



Operational Boundary

The Coca-Cola global business system is composed of The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and 225 bottling partners.

Our bottling partners are independent contractors authorized through bottlers agreements to manufacture, package, distribute and merchandise the finished beverages to customers and/or consumers. TCCC and its bottling partners together are collectively known as The Coca-Cola system (TCCS), or simply "system." TCCC does not own, manage, or control most local bottling companies.

Although the system is not a single entity from a legal or managerial perspective, TCCC strives to positively influence environmental activities and policies throughout the bottling system and to become more transparent by reporting information from both company-owned operations and the broader franchise system. Contract manufacturers (or co-packers) are also commissioned to manufacture and distribute Coca-Cola brands. Although environmental data is not typically tracked for non-strategic co-packers, emissions from their activities are estimated based on regional average emissions intensities (grams CO₂ per liter produced/delivered) and sales volume. While co-packers may manufacture products that are unaffiliated with TCCC in their plants, only the environmental impacts associated with TCCC and its brands are accounted for in the GHG inventory.

TCCC implements a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory calculation methodology that is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard - Revised Edition, March 2004 (GHG Protocol), the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, and the Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable's Beverage Industry Sector Guidance for Greenhouse Gas Reporting, July 2019 (BIER Guidance).

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol released an amendment to the scope 2 guidance (GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance - An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard) which requires reporting emissions using two different methods. In accordance to this requirement, TCCC reports both location and market-based emissions. In instances where market-based emission factor information is not applicable or available, data from the location-based method will be used to represent emissions, as per GHG Protocol guidance.

For the purposes of reporting in adherence with the GHG Protocol, TCCC has selected an organizational boundary where it has operational control. The company uses this method to distinguish Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for TCCC consolidated and equity owned operations and Scope 3 emissions resulting from bottling partner operations. From this perspective, direct and indirect emissions are included in TCCC Scope 1 and 2 emissions from bottling operations that are company-owned subsidiaries or operating units such as, Bottling Investment Group (BIG) and Coca-Cola North America (CCNA).

The Coca-Cola Company began working with its bottling partners a decade ago on plans to evolve the model for our franchise bottling system to serve the changing customer and consumer landscape, with a focus on creating stronger system alignment. To implement these plans, The Coca-Cola Company has worked with bottling partners around the world. Implementation of the new partnership model has led to change in TCCC's control or ownership stake in certain production, manufacturing and distribution operations through acquisitions or sales, and divesture of equity investments in selected operations. The operational boundary method was chosen to simplify environmental performance reporting, limiting the scope to operations where TCCC has the full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. However, our GHG inventory also accounts for the entire

system, including independent franchise facilities where TCCC does not have operational control but does influence operational improvements. TCCC relies on bottling partners for a significant portion of business performance.

Emissions Boundary

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, TCCC reports emissions for relevant Kyoto Protocol gases if material. According to the GHG Protocol, information is considered to be material if, by its inclusion or exclusion, it can be seen to influence any decisions or actions taken by users of it. TCCC has set a materiality threshold of five percent of the sum of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. However, certain emissions that are less than this materiality threshold are estimated and included in the inventory given stakeholder expectations, such as business travel.

- It should be noted, however, that in accordance with our policies and procedures, newly acquired facilities have up to 2 years to begin reporting data through the TCCC tracking tool.
- TCCC is not aware of any sources of perfluorocarbon (PFC) or sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions within its operational control and does not include these in the inventory.
- Scope 1 consists of direct emissions from fuel combustion at company-owned and controlled stationary and mobile sources encompassing manufacturing facilities, distribution vehicles and corporate aircraft, and emissions from refrigerant losses in company-owned cold drink equipment.
- Scope 2 consists of indirect emissions from purchased energy at company-owned/controlled manufacturing facilities.
- Emissions from independent bottling partners' activities are recorded as Scope 3 emissions. Additionally, electricity use in company-owned cold drink equipment, is included in Scope 3, as the operations of this equipment are considered outside of company control, as well as refrigerant losses and electricity usage in bottler-owned cold drink equipment. Details are provided in the table below.
- TCCC also calculates Scope 3 emissions associated with key packaging and ingredients, to estimate emissions from Purchased Goods & Services.
- Emissions from Capital Goods, Waste Generated in Operations, and Employee Commuting have also been estimated as part of an exercise to determine materiality, using baseline 2010 data. Each of these items has fallen below the materiality threshold and has therefore been deemed not relevant to Scope 3 reporting.
- Emissions from Upstream Leased Assets, Processing of Sold Products, Downstream Leased Assets, and Investments are not relevant to the Company.
- Emissions from the usage of our cold drink equipment, both Company-owned and bottler-owned are not reported under Use of Sold Products, but rather under Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.
- Emissions from End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products are included in the calculation methodology of packaging under Purchased Goods and Services.

Table 1: TCCC Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Method, Factors and Exclusions



	<i>Methodology</i>	<i>Emissions Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
Scope 1 (Manufacturing)	Manufacturing emissions from direct operations arise from TCCC-owned/controlled activities that emit GHGs from the combustion of fuels. TCCC currently tracks the following fuels: light fuel oil (LFO, diesel, distillate fuel oil), heavy fuel oil (HFO, residual fuel oil), kerosene, propane (LPG), natural gas, coal, landfill gas, biofuels, biomass, wastewater treatment plant gas, and other fuel sources specified by the facility. CO ₂ loss during production is derived from the CO ₂ purchased as an ingredient for our products. Therefore, this item is captured in Scope 3, Purchased Goods & Services, which includes the full volume of our purchased CO ₂ in 2020.	Fuel combustion Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) IPCC, 2007 "Fourth Assessment Report" (global warming potential 100 years)	- Emissions from standalone (i.e., not co-located) warehouses, distribution centers, and offices (based on emissions being lower than threshold of five percent of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions)
Scope 1 (Fleet)	Fleet emissions from direct operations result from the combustion of fuels in company-owned and company leased distribution vehicles. Fuel use by the distribution fleet is determined from purchasing data collected. Fleet fuel data is collected by fuel type and then converted into diesel equivalents, from which emissions are calculated. Where data is unavailable or incomplete, average emissions intensities (grams CO ₂ per liter produced/delivered) and sales volume for the organizational unit are used to extrapolate emissions for the distribution fleets.	IPCC for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) IPCC, 2007 "Fourth Assessment Report" (global warming potential 100 years)	N/A

	Methodology	Emissions Factors and Global Warming Potentials	Exclusions
<p>Scope 1 (Immediate Consumption Equipment - Refrigerant losses from Company-owned equipment)</p> <p>Scope 3 "Fuel-and-Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2" (Immediate Consumption Equipment - Electricity use in Company-owned equipment, and Refrigerant losses and Electricity use in Bottler-owned equipment)</p>	<p>TCCC recognizes a default refrigerant annual loss rate of 1.5 percent of charge. TCCS cold drink equipment (coolers, vending machines and fountain dispensers) throughout its sales territories range from Countertop, 1 Door (100-300L), 1 Door (>300L), 2 Doors, 3 Doors, 4 Doors, Chest (Reach In), Open (Air Curtain), Open Top, and Specialty. Refrigerants include CFC, HFC, HCFC, CO₂. The size of vending machines can vary from a 0-300 can machine, 300-500 cans, 500+ cans, and others. The breakdown of the refrigerant type used within our fleet of coolers assumed in our calculations is based on 2010 data. Given our progress in introducing HFC-free and CO₂ equipment, this breakdown may have changed. The cold drink equipment inventory is estimated through internal processes administered by Corporate departments including Commercial Leadership, Marketing and Finance. The commercial data used for units of cold drink equipment are requested quarterly from our bottling system for the top markets.¹ Of the those that respond, results account for approximately 85% of total sales volume. The remaining 15% is reported under a "Rest of World" total. The data also includes a breakdown of the equipment type, and the proportion of system cold drink equipment that is owned by TCCC is estimated using facility production volume from the reporting year.</p>	<p>Scope 1: IPCC, 2007 "Fourth Assessment Report" (global warming potential 100 years) Scope 3: Electricity: Country-specific electricity factors: (2020 Edition), 2018 factors, International Energy Agency Data Services Refrigerant Losses: Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable's Beverage Industry Sector Guidance for Greenhouse Gas Reporting, December 2010</p>	N/A
Scope 1 (Corporate Aircraft)	<p>Corporate aircraft data are collected in the Professional Flight Management (PFM) system as TCCC employees schedule corporate aviation flights. Corporate aircraft emissions are calculated using the mass of aviation fuel used and relevant emissions factors.</p>	<p>IPCC, 1999, Aviation and the Global Atmosphere, Section 7.8.1. Databases on fuel properties (*)²</p>	N/A
Scope 2 (Manufacturing)	<p>Records for purchased electricity, steam, and heating, are used to calculate GHG emissions for Scope 2. The majority of these emissions are associated with electricity purchases. In addition, a portion of emissions are allocated to Scope 2, based on the amount of electricity from local co-generation equipment or electricity generation. TCCC collects electricity, hot water and-steam consumption data directly from utility bills or utility meters on a quarterly basis. Heat and steam emissions are adjusted for</p>	<p>Country-specific electricity factors: (2020 Edition), 2018 factors, International Energy Agency Data Services Fuel Combustion (heat factors) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006)</p>	<p>- Indirect emissions from standalone (i.e., not co-located) warehouses, distribution centers and offices (based on emissions being lower than threshold of five percent of total</p>

¹ Due to internal restructuring at the Company, the August 2020 cold drink equipment survey was used to calculate full year 2020 emissions.

² <https://archive.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/aviation/110.htm>

	Methodology	Emissions Factors and Global Warming Potentials	Exclusions
	the type of generation (heat/steam only or co-generation) and heat loss during transmission. Emissions from electricity purchases have been calculated using both the location and market-based methods, according to the GHG Protocol guidance.	(fuel type for hot water or steam generation)	Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions)
Scope 3 "Franchises" (Manufacturing)	Manufacturing emissions from indirect operations arise from activities that emit GHGs from the combustion of fuels at bottling partner facilities. The methodology and emission factors for calculating emissions from this source is identical to "Scope 1 and 2: Manufacturing" above. CO ₂ loss during production is derived from the CO ₂ purchased as an ingredient for our products. Therefore, this item is captured in Scope 3, Purchased Goods & Services, which includes the full volume of our purchased CO ₂ in 2020.	IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) Country-specific electricity factors: (2020 Edition), 2018 factors, International Energy Agency Data Services IPCC, 2007 "Fourth Assessment Report" (global warming potential 100 years)	- Indirect emissions from standalone (i.e., not co-located) warehouses, distribution centers and offices (based on emissions being lower than threshold of five percent of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions)
Scope 3 "Downstream Transportation and Distribution" (Fleet)	Fleet emissions from indirect operations result from the combustion of fuels in distribution vehicles not owned by the company. The methodology for calculating emissions from this source is identical to "Scope 1: Fleet" above.	IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) IPCC, 2007 "Fourth Assessment Report" (global warming potential 100 years)	N/A
Scope 3 "Business Travel" (Business Travel)	Business travel emissions are calculated based on guidelines specified by the UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), from corporate travel based on air miles booked. Kilometers are calculated from travel agency records and emissions factors are applied against three categories of flight distances based on leg data (any city pair) from origin to destination (short, medium and long-haul) as well as each class of travel (ranging from economy to first). Average passenger emissions factors are applied when flight class is unspecified. The relevant travel agencies provide the records to a third-party data aggregator that provides the total air miles booked to TCCC. Business Travel emissions are calculated based on information provided by our primary global travel agents to a third-party data aggregator.	Factors used are those published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy: Greenhouse gas reporting: Conversion factors 2020 – Condensed set. Hyperlink provided at bottom of table (***) ³	- Ground transportation - Corporate charters - Travel booked outside of the primary global travel agency partnerships

Exclusions

In the interest of completeness and transparency, TCCC has been working to capture all of its GHG

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2020>

emissions. TCCC continues to improve the identification and collection of data within its organizational and operational boundaries. Because of the size and complexity of TCCC, it is not always possible to obtain all of the necessary information to complete all segments of the inventory. When information cannot be obtained in a timely manner, TCCC uses extrapolations to provide the most complete inventory possible. As data becomes available identifying additional material sources of emissions, they will be incorporated into the inventory. Certain emissions sources are currently excluded from the annual inventory (Table 1). Direct and indirect energy use at warehouses and offices has been estimated by TCCC and shown to be significantly below our reporting threshold of five percent of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Emissions from these sources will be disclosed in the future if determined to be material.

Calculation Methodology: Approach and Major Assumptions

TCCC has identified individuals that are responsible for the collection of system-wide operational data used to calculate emissions. These individuals are required by the company's Environment, Occupational Safety and Health Performance Measurement (EOSHPM) Requirements to submit energy and other performance measurement data via a proprietary collection system. The submittals may be at the facility, business unit, or corporate level. The standard reporting procedure for energy and other EOSHPM data is quarterly, but frequency of reporting can vary based upon the business needs of each facility. Information for business travel, refrigerants and corporate aircraft is consolidated separately. The facilities listings used in our data collection processes and calculations are as of December 31st, 2020.

Non-financial information is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

When TCCC is unable to collect activity data associated with the complete sales volume, it uses an extrapolation methodology to estimate emissions. The extrapolation methodology is based on emissions intensities of the reported activity data and the sales volume. Sales volume is measured in number of unit cases (or unit case equivalents) of company beverage products directly or indirectly sold by the company and its bottling partners ("the Coca-Cola system") to customers and consumers as reported by TCCC and the bottlers to TCCC and disclosed in the 2020 10-K. Refer to TCCC 2020 10-K for additional information regarding the 2020 measured Unit Cases.

The intensity factors are only used to estimate the emissions associated with the difference between sales volume and the production volume for reported EOSH performance data. Before finalizing the annual emissions inventory, internal controls include a "plausibility review" to identify and correct data inaccuracies. Plausibility review is relevant only for EOSH source streams captured within the company's proprietary data collection system. Selected indicators are then subjected to independent third-party assurance.

The term "material" is used at times in this document. We do not intend such usage to have the same meaning as the word "material" under U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules governing legally required disclosures by publicly traded companies, e.g., that the issue/impact being discussed is in fact "material" to the company's or the Coca-Cola systems' overall business, operations or financial position. Instead, references to "material" in the company's Carbon Accounting Manual are included as required by The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, which the company adheres to for purposes of carbon emissions calculations,



and whereby something is “material” if, by its inclusion or exclusion, it can be seen to influence any decisions or actions taken by users of it.