers, contractors, suppliers and joint ventures. Our Speak Up Policy supports employees in raising concerns regarding misconduct, impropriety or wrongdoing without fear of retaliation or detrimental treatment.	E2 S1 S3

Policies and procedures continued

Policy	Description	ESRS reference
Health, Safety and Wellbeing Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Board and impacts employees, contractors and temporary workers. All CCEP employees must keep themselves, their colleagues and others safe by following the relevant policies, procedures and processes that are in place. Our Health, Safety and Wellbeing Policy provides procedures to mitigate foreseeable risk at all times.	S1
Business Continuity and Resilience Policy Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, impacts all employees, contractors and temporary workers, and was approved by the Internal Compliance and Risk Committee. Our Business Continuity and Resilience Policy helps to ensure key CCEP processes, products, services and suppliers are identified and protected to a defined level and have adequate planning in place to recover these in the event of business interruption and / or incidents.	E1 S1
Anti-Harassment, Inclusion, Diversity and Equity Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, impacts all employees and approved by the Board. The purpose of our Anti-Harassment and Inclusion, Diversity and Equity Policy and guidance is to set out our commitment to increasing workforce diversity and fostering an inclusive workplace which is equitable and free from discrimination and harassment, including sexual harassment.	S1
Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) Click here for policy	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Chief Procurement Officer and impacts all direct and indirect suppliers (sub-contractors). Our RSP reflects our commitment to sustainable practices. It is included in new contracts and sets out the mandatory guidelines that our direct and indirect suppliers must comply with in order to do business with CCEP. This includes our SGPs, PSA and no-deforestation policy.	E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 S3
Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) Click here for principles	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Chief Procurement Officer and impacts all direct and indirect suppliers (sub-contractors). The SGPs set out the minimum requirements we expect of all our suppliers and approved sub-contractors in areas such as workplace policies and practices, health and safety, environmental protection, business integrity and human rights. We expect all our suppliers to constantly monitor their own and their sub-contractors' compliance with these standards and they are encouraged to promptly notify us if they become aware of any potential risk of non-compliance.	E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 S3
Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) Click here for principles	Applies to all CCEP territories, approved by the Chief Procurement Officer and impacts all direct and indirect suppliers (sub-contractors). Our PSA set out mandatory requirements for suppliers of agricultural products and packaging materials of agricultural origin, to support traceability of our product. The PSA cover criteria including human and workplace rights, forest, habitat and biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience, energy management, GHG emissions reduction, animal health and welfare, agrochemical, soil and farm management systems. We expect our suppliers to constantly monitor their own and their sub-contractors' compliance, and they are encouraged to promptly notify us if they become aware of any potential risk of non-compliance. PSA compliance is monitored through third party organisations such as Bonsucro, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).	E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 S3

Key performance data related to ESRS material topics

Climate (ESRS E1)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025	Group 2024	Group 2019 baseline	Europe 2025	Europe 2019 baseline	APS 2025	APS 2019 baseline
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions								
Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 44a, 48a	328,971	354,479	424,747	173,413	229,439	155,558	195,308
Scope 2 GHG emissions — market based approach (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 44b, 49a	143,961	347,567	387,659	4,584	8,007	139,378	379,652
Scope 2 GHG emissions — location based approach (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 44b, 49b	493,414	526,622	549,487	104,148	169,921	389,266	379,566
Scope 3 GHG emissions (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 44c	6,402,425	6,695,802	7,667,510	3,200,989	3,972,779	3,201,437	3,694,732
Significant Scope 3 categories[A][B]								
Scope 3 — Category 1: purchased goods and services (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 51	4,604,801	4,773,793	4,992,320				
Scope 3 — Category 4: upstream transport and distribution (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 51	567,934	543,304	591,986				
Scope 3 — Category 13: downstream leased assets (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 51	852,128	964,477	1,658,799				
Other Scope 3 categories (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-6 51	377,562	414,228	424,405				
FLAG emissions								
Scope 3 FLAG emissions	Entity specific	1,243,654	1,257,383	1,222,963	478,119	454,442	765,535	768,521
Scope 3 non-FLAG emissions	Entity specific	5,158,772	5,438,419	6,444,547	2,722,870	3,518,336	2,435,902	2,926,211
Total GHG emissions								
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain (tonnes of CO_2e) (market based approach)	E1-6 44d, 52b	6,875,358	7,397,848	8,479,917	3,378,985	4,210,225	3,496,373	4,269,692
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain (tonnes of CO_2e) (location based approach)	E1-6 44d, 52a	7,224,810	7,576,904	8,641,744	3,478,549	4,372,139	3,746,261	4,269,606
Absolute reduction in total value chain[A] GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) since 2019 (%)	30% by 2030 E1-3 29	18.9	12.8		19.7		18.1	
GHG intensity ratios								
GHG Scope 1 and 2[C] emissions per litre of product produced (gCO_2e per litre)	Entity specific	23.6	34.7		13.7		41.9	
Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ per litre of finished product produced)	Entity specific	0.35	0.36		0.30		0.45	
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain per litre (market based) (gCO_2e per litre)	Entity specific	306.2	329.1	392.5	230.2	295.0	449.7	582.3
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain per revenue (location based)[A] (gCO_2e/€)	E1-6 53	345.7	370.7					
Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain per revenue (market based)[A] (gCO_2e/€)	E1-6 54	328.9	362.0					
Other climate-related metrics								
Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon	Entity specific	117,684	102,120					
Tonnes of CO_2e offset through carbon credits (tonnes of CO_2e)	E1-7 56b, 59a	11,011	20,484					
Percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources (%)	E1-6 49	84.0	61.0		100.0		66.8	
Percentage of electricity consumed that comes from renewable sources (%)	Entity specific	84.1	61.0		99.3		68.1	
Percentage of carbon strategic suppliers which have SBTi approved targets (%)	Entity specific	58	45		83		41	

(A) ESRS related metric related to material topic (E1). Metric disclosed at Group level only.
(B) Details of all significant Scope 3 categories will be disclosed in our FY2025 sustainability Group data table in our download centre; see: www.cocacolaep.com/sustainability/reporting-and-disclosures/download-centre.
(C) Market based approach only.

Key performance data related to ESRS material topics continued

Climate (ESRS E1)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025	Group 2024
Energy consumption and mix			
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh)	E1-5 41	2,415,791	2,569,222
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (1,000MWh/€)[A]	E1-5 40	0.12	0.13
Fuel consumption from petroleum products (MWh)	E1-5 38b	630,037	703,662
Energy consumption from natural gas (MWh)	E1-5 38c	553,312	604,171
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources (MWh)[B]	E1-5 38e	202,707	489,343
Total energy consumption related to own operations from fossil sources (MWh)	E1-5 37a	**1,386,057**	**1,797,176**
Fuel consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	E1-5 37c	11,316	8,482
Energy consumption from self-generated electricity from renewable sources (MWh)	E1-5 37c	24,070	19,034
Energy consumption from purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	E1-5 37c	994,349	744,530
Total energy consumption related to own operations from renewable sources (MWh)	E1-5 37c	**1,029,734**	**772,046**

Packaging (ESRS E5)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025	Group 2024	Europe 2025	APS 2025
Percentage of all primary packaging that is recyclable (%, based on unit case)	E5-5 36c	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.6
Percentage of PET used which is rPET (%, based on tonnes of material)	30% by 2030	45.9	46.0	64.5	22.5
Primary packaging collected for recycling as a percentage of total primary packaging (%, based on individual units)	85% by 2030	75.7	75.7		
Total packaging weight used during the period[C] (tonnes)	E5-4 31a	981,305	994,323		
Percentage of pulp and paper sourced through suppliers in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) (%)	E5-4 31b	98.6	97.8	100.0	96.4
Total recycled content in packaging used during the period[C] (tonnes)	E5-4 31c	479,543	471,661		
Percentage of recycled content in total packaging used during the period[C] (%)	E5-4 31c	48.9	47.4		

(A) All CCEP's activities and net revenue are in one high impact sector as defined by ESRS. This metric includes CCEP total energy consumption. Net revenue disclosed in the Group's consolidated income statement is €20,901 million. See page 141.
(B) Metric name changed versus FY24 to align with ESRS.
(C) ESRS related metric related to material topic E3 and E5. Metric disclosed at Group level only.

Key performance data related to ESRS material topics continued

Water and nature (ESRS E2, E3, E4 and E5)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025	Group 2024	Europe 2025	APS 2025
Total water withdrawal (1,000m^3)	Entity specific	36,095	36,740	21,517	14,579
Total water withdrawals from areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress (1,000m^3)	Entity specific	13,695	14,278	10,995	2,700
Percentage of water withdrawn in regions with high or extremely high water stress (%)	Entity specific	38.3	39.2	51.3	18.8
Total volume of water replenished (1,000m^3)	Entity specific	23,621	24,688	18,172	5,449
Water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes (%)	100% by 2030	105.2	109.8	123.8	70.1
Water replenished as percentage of total water used at high risk locations (%)(A)	85% by 2030	56.0		46.3	88.4
Manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water per litre of finished product produced)	Entity specific	1.76	1.76	1.59	2.07
Total water consumed (1,000m^3)(A)(B)	E3-4 28a	22,453	22,570		
Total water consumption from areas of high or extremely high baseline water stress (1,000m^3)(C)	E3-4 28b	8,570	8,753		
Water intensity ratio (1,000m^3 per net revenue)(C)	E3-4 29	1.07	1.11		
Percentage of sugar sourced through suppliers in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) (%)	Entity specific	87.8	80.1	100.0	68.6
Percentage of pulp and paper sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA (%)	E5-4 31b	98.6	97.8	100.0	96.4
Percentage of total supplier spend covered by Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) (%)	Entity specific	98.8	98.6	99.0	98.2

Own workforce (ESRS 2 SBM-1 and S1)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025 Total	Group 2025 Male	Group 2025 Female
Employee characteristics				
Total number of employees(D)	ESRS 2 SBM-1 40a S1-6 50b	39,163	29,282	9,881
Permanent employees	S1-6 50b	37,003	27,778	9,225
Temporary employees	S1-6 50b	2,160	1,504	656
Employee turnover	S1-6 50c	7,372		
Rate of employee turnover (%)	S1-6 50c	18.0		
Including employee numbers for countries representing at least 10% of CCEP's total number of employees				
Total number of employees – the Philippines	S1-6 50a	9,216	7,578	1,638
Total number of employees – Germany	S1-6 50a	6,053	4,905	1,148

(A) New metric in 2025 related to This is Forward.
(B) Data for FY24 restated to reflect more accurate calculation of wastewater at one of our Philippines sites.
(C) ESRS related metric related to material topic E3 and E5. Metric disclosed at Group level only.
(D) CCEP full-time, part-time and temporary corporate employees. Full time equivalent employees as at 31 December 2025.

Key performance data related to ESRS material topics continued

Own workforce (ESRS 2 SBM-1 and S1)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025	Group 2024	Europe 2025	APS 2025
Safety					
Number of fatalities in our own workforce (number)	S1-14 88b	0			
Number of work-related incidents (number)[A]	S1-14 88c	327			
Total incident rate (TIR) (number per 100 full time equivalent employees)[B][C]	Below 1 S1-14 88c	0.77		0.88	0.66
Lost time incident rate (LTIR) (number per 100 full time equivalent employees)[B]	Entity specific	0.53		0.75	0.30
Diversity					
Number of women in management positions (senior manager level and above) (number)[B]	S1-9 66a	1,567			
Percentage of women in management positions (senior manager level and above) (%)[B]	45% by 2030 S1-9 66a	41.2			
Percentage of women in total workforce (%)	30% by 2030	25.2			
Employees under 30 years old (number)	S1-9 66b	5,504			
Employees between 30–50 years old (number)	S1-9 66b	22,602			
Employees over 50 years old (number)	S1-9 66b	11,057			

Affected communities (ESRS S3)	Target and ESRS reference	Group 2025	Group 2024	Europe 2025	APS 2025
Number of people supported in skills development (cumulative number since base year 2023)	500,000 by 2030 ESRS S3	146,100	51,900		
Total number of volunteering hours (number of hours)[D]	Entity specific	41,700	41,800	34,600	7,100
Total community investment contribution (€ millions)[D]	Entity specific	15.7	15.0	12.7	3.0

(A) New metric in 2025 related to ESRS material topic S1. Metric disclosed at Group level only.
(B) FY24 data including the Philippines not available. Separate table with data excluding the Philippines available on the next page for comparability purposes.
(C) Methodology to calculate this metric differs from ESRS guidance S1 AR 89 (see detailed methodology on page 273). We will aim to align to ESRS guidance on computing this metric in FY26.
(D) We aim to be accurate in our reporting and continue to enhance the way we capture the total value of our community contribution. Figures quoted have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Other entity specific metrics

These metrics are entity specific and are measured for specific purposes, such as LTIP calculations, Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) and disclosure against previous This is Forward targets which excluded the Philippines.

	Group, excluding the Philippines		Europe	APS, excluding the Philippines
This is Forward and other metrics	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**
Climate				
Relative reduction in total value chain[A] GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per litre since 2022 (%)	13.6	7.1		
Packaging				
Percentage of PET used which is rPET (%, based on tonnes of material)	57.0	56.0		
Safety				
Number of fatalities in our own workforce (number)	0	0		
Total incident rate (TIR) (number per 100 full time equivalent employees)	0.95	0.84		
Lost time incident rate (LTIR) (number per 100 full time equivalent employees)	0.69	0.62		
Diversity				
Percentage of women in management positions (senior manager level and above) (%)[B]	41.3	40.3		
Percentage of women in total workforce (%)	27.5	26.1		
Drinks				
Europe: reduction in average sugar per litre in soft drinks[C][D] portfolio since 2019 (%)			10.2	
New Zealand: reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD[C][E] portfolio since 2015 (%)				20.7
Australia: reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD[C][E] portfolio since 2015 (%)				16.5
Indonesia: reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD[C][E] portfolio since 2015 (%)				39.4
Percentage of volume sold which is low or no calorie (%)	51.9	49.9	52.0	51.2

	Group	
Drinks	**2025**	**2024**
Percentage of volume sold which is low or no calorie (%)	47.6	

(A) Market based approach only.
(B) Excludes Fiji and Samoa, as aligned role grades are not available for 2024 reporting.
(C) Volumes are based on RTD litre sales to CCEP customers and reflect changes for new product launches and cessation of products as they occur based on sales timings. Reformulations are captured on a half yearly basis given the high number of beverage formulas across Europe. Reformulations made in the first half of the year are reflected in the current reporting period calculation. Second half reformulations are reflected in the next reporting period. Please note the data source and methodology on when to apply recipe changes differ from the calculation of the GHG emissions of our ingredients.
(D) Sparkling soft drinks, non-carbonated soft drinks and flavoured water only. Does not include water or juice.
(E) Non-alcoholic ready to drink (NARTD), including dairy. Does not include coffee, alcohol, beer or Freestyle.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Notes to our This is Forward targets

This is Forward updates

As our business grows - most recently with the addition of the Philippines - and the external landscape continues to evolve, we have updated our sustainability action plan This is Forward to focus on the social and environmental issues which matter most to our stakeholders and where we can make the biggest difference across all our markets.

Pillar	Our targets
Climate	**GHG emissions reduction:** by 2030 reduce absolute GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 30% versus 2019
Water and nature	**High risk locations:** by 2030 return at least 85% of the total water we use at high risk locations, at an aggregate level, to nature and communities (100% by 2035)
	Water replenish: by 2030 return at least 100% of the water we use in our finished drinks, at an aggregate level, to nature and communities
Packaging	**Collection:** by 2030 collect and recycle the equivalent of at least 85% of the bottles and cans we sell
	Recycled plastic: by 2030 at least 30% of the PET we use to make plastic bottles will be recycled PET
Communities	**Skills development:** by 2030 provide skills development opportunities for at least 500,000 people, delivered through our programmes and partnerships

What has changed

Climate: In 2025, we updated CCEP's existing SBTi-approved short- and long-term GHG emissions targets to include emissions from the Philippines, and FLAG. These targets are currently awaiting validation from the SBTi.

Collection: Our collection target now reflects the progress we anticipate making with collection partners across our markets, including the Philippines, and the complexities and challenges we face on collection and recycling.

Recycled plastic: Our rPET target now reflects the significant change we anticipate over the next five years, related to the challenges we face in availability, access and the high cost of rPET.

Water: Our updated water targets now have an additional focus on our 18 production facilities which are classified as high risk locations (HRLs). This aligns with TCCC's focus on 200+ HRLs across the Coca-Cola system.

Communities: Our communities target has been expanded to reflect the scale of our programmes and partnerships which support skills for work and employment, for communities and for business.

The below metrics have also been removed from This is Forward. We will continue to manage, track and report progress on these metrics on an annual basis, except for disability and sugar reduction which have now expired.

Supplier engagement: Our supplier engagement targets now form a core part of our Supplier Engagement Programme and remain a key enabler for our 2030 carbon reduction target. This includes our expectation that our carbon strategic suppliers set their own science based climate targets, which is central to our strategy to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

Renewable electricity: Our target to use 100% renewable electricity has not changed and remains a key enabler for our 2030 carbon reduction target. We remain a member of the Climate Group's RE100 initiative. Accelerating our use of renewable electricity across our markets remains a key part of our decarbonisation roadmap and we continue to invest in on-site renewable electricity and power purchase agreements (PPAs) for solar, wind, and hydropower.

Supply chain: Our supply chain targets covering sustainable sourcing (PSA) and our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) now form a core part of our broader Supplier Engagement Programme.

Water efficiency: Our 2030 aggregated Group wide water efficiency target will be removed but we will retain internal site-level targets. Maintaining best in class water stewardship, including a focus on water efficiency, remains a core part of our day to day approach. We will continue to track and report how much water we use per litre of product at an aggregated Group wide level.

Recyclability: Our 2025 recyclability target has largely been achieved, and recyclability is now fully embedded in our day to day operations.

Gender diversity: Our 2030 management positions held by women target has not changed. We have revised our women in the workforce target to reflect external labour-market realities across several of our operating geographies, including our APS territories which were acquired after our initial target was set. Both targets continue to be a core part of our Great People strategy and feature within the Great People section of this report, alongside our broader inclusion and people strategy.

Disability: Our 2030 disability target has already been surpassed and our work on disability representation continues to be a core part of our Great People strategy, featured within the Great People section of this report.

Sugar reduction: Our 2025 sugar reduction targets for Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia have now expired and in 2025, we met three of the four previous targets. Our 2025 target for over 50% of sales to come from low or no calorie drinks in Europe has now expired and has been surpassed. Our 2030 target for over 50% of sales to come from low or no calorie drinks at Group level has also been surpassed. This target was set in November 2022 and covered Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia only.
The growth of low and no calorie drinks is now a structural part of our business strategy and has been fully integrated into Great Brands, rather than setting a new target.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Notes to our This is Forward targets continued

Notes to targets

GHG emissions reduction: In 2025, we updated CCEP's existing Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-approved short- and long-term GHG emissions targets to include emissions from the Philippines, and Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG). These updated targets are currently awaiting validation from the SBTi. CCEP's targets include Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Our detailed carbon inventory, boundaries and methodology can be found in this report. By 2030, we aim to reach the target at Group level. We expect that GHG emissions reductions may vary by market, with some markets achieving above the 30% target and some below.

High risk location replenishment percentage: High risk locations (HRLs) are a subset of CCEP's production facilities, which have been identified as having the highest water-related risks, based upon the results of The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA). In 2025, 18 of our 85 production facilities were defined as HRLs. We calculate HRL replenishment based upon the total litres of water replenished through water replenishment projects located in the water supply watershed of HRLs, divided by the total litres of water withdrawals from the HRLs, including from municipal, borehole and rainwater sources. By 2030, we aim to reach the target in aggregate. We expect that the extent of replenishment may vary by HRL, with some above 85% and others below.

100% water replenishment: Water replenishment is based on the volume of water replenished through replenishment projects, including those within the watersheds of our HRLs, our key sourcing regions, or water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access projects. We measure the water we use in our finished drinks through the sales volumes of company beverage products (in ready to drink (RTD) litres) as disclosed in the latest Annual Report and Form 20-F. RTD litres equate to the final consumption beverage volume, including diluted post-mix and Freestyle and alcoholic ready to drink (ARTD). By 2030, we aim to reach the target in aggregate. We expect that the extent of replenishment could vary by country, with some markets above or below 100%.

Collection: The target is the equivalent of 85% of the total number of bottles or cans we place into the marketplace, at an aggregate level. The KPI used to measure this target is calculated as the percentage of RTD primary consumer packages collected for recycling or collected and refilled expressed as a weighted average based on CCEP's individual unit sales. The bottles and cans collected and recycled will not necessarily have been sold by us. The extent of collection and recycling will vary by market, with some above 85% and others below. This target includes the following select primary consumer packaging types: aluminium and steel cans, beverage cartons, refillable glass and refillable PET bottles, single-use glass and single-use PET bottles, pouches and aluminium bottles. The following packaging types are excluded: cups and vessel, refillable HDPE, bag in box (post-mix), Freestyle and keg. This target does not apply to caps or labels.

Recycled plastic: Includes recycled PET (rPET) that we purchase and PET that is used via our third party co-packers. By 2030, we aim to reach the target at an aggregate level, across all of the PET we use, not per pack. PET refers to the type of plastic used to make beverage bottles, known as polyethylene terephthalate. PET is usually derived from fossil fuels and recycled PET is derived from post-consumer plastic waste. The extent of our use of rPET will vary by market, with some above 30% and others below. The target does not apply to the plastic used to make caps and labels. The target excludes all refillable PET and refers to one-way PET bottles only.

Skills development: Includes support provided through programmes and partnerships across our markets. This target is a cumulative target, representing the number of people supported since 2023. The type and number of initiatives will vary by market. Includes in-person and online interventions to support people looking to enter employment or improve their employability in the labour market (Skills for work), and to support small and medium sized enterprises (SME) and entrepreneurs starting their own micro-businesses (Skills for business) and to support people in communities in our value chain, including smallholder farmers, rural communities and informal waste collectors (Skills for communities). 'Support' refers to resources that CCEP commits to support skills development programmes. If a programme has other funding providers, the number of beneficiaries claimed by CCEP is directly proportional to the funding provided by CCEP.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Climate

Our approach to reporting and methodology

CCEP's carbon footprint is calculated in accordance with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard, using an operational control approach to determine organisational boundaries.

GHG emissions are reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tonnes of CO_2e or tCO_2e), accounting for different Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) of the different GHGs.

In 2025, we updated CCEP's existing SBTi-approved short- and long-term GHG emissions targets to include emissions from the Philippines, and FLAG. These updated targets are currently awaiting validation from the SBTi.

Our sustainability performance data has only been externally validated by our external assurance provider.

Note on sources of data and calculation methodologies

Under the GHG Protocol, we measure our emissions in three Scopes. We disclose the Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions of our full value chain, including emissions related to our production facilities, operational centres, sales offices, distribution centres, cold drink equipment (CDE) and our owned and leased transportation, as well as third party distribution, business travel, ingredients and packaging. We also disclose biogenic emissions, which are outside the three WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scopes. GHG emissions are reported on a gross basis, independent of any GHG trades, offsets or carbon credits.

Where we refer to our own operations, unless otherwise indicated, we are referring to our own production, sales/distribution, combined sales/production facilities, administrative offices and fleet owned or controlled by CCEP, including our shared service centres in Bulgaria and the Philippines.

In-scope sales volumes are based on RTD litre sales to CCEP customers and reflect changes as they occur, based upon sales timings. Sales from distribution agreements or commercial products are excluded as the GHG emissions associated with these products will be accounted for by the Brand owners which are not CCEP owned or operated. Alcohol sales volume is included if CCEP manufactures the alcohol products, or mixes the alcohol into ARTD, such as Jack Daniels & Coca-Cola. Sales volumes from imports/exports from/to non-CCEP countries are excluded to avoid double counting.

Approximately 2% of our value chain carbon footprint is based on estimated data. This includes the site energy emissions for small leased offices where energy invoices or the square metre footage size is not available. Where we do not have the packaging specifications for a limited number of packaging types (e.g. coffee bags), these are estimated based on an average of all other packaging specifications. We also estimate the electricity consumption for home charging for the pure electric and plug-in hybrids in our company car fleet.

2019 baseline and recalculation methodology

Our baseline year is 2019. The acquisition of Australia, Pacific Islands and Indonesia (API) was completed on 10 May 2021, and the acquisition of Coca-Cola Beverages Philippines, Inc. (CCBPI), was completed on 23 February 2024. Sustainability metrics are presented on a full year basis. 2019 baselines and subsequent years have been calculated on a pro forma basis to allow for better period over period comparability.

In line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol guidance, we restate our baseline and subsequent year data when there are significant acquisitions, new emission factors and more accurate data. We apply a significance threshold of 5%, but also re-baseline in line with best practice, in order to retain consistency and comparability across years. In 2025, the restatement of our baseline figures for 2019 and 2020–2024 represented less than 0.5% of our 2019 baseline. Key changes include:

- Updates to more accurate packaging collection rates, particularly in Europe
- Updated to industry emission factors
- Updates to product recipe data

Scope 1 GHG emissions sources

Includes direct owned and operated sources of emissions such as:

- Stationary combustion sources, such as natural gas, diesel/petrol fuel for back up boilers/generators and on-site shunting vehicles, light fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for forklift trucks, compressed natural gas (CNG), non-biogenic element of biofuels such as HVO100 and biomass
- Mobile combustion such as diesel and petrol for CCEP-operated customer delivery vehicles, vans, motorcycles and car fleet
- Fugitive emissions of refrigerants
- Fugitive CO_2 emissions from manufacturing processes (i.e. losses occurring during the product carbonisation process)
- On-site renewables including geothermal, solar, ground source heat (listed as GHG emission sources, but zero rated in terms of carbon emissions).
- Fugitive biogas from anaerobic digesters

We follow Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER) emissions sector guidance on the emissions source for the source of the CO_2 supplied to CCEP to carbonate soft drinks, and whether these are generated from fossil or biogenic sources of CO_2.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Climate continued

Scope 2 GHG emissions – purchased electricity, heat and steam

We report Scope 2 emissions according to the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We use the Scope 2 market based approach to report our aggregated Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, and to set our Group SBTi targets.

We include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, heat and steam we use at our sites.

The carbon emission factors for Scope 2 emissions are applied in terms of the two methods provided by the GHG Protocol:

(1) Location based: all electricity purchased is converted into GHG emissions using the average grid emission factor for electricity in the country in which it is purchased. Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are not applied to the total Scope 2 emissions unless these are produced and claimed by CCEP.

(2) Market based: all electricity purchased is converted to GHG using emission factors from contractual instruments which CCEP has purchased or entered into. EACs are applied based on RE100 guidance which allows for EACs to be used against electricity consumed in the same market as where the EACs are purchased.

Any sites with no contractual instruments for renewable electricity supply will have a residual factor applied (where available), which has had renewable contractual instruments removed.

The quantity of purchased renewable electricity was verified through EACs such as Guarantees of Origin (GoOs) in the EU, Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) in the UK, International Renewables Energy Certificates (iRECs), Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) in Australia, Tradable Instruments for Global Renewables (TIGRs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) from our electricity suppliers in each country, and through meter readings of renewable electricity generated on-site.

In leased non-production facilities where we do not control the purchase of the electricity, we apply the national grid emission factor for those sites. Where the landlord has provided evidence that they are purchasing renewable electricity on our behalf, we will report this in line with the market based approach. Emissions related to the generation of electricity for these sites are included in our Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint.

CCEP uses emission factors relevant to the source data including the UK's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), Australia's Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) factors for state-level electricity factors, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IFEU) for our packaging and ingredients factors and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Data sources include:

- Energy data: from metered sources, supplier invoices or calculations and estimates based on energy benchmarks published in the Best Practice Programme's Energy Consumption Guide 19 (ECON 19)
- Package specifications
- Recipe data for key ingredients: in APS, if a recipe change occurs during a reporting year, it is applied for the full year's sales. In Europe, the change is applied from the date the change is made
- Packaging collection rates: we have restated prior year 2019–2024 rates in line with updated European methodology for calculating packaging collection rates
- Supplier data for recycled content rates
- CO_2 released from carbonated products when opened by consumers
- Calculations of CDE emissions are based on weighted average daily (kWh/24h) supplier energy consumption rates and by subtracting any savings achieved through carbon/energy use reduction initiatives completed during the reporting period or prior years
- Transport fuel is calculated according to actual litres, kWh or kg used, or kilometres recorded with vehicle fuel efficiency rates provided by suppliers
- Supply of water, treatment of wastewater and waste management are calculated by using litre and weight (kg) data respectively
- Spend data used to calculate Category 1: purchased goods and services (marketing and IT spend). Marketing spend includes: sales and marketing agency and services spend and trade marketing. IT spend includes fixed and mobile telecoms, IT hardware and software and outsourced services
- Employee headcount and job role used to calculate employee commuting data. Includes Well-To-Tank (WTT) assumptions
- We have started to use supplier-specific emission factors for sugar beet in Europe. This represents 2.8% of total Scope 3 emissions, calculated using specific supplier emission factors. We will extend this to other packaging and ingredient suppliers over the coming years

FLAG emissions

GHG emissions are broken down between FLAG and non-FLAG emissions. FLAG emissions are generated from land use change and management of land – these emissions are reported separately in line with guidance from the SBTi. CCEP does not have any material FLAG emissions from our direct activities (i.e. Scope 1), and these are only relevant for our Scope 3 supply chain emissions. FLAG can also result in carbon removals as well as emissions. Any relevant removals are reported through corporate level programmes, and removals within the supply chain are assumed to be temporary and therefore not reported. Non-FLAG emissions are derived from the use of fossil fuels, packaging materials, logistics, cooling and other related activities.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Climate continued

Scope 3 reported categories

The following Scope 3 categories are reported in our total value chain figures, and are included in our current SBTi target boundary, representing approximately 90% of our Scope 3 emissions:

- Category 1: purchased goods and services (including the packaging we put on the market, the ingredients used in our products, purchased water, IT, telecoms and sales and marketing agencies and services and trade marketing spend)
- Category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 (e.g. WTT and transmission and distribution from energy supply to our sites and assets)
- Category 4: upstream transportation and distribution (transportation of finished products paid for by CCEP)
- Category 5: waste generated in operations (emissions from disposal of waste generated at our production facilities)
- Category 6: business travel (including employee business travel by rail and air)
- Category 7: employee commuting (including commuting and home working emissions)
- Category 8: upstream leased assets (including the home charging of company plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and battery electric vehicles (BEV))
- Category 11: use of sold products (including CO_2 emissions released by consumers, in accordance with BIER guidance)
- Category 12: end of life treatment of sold products
- Category 13: downstream leased assets (including the emissions generated from the electricity used by our hot and cold drink equipment at our customers' premises)

The following Scope 3 categories are not included in our current SBTi target boundary:

- Category 1: purchased goods and services (additional purchased goods and services that are not included above)
- Category 2: capital goods
- Category 15: investments (including investments in joint venture recycling facilities and CCEP Ventures investments)

All other Scope 3 categories (9, 10 and 14) are not currently applicable to CCEP.

NOTE: the Scope 3 exclusions from the SBTi target apply to all of the below metrics.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain

Aggregation of Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions using both the market and location based approaches for Scope 2 emissions.

Calculation = [Total Scope 1 GHG emissions] + [Total Scope 2 GHG emissions] + [Total Scope 3 GHG emissions]

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain per litre

Calculation = ([Total Scope 1 GHG emissions] + [Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market based approach)] + [Total Scope 3 GHG emissions]) ÷ [Total volumes in scope of sales (RTD litres)]

RTD litres equate to the final consumption beverage volume, including diluted post-mix and Freestyle volumes.

Out of scope sales include items such as certain brands where we only distribute the product (e.g. some commercial products within our alcohol portfolio in APS).

In 2025, less than 1% of our Europe and APS reported sales volume was out of scope for GHG reporting.

Absolute reduction in total value chain GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) since 2019

Calculation % of = ([2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions] - [Latest reporting period Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions]) ÷ [2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions]

Relative reduction in total value chain GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per litre since 2019

Calculation % of = ([2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions per litre] - [Latest reporting period Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions per litre]) ÷ [2019 Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions per litre]

GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions per litre of product produced

Total production volume is measured in undiluted litres for all inventory produced at our production facilities. Production facilities are defined as our bottling and production facilities for beverages under our operational control. This does not include externally sourced production (or "co-packed") sites or sites from which we source finished packaged goods.

Calculation = ([Total Scope 1 GHG emissions] + [Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market based approach)]) ÷ [Total volumes of production from CCEP production facilities (production litres)]

Metric units are reported as gCO_2e/litre.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Climate continued

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions – Full value chain per revenue

Calculation = [Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions] ÷ [Total sales revenue (euros)]
Metric units are reported as $gCO_2e/€$.

GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per euro of revenue

Calculation = ([Total Scope 1 GHG emissions] + [Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market based approach)]) ÷ [Total sales revenue (euros)]
For CCEP, "UK and UK offshore" equates to our operations in Great Britain. Metric units are reported as $gCO_2e/€$.

Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon

Biogenic CO_2 emissions are defined as CO_2 emissions related to the natural carbon cycle, as well as those resulting from the production, harvest, combustion, digestion, fermentation, decomposition and processing of biologically based materials. Biologically based feedstocks, also referred to as "biologically sequestered carbon", are non-fossilised and biodegradable organic materials originating from modern or contemporarily grown plants, animals or microorganisms.

Biogenic emissions are inherently accounted for in the atmosphere's natural carbon cycle. Reporting them within Scope 1, 2 or 3 would lead to double counting of emissions, as the sequestration of CO_2 during the growth of the biomass is not accounted for in these Scopes.

Methodologies and boundaries

Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon are reported outside the three Scopes of our reported GHG emissions, in line with WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol guidance. CO_2 is used to carbonate our soft drinks. We follow the BIER guidance on reporting CO_2 emissions from biogenic sources for fugitive losses and release by consumers.

Our scope for reporting emissions from biologically sequestered carbon includes:

- Biofuels (HVO100, Bio-CNG, rice husk and wood) used in vehicles and sites
- Anaerobic biogas (where CO_2 is released from combustion of the biogas)
- Biofuel where blended with diesel/petrol (e.g. forecourt fuels)
- Biogenic-sourced CO_2 as an ingredient: we follow the BIER emissions sector guidance

Each source of biologically sequestered carbon is calculated separately using appropriate biogenic carbon emission factors and then aggregated to provide our reported total.

Emissions from the production and transportation of biofuels are accounted for in Scope 3 as part of Category 3: WTT.

Emissions from conversion of biogenic CO_2 to a higher GWP GHG are accounted for in Scope 1. CCEP uses the most up to date emission factors from DESNZ/DEFRA for biogenic CO_2 and anaerobic biogas and for biofuels and bio blends.

Exclusions

Emissions from carbon removals within our value chain related to biomass feedstock production for bioenergy are well below the significance threshold for CCEP, so these removals have yet to be estimated. If the level of significance changes in the future, CCEP will follow the latest guidance from the GHG Protocol on accounting for removals. Biogenic emissions from electricity generation are excluded.

Manufacturing energy use ratio

This includes the use of electricity, diesel and natural gas, as well as other fuels used, where used in our manufacturing operations (e.g. heating, forklift trucks). The fuels used in our distribution fleet (e.g. diesel used in our trucks and vans) are not captured in the manufacturing energy use ratio.

Total production volume is measured in undiluted litres for all inventory produced at our production facilities. Production facilities are defined as our bottling and production facilities for beverages under our operational control. This does not include externally sourced production (or "co-packed") sites or sites from which we source finished packaged goods.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation of ratio = [Total of all energy consumed (MJ) at production facilities] ÷ [Total volumes of production from CCEP production facilities (production litres)]
CCEP's manufacturing energy use ratio is calculated in line with The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE). All non-alcoholic ready to drink (NARTD) production facilities, breweries and distilleries are included. Coffee-related facilities (Grinders coffee), joint ventures with third parties (e.g. rPET production facilities) or facilities where only PET pre-forms are produced are excluded. Anaerobic biogas and combined heat and power (CHP) electricity output are excluded.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Climate continued

Energy consumption

Energy consumption is based upon procurement data from each site, supported by monthly invoices. We report fuel consumption by fuel type using our environmental management system. Data is captured as part of our carbon calculation model. Energy and fuel consumption data is collected and converted using local conversion factors to convert fuel to kWh.

Methodologies and boundaries for energy-related metrics

Total energy consumption within the organisation is the total of:

- Non-renewable fuel consumed
- Renewable fuel consumed
- Electricity
- Purchased heat and steam
- Self-generated electricity which is consumed by CCEP
- Mobile combustion (litres of diesel and petrol converted into kWh) for CCEP owned and leased vehicles
- Less any electricity, heating, cooling and steam sold

Total energy consumption (own operations) from fossil sources is the total of:

- Fuel consumption from petroleum products: light fuel oil/site diesel, diesel and petrol for CCEP operated customer delivery, vans and car fleet, propane, LPG, and other petrol
- Energy consumption from natural gas and CNG
- Non-renewable electricity consumption: electricity CHP and purchased electricity from non-renewable sources

Total energy consumption (own operations) from renewable energy is the total of:

- Electricity solar and geothermal
- Purchased renewable electricity, hydro, wind and ground source heat and purchased heat and steam

Total energy consumption per net revenue (from activities in high climate impact sectors)

Calculation = [Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors] ÷ [Total sales revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (euros)]

All CCEP's activities and net revenue are in one high climate impact sector, as defined by ESRS.

Renewable energy

The quantity of renewable electricity was verified through renewable electricity contracts (EACs) from our electricity suppliers in each country, and meter readings of renewable electricity generated on-site. EACs are applied based on RE100 technical guidance, which allows for EACs to be used against electricity consumed in the same market as where the EACs are purchased (e.g. Norway GoOs being used in Germany). Our production facilities, distribution sites, warehouse sites and office sites are in scope.

Methodologies and boundaries for renewable energy-related metrics

Percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources

Calculation = [Quantity of electricity purchased (in MWh) from renewable sources] ÷ [Total electricity purchased]

Purchased electricity includes centrally procured electricity bundled or unbundled with EACs, leased solar facility and water turbines, and PPAs. Unbundled instruments represent 1.7% of our total purchased electricity.

Any sites with no contractual instruments for renewable electricity supply will have a residual factor applied (where available) which has had renewable contractual instruments removed. Figures in this calculation are based solely on the amount of electricity that CCEP purchases.

Total renewable electricity is reported in MWh. The energy data purchased is calculated based on direct measurement of electricity purchases (i.e. invoices and meter readings).

Percentage of electricity consumed that comes from renewable sources

Calculation = [Quantity of electricity consumed (in MWh) from renewable sources] ÷ [Total electricity consumed (in MWh)]

This includes centrally procured electricity bundled or unbundled with EACs, on-site solar, leased solar facility and water turbines, and PPAs, as well as owned assets (solar facilities).

Figures in this calculation are based solely on the amount of electricity that CCEP consumes (i.e. purchased electricity, self-generated electricity and electricity supplied via a lease agreement).

For non-production sites where we do not control the purchase of electricity, standard grid electricity is consumed. Emissions related to the generation of electricity for these sites are included in our Scope 2 emissions.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Climate continued

Percentage of carbon strategic suppliers having targets approved by the SBTi

Carbon strategic suppliers are suppliers which collectively account for approximately 80% of our Scope 3 emissions. All carbon strategic suppliers are directly managed by our procurement teams. They have been selected based upon their contribution to our carbon emissions, and our intent to work with them on long-term carbon reduction programmes. In 2025, we had approximately 220 carbon strategic suppliers.

We ensure that our carbon strategic suppliers account for approximately 80% of our Scope 3 emissions by allocating the emissions of different categories (e.g. packaging, ingredients and transportation) to the suppliers in those categories, based on purchased material tonnages or spend.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total number of carbon strategic suppliers with SBTi approved science based targets] ÷ [Total number of carbon strategic suppliers]

SBTi targets are clearly defined, science based pathways for companies to reduce GHG emissions, which have been reviewed and validated by the SBTi. Approved targets are those that have been approved or validated by the SBTi, and there is evidence to support this on the SBTi website, or through an SBTi validation letter.

Suppliers with a committed status are excluded from the total number of carbon strategic suppliers with SBTi approved science based targets. However, we do track this list of suppliers separately. Suppliers whose SBTi target status is "committed" have made a commitment to set a science based target aligned with the SBTi's target setting criteria within 24 months. Additionally, we count small and medium sized enterprises (SME) as "committed", if they inform us of their plans to submit the SME Target Setting Form by target year date.

A business with a group science based target approved by the SBTi can consist of various legal entities or operational divisions. Where these divisions operate independently, akin to individual suppliers in their dealings with CCEP, they are designated as independent carbon strategic suppliers for the purpose of this metric. As a result, several different carbon strategic suppliers may form part of the same group associated with a single approved group SBTi science based target.

Tonnes of CO_2e offset through carbon credits

Carbon offset credits are defined as centrally purchased certified carbon credits (e.g. Gold Standard or Verra/VCS). These credits are purchased and certificates are retired centrally.

In 2022, CCEP purchased approximately 100,000 tCO_2e of carbon credits, which we have retired annually between 2023 and 2025. In 2025, we retired 11,011 tCO_2e of carbon credits from the VCS-certified Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project in Indonesia.

Note that CCEP's GHG emissions are reported on a gross basis, independent of any offsets or carbon credits.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = Total amount of certificates of Verified Carbon Units retired within the reporting period

All centrally purchased carbon credits are within scope.

Calculated tonnes of offsets are based upon assessed values as provided on carbon credit certificates.

Total tonnes of CO_2e offsets are based upon retired carbon credit certificates.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Water and nature

Total water withdrawal

Total gross water withdrawal from all production facilities, calculated prior to production or water discharges.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Water withdrawal from municipal source (litres)] + [Water withdrawal from borehole source (litres)] + [Water withdrawal from rainwater source (litres)]
Water withdrawal from production facilities only. We prepare and report water withdrawal data from sites where we have operational control, using internally developed reporting methodologies based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

Water withdrawals are measured primarily based on meter readings and invoices for the majority of CCEP's production facilities. In some limited instances, estimations are used to calculate withdrawals. Water withdrawals are reported by source at site level using the environmental management system.

Total water consumed

Water consumption measures water used by CCEP in our production of beverages for consumers, so that it is no longer available for use by the ecosystem or local community in the reporting period.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total water withdrawal (litres)] - [Total water discharge (litres)]
Water withdrawal and wastewater discharge from production facilities only.

We prepare and report water withdrawal data from sites where we have operational control, using internally developed reporting methodologies based on the GRI Standards. Water withdrawals are measured primarily based on meter readings and invoices for the majority of our production facilities. In some limited instances, estimations are used to calculate withdrawals. Water withdrawals are reported by source at site level using environmental management systems. Water in storage does not have a significant water-related impact; therefore, we do not report any changes in water storage.

Manufacturing water use ratio

Water use ratio is calculated as the total water withdrawals divided by total production volumes from CCEP's production facilities within the reporting period.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total water withdrawal (litres)] ÷ [Finished product (production volume litres)]
Production facilities are for all beverage types. Total water withdrawal is the total of all water used by production facilities from all sources, including municipal, borehole and rainwater sources.

This includes water used for production, water treatment, cleaning and sanitation, backwashing filters, irrigation, washing trucks and other vehicles, kitchens or canteens, toilets and sinks, and fire control. This does not include return water (e.g. water used for cooling which is returned to the source after use) and water to the community (e.g. taps at our facilities to be used by local community).

Finished products represent litres of product produced, including all production, not just saleable products, and excluding externally sourced production (or "co-packed") or third party sites from which we source finished packaged goods. Volume is prior to dilution for consumption (e.g. post-mix volume is for syrup volume, not RTD litres).

Non-production sites are excluded and production facilities linked to coffee roasting, PET preforms and recycling are out of scope.

Water intensity ratio (water consumption per revenue)

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total water consumption] ÷ [Total sales revenue (euros)]
Metric units are reported as m^3/€.

Areas of baseline water stress

All our production facilities are assessed for baseline water stress through a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) using the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tool. Sites in baseline water stress are those that are in "high" or "extremely high" water stress, according to the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tool.

The EWRA was last carried out in 2024. Through the EWRA, we have identified that 31 of our sites are in baseline water stress. An assessment of our sites located in water stressed areas is completed periodically and also on a risk-based basis, as threats evolve and new data becomes available. We include any new build or acquired sites, and exclude any sites divested.

Methodologies and boundaries

Total water withdrawals from areas of baseline water stress

Calculation = [Water withdrawal from municipal source (litres)] + [Water withdrawal from borehole source (litres)] + [Water withdrawal from rainwater source (litres)]
Water withdrawal only from production facilities located in areas of baseline water stress. Alcohol only sites and other non-beverage production facilities are excluded from the scope of this measure.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Water and nature continued

Percentage of water withdrawals from areas of baseline water stress

Calculation = [Total water withdrawals at production facilities located in areas of baseline water stress (Litres)] ÷ [Total water withdrawals at production facilities (Litres)]

Alcohol only sites and other non-beverage production facilities are excluded from the scope of this measure.

Total water consumption from areas of baseline water stress

Calculation = Total water withdrawal (litres) - Total water discharge (litres)

Alcohol only sites and other non-beverage production facilities are excluded from the scope of this measure.

Water replenished

Our water replenishment projects are managed with local NGOs and community groups and are funded together either with TCCC or with The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF). Investment split varies per project and we claim replenishment benefit as a Coca-Cola system.

CCEP's total water replenishment volumes are sourced from TCCC. The Nature Conservancy, with support from LimnoTech and the Global Environment and Technology Foundation, helped TCCC develop methodologies to calculate the volume of water replenished using an approach based on widely accepted tools and methodologies.

Water replenishment project factsheets and total replenishment volumes have been validated by third party consultants on behalf of TCCC, including validation that the required productivity monitoring has taken place. Depending on the data availability, project volumes are either measured or estimated using the Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA) methodology.

Methodologies and boundaries

Water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes

Calculation = [Litres of water replenished] ÷ [RTD litres of finished beverages sold]

Total volume of water replenished

Calculation = The volume of water replenished through water replenishment projects (litres)

Water replenishment is based on the volume of water replenished through replenishment projects. This includes projects within the watershed of our HRLs, our key sourcing regions or WASH access projects.

Sales volumes of Company beverage products (in RTD litres) have been used as disclosed in the latest Annual Report and Form 20-F. RTD litres equate to the final consumption beverage volume, including diluted post-mix, Freestyle volumes and ARTD.

Volumetric project benefits are quantified using TCCC's peer reviewed methodology, as outlined in the Corporate Water Stewardship: Achieving a Sustainable Balance paper published in the Journal of Management and Sustainability in November 2013, or the methodology described in VWBA, a Method for Implementing and Valuing Water Stewardship Activities (2019), which builds on the 2013 paper. There are three primary water replenishment project types:

(1) Watershed protection and restoration.
(2) Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
(3) Water for productive use.

High risk locations

HRLs are a subset of CCEP's production facilities, which have been identified as having the highest water-related risks, based on the results of the TCCC FAWVA. We complete FAWVAs every three to five years with TCCC and updated this assessment in 2024 across all of our production facilities, excluding our alcohol-only breweries and distilleries in Iceland and Fiji. In 2025, 18 of our 85 production facilities were defined as HRLs.

The FAWVA process is designed to identify risks based on the local water context (physical, social, regulatory) through a survey and identification of water-related vulnerabilities and mitigation actions for each production facility. The FAWVA is conducted using survey data, vulnerabilities, and global water risk data (e.g. WRI baseline water stress) to estimate the likelihood of water-related risk events. This likelihood is combined with potential consequences (manufacturing and reputation impacts) to estimate the water-related risks at the facility level.

The HRL watershed is comprised of the minor basin within which the HRL facility is located and the water supply watershed of the HRL. The volume replenished in HRL watersheds is based on the total replenish volume from project locations within HRL watersheds. The HRL replenish volume is determined using project-level location coordinates, project replenish volume, and the HRL watershed boundaries.

Multiple HRL production facilities can share the same HRL watershed. If a project falls within a shared HRL watershed, the replenish volume from that project can be assigned to any one, or a combination of, the eligible HRLs.

Water replenished as percentage of total water used at HRLs

Calculation = [Litres of water replenished at HRLs] ÷ [Total water withdrawn at HRLs]

Water used is defined as the total water withdrawn from HRL production facilities. Water withdrawal includes withdrawals from municipal, borehole and rainwater sources.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Water and nature continued

Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA)

PSA apply to agricultural ingredients and raw material suppliers, and cover human rights, environmental protection and sustainable farm management. They also include forest and biodiversity conservation practices, such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials are expected to implement.

Annual quantities of priority ingredients in compliance with the PSA come from supplier declarations. Suppliers also disclose relevant certifications and third party standards which align to PSA requirements. CCEP conducts subsequent checks on supplier disclosed quantities to internal CCEP procurement systems and verifies a sample of third party standards declarations to relevant websites and public records.

Methodologies and boundaries

Percentage of sugar sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA

Calculation = [Total weight (Mt) of product sourced through PSA compliant scheme] ÷ [Total weight (Mt) of product sourced]

In partnership with TCCC, we offer several routes for sugar beet suppliers to comply with the PSA and meet third party standards. Sugar cane suppliers can be certified as meeting our PSA through third party standards such as Bonsucro, FSA Gold and Silver and Redcert 2.

Percentage of pulp and paper sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA

Calculation = [Total weight (Mt) of product sourced through PSA compliant scheme] ÷ [Total weight (Mt) of product sourced]

In partnership with TCCC, we offer several routes for pulp and paper suppliers to comply with the PSA and meet third party standards. Pulp and paper suppliers can attain a Sustainable Forest Management accreditation, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), or a certification endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). The FSC and PEFC certified logos represent a global chain of custody system, supported by a chain of custody certification process and independent inspections. Every new paper, pulp and cardboard contract now includes a requirement for third party certification.

Percentage of coffee sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA

Calculation = [Total weight (Mt) of product sourced through PSA compliant scheme] ÷ [Total weight (Mt) of product sourced]

We calculate the percentage of coffee sourced sustainably by CCEP for our Grinders brand in APS. In partnership with TCCC, several routes are available for coffee suppliers to comply with the PSA and meet third party standards, including The Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade certification.

Percentage of total supplier spend covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs)

The SGPs are a vital pillar of our human rights and workplace accountability programmes. The SGPs form part of the standard conditions which are attached to our purchase order process. SGPs compliant suppliers are direct suppliers that signed terms and conditions (through our purchase orders) which included our SGPs covering the reporting period.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total € spend with SGPs compliant suppliers] ÷ [Total € spend across all direct suppliers]

Data based upon compliance pathway agreements with suppliers in the reporting period, and percentage of total spend sourced through these suppliers. Spend excluded from the scope of this measurement:

(1) Brand partner (franchise or distribution agreement partners) spend
(2) Payments made outside standardised procurement processes (e.g. donations, sponsorship, recycling schemes, government institutions and tax authorities)

Sustainability metrics methodology
Packaging

Packaging
CCEP's packaging data is calculated based upon monthly sales volume data within the reporting periods, standard packaging specifications and material types and weights by product stock keeping units (SKUs). This information is calculated for each individual country and subsequently combined to form regional or Group level reports.

Percentage of all primary packaging that is recyclable
Packaging can be considered to be "recyclable" when it meets the general reusability criteria and either the global criteria or the local criteria are met:

- **Reusability:** if more than 70% of the packaging material by weight can be separated and effectively reused in another application, it meets the criteria for reusability. For example, in aseptic fibre packaging, consisting mainly of paper with components like aluminium, glue and plastic, the paper portion can be isolated and repurposed. Reusability also includes a recycling process where materials are transformed into new products of alternative use or functionality compared to the original product.
- **Global criteria – effective recycling at scale:** a packaging type is considered recyclable if it is widely collected and effectively recycled across a cumulative geography of 400 million consumers. The extent of recycling is determined not just by the type of packaging but also by the available collection and recycling infrastructure. "Effectively recycled" means that the packaging is transformed into a raw material for use in a new application.
- **Local criteria – collected and recycled at scale:**
  - Accessibility of collection: packaging is considered to be collected at scale if at least 65% of the population has access to recycling collection facilities. This threshold of 65% is what CCEP would regard as a minimum standard in its markets, barring any stricter local regulations.
  - Local recycling rates are met: on a local scale, if at least 30% of the packaging introduced to the market is effectively recycled, the packaging is deemed recyclable. This assessment is based on the actual recycling performance of the packaging material within the local market.

Our preference is for beverage packaging to be converted into secondary raw material that can be used again in beverage packaging (i.e. bottle-to-bottle). At present our packs are being recycled into a range of either PET resin or other materials (such as fibre and plastic strapping). These are also deemed recyclable under our definitions. Over time, we will aim for all our materials to be recycled into new beverage packaging, or have multiple use cycles.

Potential overlap between categories of reused and recycled is addressed through a review, where each item is reviewed and categorised as recyclable or not according to our definition. Packaging which can only be sent for incineration with or without energy recovery or sent to landfill is not considered to be recyclable by CCEP.

Methodologies and boundaries
Calculation = [Total volumes of sales of products qualifying as recyclable (unit cases)] ÷ [Total volumes of sales (unit cases)]
This indicator refers to our primary packaging that is used by the end consumer and includes bottles and closures, cans, beverage cartons and pouches.

It is calculated based upon the definition of recyclability according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation that "a packaging or packaging component is recyclable if its successful post-consumer collection, sorting and recycling is proven to work in practice and at scale".

A unit case equals approximately 5.678 litres or 24 eight-ounce servings, a typical volume measure used in our industry. Our packaging data is representative of the material specifications, as at 31 December in each reporting period.

Primary packaging collected for recycling as a percentage of total packaging
Methodologies and boundaries
Calculation = Percentage of RTD primary consumer packages collected for recycling or collected and refilled expressed as a weighted average based on CCEP individual unit sales
Collection rate represents a weighted average of national collection rates:

- Collected for recycling rates, which measure packaging that is collected in a market to then be sorted for recycling.
- Recycling rates, which measure packaging at the point in the sorting process where it does not need to undergo any further processing before it is turned into recycled content, as defined by the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).
- Refillable rates.

The calculation is based on CCEP's sales of individual units by package type and by country, and is used to express the overall percentage of equivalent bottles, cans and other primary consumer packaging types introduced into the market. This is a calculation to represent the percentage of primary consumer packages that have been collected and refilled or collected for recycling for the year.

Collection rates are determined by country for each packaging type based on either national studies of collection or recycling data by packaging material type, fact-based data from a collection partner, production facility standards for refillable packs, or internal estimates (approximately <1%).

Given the delay in publication of national collection data and statistics, there is a time lag between the availability of this data and our reporting. Therefore, the national collection rates for the latest reporting period (often prior year) are applied to the reporting period volumes. This means, in some instances, the collection rates from 2024's reporting have been rolled over to 2025's reporting as updated recycling rates were not available.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Packaging continued

National studies are performed by external third parties, such as governments, industry organisations, NGOs, recyclers and consultancies, which may include those engaged by CCEP. Production facility standards are applied for refillable glass and PET. In some cases internal estimates have also been used where data and assumptions are dependent on a third party (e.g. recycler or waste picker).

Collection rates – data choices/hierarchy

(1) Deposit return scheme (DRS): in countries where a DRS is in place, we will use the national reported figures as made available by the scheme administrator. These figures are ideally published on a unit basis.

(2) No DRS: in countries where no DRS is in place, but there is an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) active:

- For PET bottles, CCEP will look to align with the requirement reporting from the Single-use Plastics Directive ((EU) 2021/1752). If this rate is not yet available, we will choose to report calculated rates based on the material sorted for recycling (or sorting output) as published by the country's Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO). If neither of the above are available, we will work with an independent third party to check and use the official data that is made available by the country PRO, and is closest to the point of measurement as stated in the Single-Use Plastics Directive.
- For all other materials (glass, aluminium, steel, carton), CCEP will look to align with the revised PPWR methodology ((EU) 2019/665), which now takes into account only those materials that are ready to be effectively reprocessed into new raw materials (recycled into new raw materials).

If this is not yet available, we will report calculated rates based on the most accurate and official published numbers.

In many instances in Europe, this will mean that we will use the recycling rates reported for packaging waste on Eurostat.

(3) In countries where no DRS is in place, and no EPR is active:

- CCEP will use the collection numbers that are generated by our "self-funded collection efforts". This is based on data from our collection and/or recycling partners. With this methodology, it is possible for CCEP to effectively collect more bottles and/or cans than the number of bottles and/or cans that have been put onto the market by CCEP within the same year. The total number of collected bottles and/or cans will be taken into account when calculating the aggregated collection rate.
- If no "self-funded collection efforts" take place in a certain market, we use collection data that is made publicly available through official and reliable sources (e.g. government and NGO studies).

Definitions

The packaging collection rate is based on packaging collection for recycling rates by material in each of our markets. We then apply these to our own packaging sales (based on individual units) by pack and by market, and express this weighted average as the estimate to track our progress against our target.

The way that packaging collection rates are calculated may differ across our markets. Where these are available, we use collection or recycling rates based on beverage containers. However, in some instances only material data is available (e.g. total glass, not beverage glass in isolation).

Sales in units are measured for the following select primary consumer packaging types: aluminium and steel cans, beverage cartons, refillable glass and PET bottles, non-refillable glass and PET bottles and pouches.

The following packaging types are excluded: cups and vessels, refillable HDPE, bag in box (post-mix), Freestyle and keg.

For refillable glass and refillable PET (Germany only), where available, we use CCEP country specific returns data from our sites. This is a measure of how many total bottles are returned to our CCEP sites, including non-CCEP bottles as a percentage of how many bottles CCEP put onto the market within a year. With this methodology, it is possible for CCEP to effectively collect more bottles than the number of bottles that have been put onto the market by CCEP within the same year. The total number of collected bottles will be taken into account when calculating the aggregated collection rate.

Where CCEP country-specific returns data is not yet available (Australia, Belgium, Fiji, France, the Netherlands), we use the market standard collection rate for refillable glass of 95%.

In 2025, back-cast data for prior years was calculated via Eunomia, and was used in the re-baselining of our GHG emissions.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Packaging continued

Percentage of PET used which is rPET

Calculation = [Total weight of rPET used in one-way PET bottle sales (tonnes)] ÷ [Total weight of one-way PET bottle sales (tonnes)]
Labels and caps are excluded from the calculation. The calculation excludes all refillable PET and refers to one-way PET bottles only.

To determine the proportion of rPET in our PET bottles, we calculate a weighted average. This calculation takes into account the monthly sales and the percentages of rPET, focusing on the PET used in our single use PET bottles. It involves averaging the amounts of both mechanically and chemically recycled PET, as well as virgin PET, for each PET product variant on a monthly basis.

Total packaging weight

Total weight of packaging (tonnes) includes:

- Primary packaging: PET, glass, aluminium, carton, pouches/multifilm, LDPE, HDPE, PP and paper
- Secondary packaging: LDPE, HDPE, cardboard and PP
- Tertiary packaging: LDPE

This also accounts for trippage (i.e. the number of reuses) for our refillable products.

Total recycled content

Recycled material in our packaging refers to post-consumer recycled materials collected from consumers, which are reused as new raw material in our packaging.

Calculation = Total weight of packaging that is recycled (tonnes)
Includes all packaging: primary, secondary and tertiary (see above).

Rate of recycled packaging calculation = [Total weight of packaging that is recycled (tonnes)] ÷ [Total weight of packaging (tonnes)]
Includes all packaging: primary, secondary and tertiary (see above).

Sustainability metrics methodology

Social and community

Employee headcount

Headcount based upon data as at 31 December of each reporting period. Headcount excluded from the measurement includes all contractors, pre-pensioners, employees on leave of absence (e.g. maternity leave, long-term sick, parental leave) and any Board members as at 31 December of each reporting period.

Employee turnover

The total number and rate of employees who leave the organisation during the reporting period.

Calculation: [Number of employees who left during the period] ÷ [average number of employees during the reporting period]
We use a 13-month average headcount to ensure that both the opening and closing headcount figures are fully captured in the annual calculation.

Percentage of women in management positions

Management – includes roles graded as Senior Manager and above, including Vice President, Director, Associate Director and Senior Manager levels. Role grades are aligned for markets in Europe, Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Other APS markets (Fiji and Samoa) have been excluded from this calculation due to their local Human Resources systems and role grade definitions not being directly comparable to the rest of the Group. For the purposes of the calculation we are assuming that all employees in these two countries are in non-Senior Manager roles.

The gender of global full time, part time and temporary active corporate employees for CCEP is self-reported by employees in CCEP's Human Resources system as at 31 December of each reporting period, based on headcount numbers.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total number of women in management positions] ÷ [Total number of employees in management positions]
The gender of employees is disclosed by employees on Human Resources systems.

Percentage of women in total workforce

The gender of global full time and part time corporate employees for CCEP is self-reported by employees in CCEP's Human Resources system as at 31 December of each reporting period, based on headcount numbers.

Measurement excludes all contractors, temporary and seasonal workers, pre-pensioners, employees on leave of absence (e.g. maternity leave, long-term sick, parental leave) and any Board members as at 31 December of each reporting period.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total number of women employees] ÷ [Total number of employees]
The gender of employees is disclosed by employees on Human Resources systems.

Human rights

Complaints filed through Speak Up platform to raise concern: For confidentiality reasons, this data includes reports made by both employees and non-employees. These include a mix of enquiries and allegations filed through our Speak Up resources and channels.

Incidents of discrimination: Actual number of harassment and discrimination incidents that are substantiated. These are work-related incidents of discrimination and harassment on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other relevant forms of discrimination involving internal and/or external stakeholders across operations in the reporting period.

Severe human right incident: A severe human rights incident within our operations is an event or situation in which a business's operations, products, or business relationships cause, contribute to, or are directly linked to a serious negative impact on CCEP workforce. These may include but are not limited to forced labour or child labour, severe and systemic discrimination, gender-based violence and harassment, denial of equal opportunity, suppression of freedom of expression, association, or collective bargaining or other protected human rights coming from lawsuits, formal complaints through CCEP or third-party complaint mechanisms or serious allegations in public reports or the media, where these are connected to CCEP's workforce.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Social and community continued

Safety

CCEP aligns its reporting definitions with TCCC Technical KORE Environmental Occupational Safety and Health (EOSH) performance measurement guidance. Reporting on fatalities includes employees, contractors/third parties, and members of the general public:

Employee fatality: a loss of life occurring to an employee as the result of Company business interaction and/or with CCEP property.

Contractor/third party fatality: a loss of life occurring to a contractor or third party (such as a vendor or site visitor) as the result of CCEP business interaction and/or interaction with Company property.

General public fatality: a loss of life of a person not affiliated with CCEP as a result of a CCEP business interaction and/or with CCEP property, such as equipment or fleet vehicle, or a work-related interaction with CCEP employees or contractors.

Lost time incident (LTI): an LTI is a reported work-related injury or illness that results in one or more lost days. It is defined as an incident connected with work which makes an individual unfit to return to carry out a range of their normal duties for the next scheduled day or shift. The scope relates to all CCEP operational employees at production and distribution/warehouse facilities.

Medical treatment cases: an incident connected with work which resulted in an employee sustaining an injury which requires treatment beyond first aid. It is not necessary for the medical treatment case to require time off work beyond the date of the injury to be classified as a medical treatment case.

Recordable work-related incident: an event in which a fatality, injury or illness resulting in an LTI or medical treatment case, as the result of interaction during work-related activities with Company property, vehicle, product, process, procedure or employee, regardless of fault.

Operational employee: includes all hourly, salary and temporary employees who are on a facility's payroll, as well as contractors and temporary employees who are not on a facility's payroll, but for whom facility management provides day to day supervision of their work and provides the details, means, methods and processes by which the work objective is accomplished. As examples, temporary agency employees and permanent contractors performing janitorial, catering, security or other routine site services are considered operational employees.

Contractors and temporary employees: managed exclusively by an outside firm, typically performing construction, pest control and similar project or task-specific work, and are not considered operational employees.

The scope of reporting is limited to self-reported or witness-reported data collected for CCEP.

Safety data is collected and reported for all sites where we have full operational control. This includes manufacturing, logistics (distribution centres and warehouses), cold drinks operations and commercial (sales, vending and central offices) sites and locations. Each month, sites are required to submit details associated with all incidents, accidents and LTIs, and full time equivalent employees (FTE) data for their site. FTE data is primarily obtained directly from the global Human Resources/payroll system or estimated using employee numbers, average number of hours worked, absences and overtime information, if actual data is not readily available. Safety data and FTE data are reported at site level using the global data management system.

Methodologies and boundaries

Total incident rate (TIR)

Calculation = [Number of LTIs and medical treatment cases * 200,000] ÷ [Number of hours worked in the reporting period]

The calculation is based on 200,000 hours (100 FTE working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks) and can be approximated as: Total incident rate (TIR) = ([Number of LTIs and medical treatment cases] ÷ [Average number of FTEs]) x 100.

This excludes contactors.

Lost time incident rate (LTIR)

Calculation = [Number of LTIs * 200,000] ÷ [Number of hours worked in the reporting period]

The calculation is based on 200,000 hours (100 FTE working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks) and can be approximated as: LTIR = ([Number of CCEP LTIs] ÷ [Average number of FTEs]) x 100.

This excludes contactors.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Social and community continued

Percentage of people self-declaring as having a disability in our workforce

CCEP global definition of disability: any physical or mental condition, impairment, or long-term condition which has an effect on your ability to carry out everyday activities. They can be temporary or permanent. They can be visible and non-visible.

This disability definition is used to aid self-identification via surveys and is aligned to the global definition developed in partnership with the Disability and Neurodiversity Working Group based on UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and externally reviewed by experts, including the Business Disability Forum.

The percentage calculation is based upon those who have responded to the survey, and have self declared as having a disability. Scope included those in full-time, part-time and temporary active corporate employment with CCEP. Employees on leave of absence are able to complete the survey (e.g. maternity leave, long term sick, parental leave). The surveys are planned to be conducted every two years. The surveys are voluntary and fully anonymous.

Surveyed data excludes all contractors and Board members as of the date that the survey was conducted.

The geographical scope of the survey includes all European countries (including Bulgaria(A)), Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and New Zealand from our APS region. Samoa has been excluded from this calculation due to its overall size however we will continuously review and assess the appropriate scope of countries within this measurement.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total number of employees self-declaring as having a disability (Number of individuals)] ÷ [Total number of employees responding to voluntary survey (Number of individuals)]
Based on responses to an inclusion, diversity and equity survey conducted every other year.

Non-respondents to the survey are fully excluded from the percentage calculation.

Calculated based on the total number of employees responding to our voluntary 2025 inclusion survey (representing 48% of total workforce) and the number of employees self-declaring as having a disability.

(A) Non-bottling location. Shared service centres only.

Number of people supported in skills development

Support: this refers to resources that CCEP commits in order to support skills development programmes. If a programme has other funding providers, the number of beneficiaries claimed by CCEP is directly proportional to the funding provided by CCEP.

Skills development: in-person and online interventions to provide skills development for a sustainable future. Our programmes focus on three themes:

(1) Skills for work: we support people looking to enter employment or improve their employability in the labour market through the following skills: awareness of careers and aspirations, people and employability skills, digital skills, vocational skills, green skills and early careers.
(2) Skills for business: we support small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs starting their own micro-business or SME: carbon management skills, resource efficiency and utility management skills, sustainable procurement and circular economy skills and entrepreneurial, and digital business skills.
(3) Skills for communities: we support people in communities in our value chain, including smallholder farmers, rural communities and informal waste collectors: WASH behaviour skills, waste literacy and plastic recovery skills, community environmental awareness and green livelihood skills.

Interventions include elements such as virtual events, in-person events, training/upskilling programmes, vocational training, work experience, apprenticeships, internships/placements, and mentoring. Each programme delivery partner is responsible for data collection, including details of registration of individuals enrolled in each programme and evidence to support reach and impact figure. Data collection can include, but is not limited to, post-event surveys, attendance lists, proof of completion of online training, register of attendance, schedule/work diary of beneficiary and signed contracts.

The following groups of individuals do not qualify as beneficiaries in our measurement:

- People who signed up but did not attend/take part in community investment activities.
- People that were sent information but did not engage with the material.
- People indirectly impacted by an activity, e.g. the whole population of a town where a learning centre has been set up.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Social and community continued

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = Cumulative total number of people supported in skills development since 1 January 2023 (base year)

The number of people supported in skills development (beneficiaries) via active participation in skills development activities or programmes supported by CCEP since 2023, when CCEP started the programme. Activities and programmes can include those delivered by either external community partnerships or via CCEP administered programmes such as the Early Careers programme, supporting those just starting on their career paths with gaining access to on the job development (e.g. apprenticeships, internships and graduate schemes).

Total number of volunteering hours

Volunteering hours is the total hours of paid working hours contributed by employees to a community organisation or activity. The term 'volunteering' is often used to describe time contributions, but it can go beyond this to include any active engagement in community activity during paid working time.

Examples include:

- Employee volunteering
- Active participation in fundraising activities
- Longer-term secondments to community organisations
- Supervision of work experience placements

Total number of volunteering hours are used as the basis to estimate the cost of employee time spent volunteering in the community during company time which forms part of our overall total community investment contribution calculation.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = Total number of volunteering hours during paid working time carried out through engagements with charitable organisations or activities that extends beyond our core business activities

The hours of volunteering activities are managed via Human Resources systems across most markets. Additional survey data is used where Human Resources systems do not capture volunteering days or hours.

Total number of volunteering hours

CCEP uses the B4SI Framework to measure its total community inputs: cash, time, in-kind contributions, and management costs.

Data is captured via surveys across all CCEP markets and includes:

Cash contribution: Corporate giving is the gross monetary amount that is paid in support of a community organisation/programme. Leveraged contributions are excluded. (Total gross monetary amount (€))

Time contribution: Time contributed by active CCEP employees to a community organisation or a charitable programme in paid working hours (The cost of the number of hours of paid employee time, e.g. multiply number of hours volunteered in company time by average global hourly rate (€))

In-kind contributions: Other non-cash resources contributed to community activities. This could include donation of products, provision of professional services, use of Company assets, provision of free advertising space (The cost of in-kind contributions valued at the cost to the Company and not market value (€))

Management costs: The costs associated with managing community activities. (Number of hours to manage community activities (hours) multiplied at average global hourly rate (€)). The value of employee time is measured as both volunteering time and management time, and is valued at a cost of €33.09 per hour (2024: €31.89 per hour), based on total employee Opex and Capex costs, on an average day of 8 hours.

Methodologies and boundaries

Measurement of our community investment measures our voluntary engagement with charitable organisations or activities that extends beyond our core business activities.

Where community partnerships are commercial projects that have a community benefit, e.g. recycling partnerships with customers, 50% of the contribution is counted.

Excludes investment contributions excluded any leveraged funding received in the reporting period.

Sustainability metrics methodology

Drinks

Sugar reduction

Volumes are based on RTD litre sales to CCEP customers and reflect changes for new product launches and cessation of products as they occur based on sales timings.

Reformulations are captured on a half-yearly basis given the high number of beverage formulas. Reformulations made in the first-half of the year are reflected in the current reporting period calculation; reformulations made in the second half of the year are reflected in the next reporting period.

Note that the data source and methodology on when to apply recipe changes differs from the calculation of the GHG emissions of our ingredients.

Total sugar quantified by aggregating the sugar content of the total volume of sales of non-alcoholic beverages.

Given route to market logistics there will be a delayed impact to final end outlet sales to the end consumers.

Reduction in average sugar per litre in soft drinks portfolio since 2019.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = Percentage change of ([The total sugar (of included scope) of reporting period] ÷ [Total volume in litre (of included scope) of reporting period]) versus ([2019 total sugar (of included scope)] ÷ [2019 Total volume in litre (of included scope)])

European soft drink sales only.

Soft drinks is defined as sparkling soft drinks, non-carbonated drinks and flavoured water only, and does not include plain water or juice. This definition aligns to the UNESDA commitment definition.

Reduction in average sugar per litre in NARTD portfolio since 2015

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = Percentage reduction in total portfolio wide weighted volume average sugar content (measured in grams per 100ml) since 2015

Australia, Indonesia and New Zealand NARTD sales only.

NARTD defined as sparkling soft drinks, non-carbonated drinks, water, flavoured water, juice and dairy, excluding products that contain alcohol.

Percentage of volume sold which is low or no calorie

Low calorie beverages are defined as being less than or equal to 20 kcal/100ml. Zero calorie beverages are defined as being less than 4 kcal/100 ml.

Volumes are based on unit case sales to CCEP customers and reflect changes for new product launches, cessation of products and reformulations as they occur based on sales timings. There will be a delayed impact to final end outlet sales to the end consumers.

A unit case is approximately 5.678 litres or 24 eight ounce servings, a typical volume measurement unit.

Methodologies and boundaries

Calculation = [Total NATRD sales volume of low or no calorie products (unit cases)] ÷ [Total NARTD sales volume (unit cases)]

NARTD defined as sparkling soft drinks, non-carbonated drinks, water, flavoured water, juice and dairy.

Calculations do not include coffee, alcohol, beer or Freestyle. For 2025, data includes Europe, Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines and New Zealand only.

Incorporation by reference

The following information is incorporated by reference consistent with ESRS standards to other parts of the Annual Report.

Disclosure		Page
ESRS 2 SBM-1 40	Significant markets and/or customer groups served, including changes in the reporting period	8
ESRS 2 SBM-1 40	Sustainability-related goals	26
ESRS 2 MDR-T	Targets on material sustainability matters	26
ESRS 2 SBM-1 40	Significant group of products offered, including changes in the reporting period	13–14
ESRS 2 SBM-1 40	Breakdown of total revenue	151
ESRS 2 SBM-1 40	Elements of strategy that relate to sustainability matters	11
ESRS 2 SBM-1 42	Description of the business model and value chain	9
ESRS 2 SBM-2 45	Interests and views of stakeholders	28–29
ESRS 2 40 b	Total revenue	3
ESRS S1 SBM-2	Interests and views of own workforce	28-29
ESRS 2 GOV-5 36	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	41
ESRS 2 GOV-1 20	Roles and responsibilities of administrative, management and supervisory bodies in oversight of process to manage material IROs	69
ESRS 2 GOV-1 21	Composition and diversity of the members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	61
ESRS 2 GOV-1 21 b	Information about representation of employees and other workers	84
ESRS 2 GOV-1 21 d	Board's gender diversity: percentage by gender and other aspects of diversity	19, 84
ESRS 2 GOV-1 23	Administrative, management and supervisory bodies' skills and expertise developed to oversee sustainability matters	61, 73–74
ESRS 2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	95–96, 106, 109
ESRS E1-1 AR 21	Explanation of extent to which ability to implement action depends on availability and allocation of resources	43
ESRS E1-1 16 g	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks	27
ESRS S1-3	How the undertaking tracks and monitors issues raised and addressed, and how it ensures effectiveness of those channels	90
TCFD statement	UK Listing Rule 6.6.6R(8) – TCFD compliance statement	45

ESRS 2 – Appendix A
Disclosure reference

The following table contains all disclosures in ESRS 2 and our material topical standards. Standards deemed not material are excluded. This table can be used to navigate the sustainability statement, and to locate ESRS data points located outside the sustainability statement, which have been incorporated by reference (consistent with ESRS standards), via the following icon throughout the report.

Cross cutting standards

Disclosure		Reference	Page	Explanatory notes
ESRS 2 | General disclosures				
BP-1	General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	Basis for preparation and transition	222	
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	ESRS 2 general information – Our DMA outcomes	222	
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Board of Directors, Directors' biographies, Governance framework, Training and development, ESG governance framework, policies and procedures	61, 62–67, 69, 73, 224, 251–252	
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Board-level governance	223, 224	
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	2023 Long-Term Incentive Plan, LTIP, Long-term incentives	94–96, 109	
GOV-4	Statement on sustainability due diligence	Statement on due diligence	223	
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	Internal control procedures and risk management, Risk management and internal controls	41, 223	
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	Our operations, Our business model, Our strategy, 2025 highlights, Portfolio highlights, This is Forward	8–9, 11, 13–14, 26	
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	Our stakeholders, Climate stakeholder engagement, Packaging stakeholder engagement, Water and nature stakeholder engagement, Own workforce stakeholder engagement, Communities stakeholder engagement	28–29, 229, 241, 245, 248, 250	
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Our double materiality assessment, Material ESG-related impacts and risks	225–227	
IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	Our double materiality assessment	225	
IRO-2	ESRS disclosures covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	Incorporation by reference, Appendix A	277, 278–281	
MDR-P	Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters	Policies and procedures	251–252	
MDR-A	Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters	E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, S1, S3 – Our actions	228–231, 239–241, 242–245, 246–248, 249–250	
MDR-M	Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters	E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, S1, S3 – Metrics and targets, Key performance data related to ESRS material topics, Methodology	228, 239, 242, 246–247, 249, 253–256	
MDR-T	Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets	This is Forward – our sustainability action plan	26	

ESRS 2 – Appendix A

Disclosure reference continued

Cross cutting standards

Disclosure		Reference	Page	Explanatory notes
E1 | Climate change				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our risk and impact	226, 228	
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs	Our double materiality assessment	225	
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	ESG governance framework, Our climate transition plan	224, 228–237	
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Policies and procedures	251–252	
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	Our climate transition plan, Business planning	228–237	
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Metrics and targets, 2030 decarbonisation levers, Key performance data summary – climate	230–231, 238, 253	
E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	Key performance data summary – energy consumption and mix	254	
E1-6	Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions	Key performance data summary – climate, ESRS metrics and methodology	253–254, 258–265	
E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	Residual emissions, Key performance data summary – climate	229, 254	
E1-8	Internal carbon pricing	Our actions	228	
E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities			Phase in allowance applied
E2 | Pollution				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our risk and impacts	226, 242	
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs	Our double materiality assessment, Supplier risk management	225, 243	
E2-1	Policies related to pollution	Policies and procedures	251–252	
E2-2	Actions and resources related to pollution	Impacts within our supply chain	243–244	
E2-3	Targets related to pollution	Supplier compliance requirements, Priority ingredients, Key performance data	243–244, 255	
E2-4	Pollution of air, water and soil			Not material
E2-5	Substances of concern and substances of very high concern			Not material
E2-6	Anticipated financial effects from pollution-related risks and opportunities			Not financially material

ESRS 2 – Appendix A
Disclosure reference continued

Cross cutting standards

Disclosure		Reference	Page	Explanatory notes
E3 | Water and marine resources				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our risks and impacts	226, 242	
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs	Our double materiality assessment	225	
E3-1	Policies related to water and marine resources	Policies and procedures	251–252	
E3-2	Actions and resources related to water and marine resources	Our actions, Impacts within our supply chain	242–244	
E3-3	Targets related to water and marine resources	Our 2030 targets and 2025 progress, Improving water efficiency	242–243	
E3-4	Water consumption	Key performance data – water and nature	255	
E3-5	Anticipated financial effects from water and marine-related impacts, risks and opportunities			Not financially material
E4 | Biodiversity and ecosystems				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our risk and impacts	226, 242	
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs	Our double materiality assessment	225	
E4-1	Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	Climate scenario modelling, Climate risk management, Physical risk	232, 235	
E4-2	Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	Policies and procedures	252	
E4-3	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	Impacts within our supply chain	243–244	
E4-4	Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	Priority ingredients	244	
E4-5	Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystem change	Key performance data – water and nature	255	
E4-6	Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities			Not financially material
E5 | Resource use and circular economy				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our risk and impacts	227, 239	
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs	Our double materiality assessment	225	
E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	Policies and procedures	251–252	
E5-2	Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	Our actions	239–241	
E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy	Our 2030 targets and 2025 progress	239	
E5-4	Resource inflows	Our actions, Key performance data – packaging	239–241, 254	
E5-5	Resource outflows	Our actions, Key performance data – packaging	239–241, 254	
E5-6	Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities			Phase in allowance applied

ESRS 2 – Appendix A

Disclosure reference continued

Cross cutting standards

Disclosure		Reference	Page	Explanatory notes
S1 | Own workforce				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our impacts	227, 246	
S1-1	Policies adopted to manage impacts on own workforce	Policies and procedures	251–252	
S1-4	Actions related to material impacts on own workforce	Our actions	246–247	
S1-5	Targets related to material impacts on own workforce	Our target and 2025 progress	246–247	
S1-6	Metrics related to own workforce	Key performance data - Own workforce	255–256	
S1-9	Demographics of own workforce	Key performance data - Own workforce	255–256	
S1-14	Metrics related to health and safety	Key performance data - Own workforce	256	
S1-17	Metrics related to discrimination	Human rights	248	
S2 | Workers in the value chain				
		While not a material topic, information about workers in our supply chain can be found in the Great people section		
S3 | Affected communities				
SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material ESG-related impacts and risks, Our impact	227, 249	
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material IROs	Our double materiality assessment	225	
S3-1	Policies related to affected communities	Policies and procedures	251–252	
S3-2	Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts	Stakeholder engagement	250	
S3-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns	Human rights	248	
S3-4	Actions related to material impacts on affected communities	Our actions	249–250	
S3-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Our 2030 target and 2025 progress	249	
S4 | Consumers and end users				
		While not a material topic, we do have targets related to consumers that can be found in the further sustainability information section		
		While not a material topic, information about our business conduct can be found in the Governance and Directors' Report		

ESRS 2 – Appendix B

Data points that derive from other EU legislation

The table below includes all data points that derive from other EU legislation as listed in ESRS 2 – Appendix B. It indicates where the data points can be found in our report and those deemed non-material.

Disclosure	Data point	Description	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Material	Page
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21 (d)	Board's gender diversity	x		x		Mandatory	61
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21 (e)	Percentage of Board members who are independent			x		Mandatory	61
ESRS 2 GOV-4	30	Statement on due diligence	x				Mandatory	223
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) i	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	x	x	x		Mandatory	N/A CCEP not involved
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) ii	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	x		x		Mandatory	N/A CCEP not involved
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) iii	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	x		x		Mandatory	N/A CCEP not involved
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) iv	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco			x		Mandatory	N/A CCEP not involved
ESRS E1-1	14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050				x	Yes	228–237
ESRS E1-1	16 (g)	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks		x	x		Yes	27 (CCEP not excluded)
ESRS E1-4	34	GHG emissions reduction targets	x	x	x		Yes	228
ESRS E1-5	38	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors)	x				Yes	254
ESRS E1-5	37	Energy consumption and mix	x				Yes	254
ESRS E1-5	40-43	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors	x				Yes	254
ESRS E1-6	44	Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions	x	x	x		Yes	253
ESRS E1-6	53-55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	x	x	x		Yes	253
ESRS E1-7	56	GHG removals and carbon credits				x	Yes	253
ESRS E1-9	66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks			x		Yes	N/A phase in allowance applied
ESRS E1-9	66 (a); 66 (c)	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk; location of significant assets at material physical risk		x			Yes	N/A phase in allowance applied
ESRS E1-9	67 (c)	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy efficiency classes		x			Yes	N/A phase in allowance applied
ESRS E1-9	69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities			x		Yes	N/A phase in allowance applied

ESRS 2 – Appendix B

Data points that derive from other EU legislation continued

Disclosure	Data point	Description	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Material	Page
ESRS E2-4	28	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation emitted to air, water and soil	x				No	N/A
ESRS E3-1	9	Water and marine resources	x				Yes	242
ESRS E3-1	13	Dedicated policy	x				Yes	251–252
ESRS E3-1	14	Sustainable oceans and seas	x				No	N/A
ESRS E3-4	28 (c)	Total water recycled and reused	x				No	N/A
ESRS E3-4	29	Total water consumption in m^3 per net revenue on own operations	x				Yes	255
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – E4	16 (a) i	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	x				No	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – E4	16 (b)	Material negative impacts with regards to land degradation, desertification, or soil sealing	x				No	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – E4	16 (c)	Operations that negatively affect biodiversity sensitive areas	x				No	N/A
ESRS E4-2	24 (b)	Sustainable land/agriculture practices or policies	x				Yes	252
ESRS E4-2	24 (c)	Sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies	x				No	N/A
ESRS E4-2	24 (d)	Policies to address deforestation	x				Yes	252
ESRS E5-5	37 (d)	Non-recycled waste	x				No	N/A
ESRS E5-5	39	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	x				No	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – S1	14 (f)	Risk of incidents of forced labour	x				No	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – S1	14 (g)	Risk of incidents of child labour	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-1	20	Human Rights Policy commitments	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-1	21	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organization Conventions 1 to 8			x		No	N/A
ESRS S1-1	22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-1	23	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-3	32 (c)	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-14	88 (b) and (c)	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents	x		x		No	N/A
ESRS S1-14	88 (e)	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	x				No	N/A

ESRS 2 – Appendix B

Data points that derive from other EU legislation continued

Disclosure	Data point	Description	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Material	Page
ESRS S1-16	97 (a)	Unadjusted gender pay gap	x		x		No	N/A
ESRS S1-16	97 (b)	Excessive CEO pay ratio	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-17	103 (a)	Incidents of discrimination	x				No	N/A
ESRS S1-17	104 (a)	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD	x		x		No	N/A
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – S2	11 (b)	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain	x				No	N/A
ESRS S2-1	17	Human Rights Policy commitments	x				No	N/A
ESRS S2-1	18	Policies related to value chain workers	x				No	N/A
ESRS S2-1	19	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines	x		x		No	248
ESRS S2-1	19	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organization Conventions 1 to 8			x		No	N/A
ESRS S2-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain	x				No	N/A
ESRS S3-1	16	Human Rights Policy commitments	x				No	N/A
ESRS S3-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles and/or OECD guidelines	x		x		Yes	248
ESRS S3-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents	x				No	N/A
ESRS S4-1	16	Policies related to consumers and end-user	x				No	N/A
ESRS S4-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	x		x		No	N/A
ESRS S4-4	35	Human rights issues and incidents	x				No	N/A
ESRS G1-1	10 (b)	United Nations Convention against Corruption	x				No	N/A
ESRS G1-1	10 (d)	Protection of whistle-blowers	x				No	N/A
ESRS G1-4	24 (a)	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	x		x		No	N/A
ESRS G1-4	24 (b)	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	x				No	N/A

Independent Assurance Report to the Directors of Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc on the Sustainability Statement

Ernst & Young LLP ('EY') was engaged by Coca-Cola Europacific Partners (CCEP) plc ('the Company') to perform a limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), to report if the accompanying Sustainability Statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 presented on pages 221 to 287 of the 2025 Annual Report including the information incorporated in the sustainability statement by reference (together hereafter referred to as the 'Sustainability Statement' or the 'Subject Matter'), is in all material respects prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards ('ESRS') as adopted by the European Commission excluding references to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) (together the 'Criteria') as set out on page 222 of the 2025 Annual Report.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Statement is not, in all material respects:

- prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards ('ESRS') as adopted by the European Commission and compliant with the double materiality assessment process carried out by the Company to identify the information reported pursuant to the ESRS, excluding references to Taxonomy Regulation.

Basis for our conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, as promulgated by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and the terms of our engagement letter dated 6 November 2025, as agreed with the Company.

In performing this engagement, we have applied International Standard on Quality Management ('ISQM') 1 **Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services engagements,** which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We have maintained our independence and other ethical requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales ('ICAEW') Code of Ethics (which includes the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ('IESBA')). We are the independent auditor of the Company and therefore we will also comply with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities.

Inherent limitations

Inherent limitations associated with measurement or evaluation of sustainability information

Significant uncertainties affecting the quantitative metrics and monetary amounts

Basis of Preparation for the Sustainability Statement on page 260 to 276 of the Annual Report identifies the quantitative metrics and monetary amounts that are subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty and discloses information about the sources of measurement uncertainty and the assumptions, approximations, and judgements the Company has made in measuring these in compliance with ESRS.

Inherent limitations of a double materiality assessment process

The Sustainability Statement may not include every impact, risk and opportunity or additional entity-specific disclosure that each individual stakeholder (group) may consider important in its own particular assessment.

Inherent limitations of forward-looking information

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with the ESRS, management describes the underlying assumptions and methods of producing the information, as well as other factors that provide evidence that it reflects the actual plans or decisions made by the Company. Forward-looking information relates to events and actions that have not yet occurred and may never occur. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

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Independent Assurance Report to the Directors of CCEP plc on the Sustainability Statement continued

Responsibilities of the Company for the Sustainability Statement

The directors of the Company are solely responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS, excluding references to Taxonomy Regulation, including the double materiality assessment process carried out by the Company as the basis for the Sustainability Statement and the disclosure of the material impacts, risks and opportunities in accordance with the ESRS.

The Company is also responsible for selecting and applying additional entity-specific disclosures to enable users to understand the company's sustainability-related impacts, risks or opportunities and for determining that these additional entity-specific disclosures are suitable in the circumstances and in accordance with the ESRS.

The directors of the Company are also responsible for designing and implementing internal controls, maintaining adequate records, making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement and other processes they determine are necessary, such that the Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of EY for the limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Statement

It is our responsibility to:

- plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance in respect of whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Subject Matter has not been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Criteria;
- form an independent conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter on the basis of the work performed and evidence obtained; and
- report our conclusion to the directors of the Company.

What EY has assured

Our limited assurance report only covers the Sustainability Statement, presented on pages 221 to 287 including the information incorporated by reference, on page 277 and marked with a diamond symbol.

Other than as detailed above, we did not perform assurance procedures on any other information included in the 2025 Annual Report and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or conclusion on any such other information.

Our approach

The objective of a limited assurance engagement is to perform such procedures so as to obtain information and explanations in order to provide us with sufficient appropriate evidence to express a negative conclusion on the Sustainability Statement. The nature, timing and extent of procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement is dependent on our judgement, including our assessment of the risk of material misstatement and is less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Our procedures were only designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature, timing and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking the aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the Sustainability Statement and related information and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

Independent Assurance Report to the Directors of CCEP plc on the Sustainability Statement continued

Because a limited assurance engagement can cover a range of assurance, the detail of the procedures we have performed is included below, so that our conclusion can be understood in the context of the nature, timing and extent of the procedures we performed:

- Made inquiries and an analysis of the external environment and obtained an understanding of relevant sustainability themes and issues including benchmarking DMA outputs against peers, the characteristics of the Company, its activities and the value chain and its key intangible resources in order to assess the double materiality assessment process carried out by the Company as the basis for the Sustainability Statement and disclosure of all material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities in accordance with the ESRS, excluding references to Taxonomy Regulation;
- Obtained through inquiries a general understanding of the internal control environment, the Company's processes for gathering and reporting entity-related and value chain information, the information systems and the Company's risk assessment process relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement;
- Assessed the double materiality assessment process carried out by the Company and identified and assessed areas of the Sustainability Statement, where misleading or unbalanced information or material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, are likely to arise ('selected disclosures').
- Designed and performed further assurance procedures aimed at addressing risks of material misstatements within the sustainability statement responsive to their risk analysis as set out above;
- Considered whether the description of the double materiality assessment process in the Sustainability Statement made by management appears consistent with the process carried out by the Company;
- Performed analytical procedures on quantitative information in the Sustainability Statement, including consideration of data and trends;
- Assessed whether the Company's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and have been consistently applied for the selected disclosures. We considered data and trends, however our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate management's estimates;
- Analysed, on a limited sample basis, relevant internal and external documentation available to the Company (including publicly available information or information from participants throughout its value chain) for selected disclosures;
- Read the other information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the Sustainability Statement;
- Considered the overall presentation, structure and qualitative characteristics of sustainability information (relevance and faithful representation: complete, neutral and accurate) reported in the Sustainability Statement.

We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Use of our report

This report is produced in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 6 November 2025, solely for the purpose of reporting to the directors of the Company in connection with the Sustainability Statement for the period ended 31 December 2025. Those terms permit disclosure on the Company's website, solely for the purpose of the Company showing that it has obtained an independent assurance report in connection with the Sustainability Statement. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's directors as a body, for the procedures performed, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed. This engagement is separate to, and distinct from, our appointment as the auditor to the Company.

Ernst & Young LLP
London
13 March 2026