Ardagh Metal Packaging Holdings SARL - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Ardagh Metal Packaging S.A. (“AMP”) is a leading, global supplier of sustainable and infinitely recyclable metal beverage cans. AMP operates 24 production facilities in the Americas and Europe, employs more than 6,300 people, and recorded revenues of $4.7 billion in 2022. AMP is 76% owned by Ardagh Group S.A. (“AGSA”) and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AMBP).

The metal beverage cans that AMP manufactures are an inherently environmentally friendly packaging product, characterised by the leading recycle and recycled content rates. AMP builds off the natural environmental advantages of beverage cans by clearly supporting our customer’s sustainability platforms, reducing our impact on the environment and improving the communities we do business in. It is a strategy that leverages the unique capabilities and expertise of our entire global team as we organize such actions as material, energy, waste and water reductions and charitable actions according to our three strategy pillars:

1. Emissions – reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions

2. Ecology – minimise our impact on the environment

3. Social - safe, diverse and inclusive team focused on customer satisfaction and supporting the communities we do business in

This document contains data confirming our sustainability strategy advancements, complete with GHG emission results from our production facilities and locations. To note, the data included herein has been externally verified.

For additional information please visit, www.ardaghmetalpackaging.com/corporate/sustainability

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Austria
Brazil
France
Germany
Netherlands
Poland
Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a CUSIP number	L02235106

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The board of directors of AMP (the “Board”) has established a sustainability committee (the “Sustainability Committee”) that has oversight over climate-related issues that is chaired by the CEO. The Sustainability Committee has full oversight and decision-making capabilities, and consists of high-level executives within the organization and non-executive directors of AMP. The Sustainability Committee includes the following members: the CEO, who chairs the Sustainability Committee; the Chief Financial Officer; the Chief Sustainability Officer; Ardagh Group’s Chief Financial Officer and Director; and two non-executive directors of AMP. The meetings of the Sustainability Committee are also attended by the CEOs of Europe and the Americas as well as the Corporate Development and Investor Relations Director, the Chief Risk Officer, and the Chief Human Resources Officer. EXPLANATION OF HOW THE INDIVIDUAL'S RESPONSIBILITY IS RELATED TO CLIMATE ISSUES: The Sustainability Committee objectives include: - Assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility for the Company’s environmental and social sustainability objectives, including climate-related objectives; - Make recommendations to the Board relating to environmental (including climate), and social sustainability matters. - Develop and oversee the implementation of the AMP sustainability strategy to deliver on clear Emission, Ecology, and Social objectives. AN EXAMPLE OF A CLIMATE-RELATED DECISION : As an example of decision-making authority, in 2022, the Sustainability Committee approved the allocation of net proceeds from Green Financing Instruments on eligible projects including energy efficiency and eco-efficient and/or circular economy projects which support progress toward achieving 1.5 degree Celsius pathway and aligning with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) and the UN Paris Agreement of 2015. In 2021, the Sustainability Committee approved and adopted a series of measures aimed at reducing our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% and our Scope 3 emissions by 12.3% by 2030. These targets have been approved by SBTi as of June 28, 2022.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Other, please specify (Reviewing and guiding major plans of action, Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues)	<Not Applicable>	The Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Sustainability Committee"), chaired by the CEO, has responsibility for the overall management of climate-related issues and oversees the execution of the Sustainability Strategy. All major risks, including climate-related, are covered by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy and Framework. A Sustainability call is conducted on a monthly basis, reporting on climate-related issues and environmental performance. This includes latest needs of customers, suppliers and the industry on climate-related topics. The Sustainability Committee has responsibility for the oversight of climate-related issues and oversees the execution of AMP's sustainability strategy. All major risks, including climate-related, are covered by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy and Framework. A Sustainability call, led by the Chief Sustainability Officer including local Sustainability Directors, Managers and Analysts as well as the global Legislative Affairs team, is conducted on a monthly basis, or more frequently as needed, reporting on climate-related issues and environmental performance. Topics discussed on these monthly calls include latest needs of customers, suppliers and the industry on climate-related topics. The topics discussed on these monthly calls informs the agenda of the quarterly Sustainability Committee meeting is held in which progress toward achieving sustainability objectives is presented, addressing any issues, while identifying any obstacles and/or leadership needs to ensure achievement of sustainability objectives remains on schedule.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	One member of the Sustainability Committee has climate-related and ESG experience. The following criteria are used to assess competence: • Familiarity with existing and developing climate regulations and standards • Regular engagement with outside experts to further understand climate-related risks and their impact on the business • Understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, and specifically how they relate to the industry and the business • Understanding the importance of integrating climate change into an organisation's decision-making and risk framework • Interaction with outside investors on climate issues to ensure that climate action is central to stewardship • Experience in tackling climate-related issues in related industries, including executive-level experience championing sustainability issues and helping to formulate a strategy with a sustainability consideration • Promotion of sustainability as part of people development within the organization • Consideration of climate-related expertise in nominating members of the Sustainability Committee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Monitoring public policy engagement that may impact the climate)

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
AMP has a Sustainability Committee that has oversight over climate-related issues that is chaired by the CEO. The Sustainability Committee has full oversight and decision-making capabilities, and consists of high-level executives within the organization and non-executive directors of AMP. The Sustainability Committee includes the following members: the CEO, who chairs the Sustainability Committee; the Chief Financial Officer; the Chief Sustainability Officer; Ardagh Group's Chief Financial Officer and Director; and two non-executive directors of AMP.
The meetings of the Sustainability Committee are also attended by CEOs of Europe and the Americas as well as the Corporate Development and Investor Relations Director, the Chief Risk Officer, and the Chief Human Resources Officer.

The Sustainability Committee objectives include:
- Assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility for the Company's environmental and social sustainability objectives, including climate-related objectives;
- Make recommendations to the Board relating to environmental (including climate) and social sustainability matters.
- Develop and oversee the implementation of the sustainability strategy to deliver on the clear Emission, Ecology, and Social objectives.

Sustainability alignment calls are conducted by the CSO and regional sustainability teams on a monthly basis, or more frequently as needed, reporting on climate-related issues, as well as the latest needs of customers, suppliers, and the industry. A review of environmental compliance and sustainability-related topics is conducted on a monthly basis. The CSO is also a member of regional leadership teams, with sustainability directors in Brazil and North America, all working closely with operations to identify opportunities, and share best practices, on the way to delivering on climate-related objectives.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The GoGreen Index (GGI) is the leading indicator for environmental progress. Herein we have included different targets for the reduction of emissions, waste, water, etc. As these reductions positively influence our EBITDA and cashflow, and our management is incentivised by EBITDA and cashflow performance, there is a clear link between environmental performance and incentives.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)
Energy efficiency improvement
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Lower energy and carbon costs due to less consumption improve the cost base and lead to higher EBITDA and cash flow which is the basis for the management bonus.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Absolute energy reduction and also intensity improvements are key pillars to our Scope 1+2 near-term science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)
Energy efficiency improvement
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Lower energy and carbon costs due to less consumption improve the cost base and lead to higher EBITDA and cash flow which is the basis for the management bonus.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Absolute energy reduction and also intensity improvements are key pillars to our Scope 1+2 near-term science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan.

Entitled to incentive
Procurement manager

Type of incentive
Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (Internal communication of success with certain suppliers)

Performance indicator(s)
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Our supply chain is closely involved in our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In order to deliver on our decarbonisation objectives, we are strengthening supplier relationships, and identifying ways, for example, to increase recycled content in aluminium can sheets. The resulting GHG emission reductions strengthen our company's and customers' sustainability platforms

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
GHG emission reductions of our supply chain are a key pillar to our Scope 3 near-term science-based target, which forms a key part of our climate transition plan.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Short-term climate-related risks and opportunities are those present in the current and following year, especially impacts of relevant environmental aspects in our day-to-day operations. Climate-related risks are covered with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) supported by Ardagh Group's Business Continuity Management Programme.
Medium-term	3	5	Medium-term climate-related risks and opportunities are those which are expected to be present in the next 3-5 years. These risks and opportunities are addressed in our planning and strategies. Climate-related risks are covered with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) supported by Ardagh Group's Business Continuity Management Programme.
Long-term	5	10	Long-term climate-related risks and opportunities are those which are expected to be present in 5-10 plus years. These risks and opportunities are crucial, require extensive planning and are discussed and addressed in annual long-term strategy discussions. Climate-related risks are covered within our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) supported by Ardagh Group's Business Continuity Management Programme.

C2.1b

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

AMP defines a risk as having a substantive financial impact if the identified risk within operations and supply chain could generate any significant change in AMP's businesses, operations, revenue or expenditure. We operate an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) System with oversight by an ERM management committee. ERM comprises over 60 risk categories. This ensures that strategic risks, such as environmental, operational, financial and market risks are identified, assessed, and appropriately treated. Furthermore, climate risks from operations and supply chain are assessed according to the indicators and criteria defined in our Business Continuity Management (BCM) system. The purpose of AMP's BCM system is to identify potential disruptions to critical business processes, to develop appropriate mitigation, response and recovery planning to drive overall business resilience.

We rank the risks using a risk matrix of financial impacts (from Low to Catastrophic) and likelihood (from Low to Almost Certain) by applying an impact scale. This is relevant for risks such as physical, regulatory, and reputational. Any financial impact higher than $45 million EBITDA is deemed to be Substantive. AMP defines thresholds for "Low," "Significant," "Critical," and "Catastrophic" financial impacts as well. Impacts lower than $15m EBITDA are considered as "Low" financial impacts and any impact higher than $110m EBITDA is considered as a "Catastrophic" Impact.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Climate-related risk management is integrated into our multi-disciplinary group-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. AMP has established an ERM Committee, which is responsible for providing oversight of the company-wide risk management activities. Main activities of this committee are policy setting, information gathering and communication to management and its Board regarding material risks (including climate-related) to the company. The ERM committee consists of several members, amongst others the Chief Financial Officer (as its chairman), the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, Chief Executive Officers of the different operating businesses and additional people being responsible for relevant departments. The ERM committee meets three times a year, while once a year a comprehensive general risks and opportunities assessment takes place.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS used to identify, assess and respond to climate-related risks and/or opportunities:
All enterprise risks and opportunities (including climate-related) are identified, reported, and assessed on a business unit level. An enterprise risk is defined as any significant event or circumstance which could materially impact the achievement of the company's business objectives such as strategy and market environment, operational, human capital, legal and regulatory, financial, information flows and systems, and reputational risks.
Identified risks and opportunities are categorised according to the expected financial impact and likelihood, as well as according to their criticality and improvement potential. While risks with an expected impact lower than $15 million EBITDA are classified as low risks, risks with an expected impact of more than $110 million EBITDA are classified as catastrophic. There are also classifications for significant and critical risks. Regarding the likelihood, it is distinguished between unlikely, rare, possible and almost certain.
All reported risks are managed with the special risk management software "ARENGIBOX". The software enables AMP to separate different risk categories, and "climate-related risks" is one of these categories. Each risk is dedicated to a risk owner, who is responsible for keeping all related information (description of the risk, impact, likelihood, room for improvement, control activities, evaluations etc.) up-to-date, and for the development, implementation and documentation of measures to mitigate the risk. All risk owners are required to update all information, including the progress of risk mitigation, within the tool at least three times a year. The progress of the risk mitigation processes is then discussed by the ERM committee.
At the facility level a second software, the Ardagh Risk Management System (ARMS), is used to report impacts of different risks that had an effect on the business, like droughts, flood events etc. Information from both systems is combined for risk categorisation and the implementation of risk mitigation measures.
The process described above is applied for short-, medium- and long-term risks related to direct operations and related to upstream and downstream processes.
Opportunities are generally treated in the same way as the risks, although they are not managed in the above-mentioned software systems. Nevertheless, opportunities are discussed on a regular basis by the ERM committee, and dedicated people (opportunity owners) are responsible for managing opportunities in order to get the maximum benefit out of them.

CASE STUDIES for the process used to determine which climate related Risks or Opportunities (R/Os) could have a substantive financial or strategic impact:

Our production facilities were assessed externally for both physical and transitional climate-related risks. Results show that physical climate-related risks are relatively low, while we could be at risk of transition risks, in particular, due to carbon pricing.

PHYSICAL RISK: In a 4°C scenario, where physical climate events are expected to be more severe and more frequent, the projected exposure of our assets to physical climate hazards is greater. However, the financial uplift even in the 4°C scenario is not significant. For example, potential site damage due to physical climate hazards to our Deeside facility in Wales estimated to be $4.6 million in the 1.5°C scenario and $7.5 million in the 4°C scenario by 2050 which are not classified as a substantive financial impact.

TRANSITIONAL RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: Under a 1.5°C scenario and business-as-usual (i.e., AMP "does nothing"), the total carbon cost impact could be approximately $108 million in 2030 and $654 million in 2040 which are classified as a substantive financial impact. However, by a successful decarbonization strategy such as the transition to 100% renewable electricity and pushing the boundaries on recycled content, we can achieve upside benefits across Capex, Opex, and revenue. For example, our consistent and increasing use of recycled content in aluminium source material has been estimated to reduce $73 million in Opex and to increase $4.8 billion in revenue under a 1.5°C scenario by 2050.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: Regional directives (e.g., EU Directives) on packaging and packaging waste requires that, often, certain rates of recycling and recovery are achieved. As metal beverage cans are characterised by leading recycle rates and recycled content rates in every region where we operate, we still work closely through our relevant industry associations to assure metal is appropriately recognized for its value as such proposals are created.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations such as Carbon Tax, Cap, and Trade are some of the emerging regulations that could potentially have impacts on our business. For example, any future changes to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and any additional measures to control the GHG emissions that may apply to our operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations via higher compliance costs. We estimate the risk related to emerging carbon pricing regulation between $27 million -$108 million by 2030, in a future 1.5°C scenario. Therefore, we continually monitor, review, and assess proposed and incoming regulatory changes as part of our ERM framework as an “Adverse regulatory change” indicator as well as external assessments with the aim of being in front of any upcoming regulatory risks.
Technology	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: Technology change potentially could have financial implications by means of having to invest in alternative technologies (Best Available Technology) or having to adapt existing products to different technologies, which requires research and development efforts. For example, emerging technologies such as E-Mobility or hydrogen fuel cells could lead us to invest in the transition from fossil fuel-based logistics to a low-carbon logistic alternative technology. In most of our operation processes, constant parameters in production are crucial to maintain our product quality and to continuously fulfill customer and market demand. The current available low-carbon technology/infrastructure in the market is still too costly, unstable, and unreliable to be used in our production. We refrain from using fossil fuel operated equipment provided we have an economically viable alternative. We also are working in parallel to achieve our goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2030 while we are investigating technological innovations and alternative processes to reduce the need for thermal energy.
Legal	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: For any organisation, risks related to legal and regulations must be properly managed and therefore are included in Ardagh Group’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Risks related to current regulations are our permit-to-operate, customer obligations, environmental pollution limits, renewable energy regulations, and other specific legal and regulations are identified and managed as part of our businesses. For example, we estimated that any failure to comply with the current and future climate related obligations in our European business may have a significant material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, if we violate or fail to comply with climate related regulations or our permits, we could be subject to criminal, civil and administrative sanctions and liabilities, including substantial fines and orders.
Market	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: Recent studies reveal that consumers have become 'greener' in their purchasing in recent years and the market demand grows for environmentally friendly alternatives. Shifting consumer preferences to more sustainable and environmentally friendly packaging creates a risk only if consumers are unaware of the infinitely recyclable nature of metal and its leading recycling rates globally. In fact, our metal beverage cans are the ideal example of a Circular Economy, as the material can be recycled repeatedly without loss of quality or functionality. It is the responsibility of our Commercial and Sustainability teams to assess current and future market risks and communicate with AMP’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). For example, to provide further transparency to consumers on our commitment to low-carbon aluminium beverage packaging we joined the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) as full members in 2022 and achieved Performance Standard certification for our production facility in La Ciotat, France, and our central research office in Bonn, Germany. All production facilities in Europe will be certified by year-end 2023 and the Americas will begin certification in parallel.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: Metal production is often perceived as an energy-intensive process, without realising the full benefit of reuse and recycling potential. Consumers are faced with large amounts of information which sometimes do not reflect the true properties and characteristics of packaging materials. These types of risks can lead to loss of brand loyalty and brand trust and our reputation due to failure to manage our impact on society including climate change. Furthermore, there is a risk of adverse media attention which could result in demand being affected. We are committed to supporting sustainable consumption and contribute by providing accurate information regarding our products and company to customers, consumers and investors articulating our positive commitments across ethical, social, economic and environmental factors. Our clear aim is to reduce our environmental impact while remaining economically sustainable and socially responsible. We have furthered our commitment by joining the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) as a full member in 2022 and encouraging our aluminium suppliers to achieve certification as well. In 2022, we achieved Performance Standard certification for our production facility in La Ciotat, France and our central research office in Bonn, Germany. The Performance Standard certification requires each company to publish time-bound GHG emission reduction targets and implement a plan to achieve said targets. The Performance Standard also requires aluminium smelters, in the most emission-intensive stages of aluminium production, to demonstrate an emissions intensity of 8 MT CO2e / MT Alu by 2030. By decreasing their emissions intensity, aluminium smelters will be less exposed to climate-related risks. It is the responsibility of our Commercial, Sustainability and Legal teams to assess current and future reputation risks and communicate with AMP’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: Climate change is expected to increase the magnitude and frequency of natural hazards in some regions. We have Emergency Response Plans and Environmental Control Standards in place at all locations to control and mitigate climate-related risks. It is the responsibility of the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) teams alongside AMP’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to assess and manage current and future acute physical risks. Ardagh’s Property Loss Control Standards also outline prevention and reduction of occurrence and losses related to natural events such as Flood Risk Management, Earthquake Risk Management, Freeze Protection, Windstorm Emergency Response Plan, etc., which could be relevant to the location of production facilities. Furthermore, our production facilities have also been externally assessed for climate-related natural hazards under different climate change scenarios. Water stress and heat stress were noted as existing physical stressors to the business. However, our analysis indicates that these stressors are unlikely to increase significantly in severity and frequency in our production facilities by 2050. The outcome of the risk assessed is used to develop prevention and mitigation plans to ensure zero or minimal disruption to the business.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	EXAMPLE OF RISK TYPE: Risks arising from extreme temperatures have impacts on our employees' health. To mitigate this risk, we provide free water and air-conditioned common rooms for employees, particularly those working in our manufacturing operations. These mitigation techniques will require additional costs to maintain comfort cooling in production facilities located in warm (and warming) climates to ensure the ongoing safety of our employees. Reporting mechanisms, prevention systems, training, and awareness-raising programs are in place as part of our "Bsafe!" Health and Safety programs. And, to note, natural resources are treasured and crucial to our businesses, and targeted reductions across material, waste, water, energy, etc. are built into regional budgets on an annual basis.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
DESCRIPTION: Many of the countries where our production facilities are located have introduced carbon taxes. AMP is at potential risk of being exposed to carbon tax due to relative energy intensive manufacturing processes and through the purchase of raw materials. We anticipate being indirectly regulated through our purchase of raw materials by the Carbon Board Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in the next 3 years, namely through our imports of aluminium from outside the European Union.

EFFECT ON ARDAGH: Our total energy consumption comes from natural gas (47%) and purchased electricity (53%). Therefore, any taxes related to fossil fuel-based energy sources will impact our business operations, revenue, or expenditure. We carried out a climate scenario analysis to identify the likely impact of the increasing cost of carbon under the 1.5°C scenario. The result revealed that we could be at risk of significant carbon costs by 2050. The potential financial impact figure of identified risk can be found below as an estimated range.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
27986737

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
108019927

Explanation of financial impact figure
We estimate the carbon price for 2030 under the 1.5°C scenario as $117 in Europe, $107 in North America, and $258 in South America. These estimations are based on an Integrated Assessment Model ("IAM") which is broadly aligned to the NGFS orderly transition scenario. Considering our growth rate, in the "do nothing" scenario (potential maximum financial impact) our total projected Scope 1&2 emissions in 2030 would be 355,194 tCO2e in Europe, 388,571 tCO2e in North America, and 96,454 tCO2e in South America. If our 2030 Scope 1&2 emissions were subject to a carbon price, our total carbon cost in 2030 would be $108,019,927: [355,194 tCO2e * $117] + [388,571 tCO2e * $107] + [96,454 tCO2e * $258] = $108,019,927. If we meet our SBTi approved targets (potential minimum financial impact), our total Scope 1&2 emissions in 2030 would be 83,593 tCO2e in Europe, 80,270 tCO2e in North America, and 37,277 tCO2e in South America. Therefore, AMP's total carbon cost in 2030 in meeting the targets scenario would be $ 27,986,737: [83,593 tCO2e * $117] + [80,270 tCO2e * $107] + [37,277 tCO2e * $258] = $27,986,737.

Cost of response to risk
8901736

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We regularly monitor changes in regulation, we are not subject to any carbon trading scheme today therefore the actual cost is zero. However, in order to build resilience against future changes, we have an SBTi-approved carbon emission reduction target and strategies to reduce 42% of our Scope 1&2 emissions and 12.3% of our Scope 3 emissions by 2030.

CASE STUDY: We aim to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030 as a part of our Science Based Targets. In addition, all production facilities have in place energy reduction projects and are constantly identifying opportunities to save energy and reduce GHG emissions. In fact, all of our European production facilities have achieved ISO 50001 certification for their energy management systems.

Explanation of cost: We estimate a Capex investment of approx. $4,866,000 in North America, approx. $2,995,000 (2,880 k€) in Europe, and $1,040,736 (5,618 kR$) in South America to switch to 100% renewable energy by 2030. The cumulative total investment would be approx. $8,901,736 by 2030.

Comment
This opportunity is based on an assumed calculation. This is a calculation based on assumptions and shall not reflect any final strategic decisions made within AMP at this time.

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Use of raw material with higher recycled content)

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
We identified using aluminium with higher recycled content as an opportunity to build resilience against the emerging regulation of carbon pricing mechanisms e.g., the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). We are not currently subject to any carbon trading scheme, however, our climate scenario analysis identified carbon pricing as a future potential risk due to emerging regulations. We estimated CO2e emissions for aluminium with 69% recycled content (i.e., 2.4 million tCO2e) and estimated CO2e emissions for aluminium using an average recycling rate as a proxy for recycled content at 47% (i.e., 3.2 million tCO2e). The difference between 69% recycled content and 47% recycled content is equivalent to 800,000 tCO2e (i.e., 3.2 million tCO2e – 2.4 million tCO2e = 800,000 tCO2e). This opportunity can significantly reduce our exposure to the tightening of current carbon trading schemes and future new carbon pricing mechanisms.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
89600000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We are not currently subject to any carbon trading scheme, however, our climate scenario analysis identified carbon pricing as a future potential risk due to emerging regulations. Therefore, the financial impact figure was estimated based on the potential of this opportunity in saving carbon cost for 2030 under 1.5°C scenario. Based on the mass of our demand for aluminium, we estimated CO2e emissions for aluminium with 69% recycled content (i.e., 2.4 million tCO2e) and estimated CO2e emissions for aluminium using an average recycling rate as a proxy for recycled content at 47% (i.e., 3.2 million tCO2e). The difference between 69% recycled content and 47% recycled content is equivalent to 800,000 tCO2e (i.e., 3.2 million tCO2e – 2.4 million tCO2e = 800,000 tCO2e).

We estimate that the carbon price for 2030 under 1.5°C scenario as $117 in Europe and $107 in North America (at midpoint $112) per ton of CO2e. These estimations are based on an Integrated Assessment Model (“IAM”) which broadly aligned to the NGFS orderly transition scenario. Therefore, the potential financial impact of this opportunity would be $89,600,000 (800,000 CO2e *112 $/CO2e).

Cost to realize opportunity
1010313

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
OUR STRATEGY TO REALISE THIS OPPORTUNITY focuses on increasing global recycling rates by partnering with our suppliers, customers, and local stakeholders. By recycling metals, up to 95% of energy and associated GHG emissions can be avoided. We see a high demand for packaging solutions that incorporates recycled materials and are readily recyclable.

CASE STUDY: In Europe, setting up efficient sorting systems and infrastructures backed up by the most advanced sorting technologies is a prerequisite for moving towards a 100% recycling rate by 2030. As a member of the Metal Packaging Europe (MPE) industry association we regularly support initiatives such as Every Can Counts. We also participated in the development of a consumer facing recycling roadmap. In the United States, AMP as a member of the Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI) industry association supports the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) can capture grant program. Five MRFs have received grants for additional can capture equipment. The grants supported the purchase of equipment such as eddy currents that are used to capture more cans by placing them in areas where cans are typically missorted. With the five grants given in 2021 and 2022, equipment was installed that annually captures 140 million aluminium beverage cans for recycling. Through our industry association in Brazil, Abralatas we regularly support and promote increasing awareness of sustainable aluminium can packaging. Among its many promotional initiatives, it continuously shares the environmental benefits of aluminium beverage cans and as a result, Brazil has reached an unprecedented, historical milestone of recycling 100% of all aluminium cans produced in 2022.

EXPLANATION OF COSTS: We estimate the cost to realize this opportunity using the example of our investment with MPE, CMI, and Abralatas to increase recycling rates in the regions where we operate. The estimated cost is approx. $1,085,879 determined by adding investments through MPE ($559,300) plus CMI ($265,000) plus Abralatas ($186,013) (i.e., $1,010,313 = $559,300 + $265,000 + $186,013).

Comment
This opportunity is based on an assumed calculation. This is a calculation based on assumptions and shall not reflect any final strategic decisions made within AMP at this time.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
There are numerous feedback mechanisms that engage with customers, investors, etc. We have an announced and posted sustainability strategy toward 1.5 degrees Celsius that our stakeholders view. Specifically, our sales teams directly discuss our efforts to strengthen our own sustainability platform which in turn strengthens customer's platforms. For example, by customers using high recycled content aluminium or working with us to reduce the amount of aluminium used in our conversion processes, this reduces our mutual carbon footprints. We also are in discussions with customers on optimal distribution patterns for delivering cans to their filling locations, which reduces fuel consumption and, thus, emissions. On investors, we make available our annual and sustainability reports for their comments. We also hold quarterly investor discussions on our business of which we often answer questions regarding our strategies and progress on environmental objectives.
Our full sustainability strategy and targets are on our website and are published, complete with progress updates, in our annual sustainability report.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
sustainability-update-report-2022.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	We assessed the potential impact of "Decarbonisation" and "Innovation" Risks and Opportunities (ROs) on our business under two temperature pathways, 1.5°C ("Paris-aligned") and 4°C ("Business-as-usual"), with reference to four levers: Carbon emissions, Capex, Opex and/or Revenue. These four levers provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential impact of each RO. Identified ROs for "Decarbonisation" include carbon pricing, failure of technology investments, and potential impacts of our energy mix on energy costs and revenue at risk dependent on whether its sustainability targets are achieved or not. Identified ROs for "Innovation" include light-weighting, increase recycled content in products, disruptive product innovation including refilling, raw material mix, low carbon content, and green financing. Following data inputs and documentation was used to inform the analysis of climate-related impacts for "Decarbonisation" and "Innovation" ROs: •SBTi targets •Regional growth rates •Top 5 customer revenue per region •Renewable and conventional electricity mix •Procurement data including raw material prices •Light-weighting ambitions •Capex estimates for decarbonisation •Cost of capital. Both 4C and 1.5C scenarios use the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP2) published by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as a basis and use MAGICC earth system model to map the relationship between CO2 and temperature change in an Integrated Assessment Model ("IAM"). Our model is broadly aligned to the NGFS orderly transition scenario and outputs are benchmarked against NGFS outputs. However, the model has been developed with a greater sectoral split than NGFS outputs, allowing for more bespoke analysis. The potential financial impacts were assessed under each of the selected scenarios by combining our baseline financial performance and future growth rate with potential transition impacts over time. Under each scenario, projected changes to various macroeconomic variables are applied to baseline financials in order to assess how this performance might be impacted over time.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We assessed our production facilities and transport hubs exposure to physical climate hazards under two temperature pathways, 1.5°C ("Paris-aligned") and 4°C ("Business-as-usual"). In order to quantify our physical risks, we screened our sites to identify those that are particularly at risk of potential climate-related physical risks. We performed a light touch physical risk assessment across our production facilities. These sites were: • Identified by internal stakeholders for existing physical risks, • Demonstrating a high-risk rating in the initial screening, • Financially material, and/or • Demonstrated high water usage. The screening process generated an overall Maximum site Value At Risk (MVAR)% score and failure probability % value per site, which were aggregated for individual hazards to a point in time e.g. 2030, 2050. The MVAR% score indicates whether a site is at risk from at least one of the hazards. The key physical hazards include soil subsidence, surface water flooding riverine flooding, extreme wind, forest fire, extreme heat, and water stress. Each site has been assessed for the risk of physical damage to the asset and the risk of business interruption at the site. The results of this hazard assessment are then integrated with information on a site's strategic relevance and its operational data to generate a final shortlist of sites. The overall approach to risk assessment of climate hazards aligns with IPCC AR5/6 definitions and approaches to risk assessment.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

LIST OUR FOCAL QUESTIONS:
• What would be the impact of climate change on our business?
• How do physical and transition climate risks affect our company, business units, and production facilities?
• How does climate change affect our supply chain?
• What type of opportunities climate change can create for our business?
• What should we do, and when?

RATIONALE FOR SELECTING THE SCENARIOS: Climate change analysis requires a longer-term view than many traditional business risks. This introduces intractable uncertainty about government and consumer decisions, economic trends, as well as resulting physical climate impacts. Using scenarios is a way of bounding this uncertainty and asking 'what if' questions about risks and opportunities. Using more than one scenario allows us to consider multiple possible futures and therefore evaluate the resilience of a strategy or business model. 4°C and 1.5°C scenario pathways were used to represent a "Business-as-usual" pathway and a "Paris-aligned" trajectory.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

SUMMARY OF RESULTS:
The result of climate-related scenario analysis revealed that whilst we are not exposed to significant physical risk, decarbonisation represents both a risk and an opportunity. Effective and targeted action to mitigate alternative threats, diversify through supply chains and decarbonise production could have a significant positive impact on our business.
If AMP 'does nothing', the carbon cost impact under a 1.5°C scenario could be in the range of $108 million in 2030 and $655 million in 2040. However, by a successful decarbonization strategy such as the transition to renewable electricity and pushing the boundaries on recycled content, AMP can achieve upside benefits across Capex, Opex, and revenue. For example, our transition to recycled content has been estimated to reduce $73 million in Opex and to increase $4.8 billion in revenue under a 1.5°C scenario by 2050.
Future physical hazards are sea level rise and riverine flooding although in general these are considered relatively low risk relative to other hazards and locations globally.

HOW THE RESULTS HAVE INFORMED OUR DECISIONS AND ACTIONS:
•To decarbonise, business growth should be carbon neutral. Decarbonisation of aluminium (Scope 3) is critical.
•Continued light-weighting remains a 'quick win' if we succeed in achieving our ambitions.
• Increased use of recycled aluminium could significantly reduce our carbon impact particularly if we continue to push beyond current technical limits and recycling rates increase globally.
•Innovation to improve recycled content in products could protect significant revenue.
• Setting an internal carbon price and embedding it throughout our strategic planning would allow us to integrate potential carbon price risk and decarbonisation throughout the business.
• Sustainable packaging innovations could ensure we remain ahead of the curve, including by exploring new market opportunities.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks (e.g. regulatory and legal, physical, and technological risks) and opportunities (e.g., resource efficiency) have influenced our MEDIUM-TERM (3 – 5 years) and LONG-TERM (more than 5 years) strategies for products we offer to our customers. In order to tackle the upcoming climate-related risks, we are working to decarbonise manufacturing processes by implementing new technologies, switching to renewable energy sources, lightweight, and increasing the use of recycled aluminium. For example, risks related to the depletion of natural resources as consequences of climate change impacts drive high demand for lightweight products. Furthermore, lightweight products as a strategic target, resulting in a reduction of GHG emissions and energy usage due to less material input and fuel for transport. Identified risks from potential stricter emission regulations and customer requirements (transition risks) have also driven opportunities for improvement.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our short-term, medium-term, and long-term strategy for the management of our supply and value chain. Supplying materials can be temporarily interrupted due to extreme weather events. In order to mitigate risks of material unavailability, our business strategy is to conduct business directly with the origin or source suppliers and manufacturers, whenever possible, to achieve maximum commercial benefit and to ensure corporate and sustainable responsibility criteria are met. Furthermore, the risks related to the price of oil and its products due to carbon taxes have impacted all our businesses, affecting e.g. transport, lacquer, and ink costs from our suppliers. We experience a significant increase in suppliers' operating costs when energy cost and carbon tax increase.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Influenced by climate-related risks (e.g. regulatory and legal, physical, and technological risks) and opportunities (e.g., resource efficiency), we invested in R&D to improve the resource efficiency in our production facilities and packaging. Potential climate-related risks from the depletion of natural resources motivated us to increase our R&D investment on developing new technologies/design to produce lightweight products. Lightweight products result in a reduction of emissions and energy usage due to less material input and fuel for transport. Furthermore, innovation to improve recycled content in products could protect significant revenue.
Operations	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our medium-term and long-term strategy for our operations. Our production facilities are regulated by the EU Directives and U.S. Clean Air Act. Since higher energy cost results in higher operation cost, we intended to invest more in our affected operations to comply with them. We have also a number of operational excellence programmes in place aimed at driving continuous improvement in our energy consumption levels.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Indirect costs Assets	INDIRECT COSTS: Our financial planning process has been influenced by climate-related regulatory risks. We estimate the carbon cost in the range of $108 million in 2030 and $655 million in 2040 (under a 1.5°C scenario). However, the impact will be significantly reduced by meeting our climate targets. In addition, production costs are sensitive to gas and electricity costs which have been volatile in recent years. Volatility in the price of electricity is caused by a number of events such as the German Renewable Energy policy, the phasing out of nuclear generating capacity, fluctuations in the price of gas, and the influence of carbon dioxide costs on electricity prices. Energy pass-through clauses included in sales contracts or developed an active hedging strategy to fix energy costs through contractual arrangements with suppliers. Where pass through contracts do not exist, our policy is to purchase natural gas and electricity by entering into forward price-fixing arrangements with suppliers for the bulk of our anticipated requirements for the year ahead. Such contracts are used exclusively to obtain delivery of our anticipated energy supplies. We do not net settle, nor do we sell within a short period of time after taking delivery. These contracts are treated as executory contracts. Ardagh Group typically builds up these contractual positions in tranches of approximately 10% of the anticipated volumes. Any gas and electricity which is not purchased under forward price-fixing arrangements is purchased under index tracking contracts or at spot prices. ---------- ASSETS: Climate-related risks result in damage to equipment and production facilities which results in downtime, and impact on production and financial aspect of the company. AMP has sufficient coverage for property damage and business interruption insurance policy. Our Property Loss Control Standards have outlined prevention and reduction of occurrence and losses related to natural events such as Flood Risk Management, Earthquake Risk Management, Freeze Protection, Windstorm Emergency Response Plan, which could be relevant to the location of production facilities. Our Chief Risk Officer provides systems and programmes to facilitate those risks are managed throughout the organisation and that the risk bearing capacity and resources of the organisation and its insurance programmes is sufficient to ensure business resilience.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Other, please specify (Percentage share of total electricity spent aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%))

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3954205

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
3

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
42

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
100

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
The method to quantify alignment with a 1.5 C world, is to spend on renewable electricity as a percentage of our total electricity spend. We assume that our organisation will be aligned with a 1.5°C world when a) we transition our Scope 2 emissions to 100% renewable electricity, b) partially electrify our thermal processes with renewable electricity, and c) use green hydrogen.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
136759

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
210124

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
346883

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
42

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
201192.14

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
156021

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
211178

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
367199

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-13.9445947398485

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The Sustainability Committee signed off on a 10-year action plan that outlines the targets, actions, and investments the company will make in order to achieve the 1.5 degree Celsius pathway, ultimately delivering on the Science Based Target initiative for all scopes by 2030. In our near-term 2030 target, we aim to achieve a 42% absolute reduction in our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2020.

Although our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (367,199 tCO2e) increased by 20,316 tCO2e in 2022 compared to our 2020 base year (346,883 tCO2e), due primarily to executing on our business growth investment program including our newest facility in Huron, Ohio, we achieved a 12% reduction on an intensity basis in the same time period. While we are reporting an increase due to growth in metal beverage capacity, we have made strides in maintaining and improving our energy efficiency across our operations making progress to achieve our 2030 Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets.

Our target covers 100% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the operational boundary and there are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Primary activities to reduce scope 1 GHG emissions across our operations will focus on the implementation of best practices in burner technology for use in ovens and Regenerative Thermal Oxidizers (RTOs) as well as improvements in Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems. Also, we will be making investments in the transition to electric alternatives for boilers, ovens, forklift trucks, etc. over the time period of this target.

For scope 2 GHG emission reductions, priority will be placed on meeting our renewable electricity procurement target as well as improvements in electricity efficiency across our operations.
List of the emissions reduction initiatives which have contributed most to the progress towards the target to the end of the reporting year:
• Energy efficiency in buildings
• Energy efficiency in manufacturing processes
• Waste heat recovery
• Low-carbon energy consumption

The rate of progress towards the target is anticipated to change from year to year.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year
2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2562154

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
72108

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
181541

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
22215

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2838019

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2838019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
90

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
3

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
6

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
1

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
94

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
94

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
12.3

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
2488942.663

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2808128

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
63292

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
210490

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
7528.25

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3089439

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3089439

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-72.0243606773036

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The Sustainability Committee approved a 10-year action plan that outlines the targets, actions, and investments the company will make to achieve the 1.5 degree Celsius pathway, ultimately delivering on the Science Based Target initiative for all scopes by 2030. In our near-term 2030 target, we aim to achieve a 12.3% absolute reduction in our total Scope 3 emissions compared to 2020.

Negative 72.02 values for % "of the target achieved" indicate an increase in our Scope 3 emissions relative to the base year. This year's results are mainly impacted by

additional raw material emissions and associated logistics for additional material.

Our target covers 100% of our total Scope 3 emissions in the operational boundary and there are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Immediate priority to reduce our Scope 3 emissions will continue to focus on engaging with our top aluminium suppliers, industry associations, and peers as part of our roadmap for increasing recycling rates, recycled content, and low-carbon virgin aluminium.

Furthermore, we are investing in zero waste to landfill and waste generation reduction efforts on a global scale as well as transitioning to renewable electricity.

The rate of progress toward the target is anticipated to change from year to year.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
764072

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
22

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
21

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-1.28205128205128

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, it is a part of our 2030 Science Based Target initiative target for Scope 2.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Several on-site, near-site, and off-site projects in different development stages are underway globally. Over the past year, we implemented several renewable contracts and also our near-site and on-site projects are making progress towards more contribution.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Several on-site, near-site, and off-site projects in different development stages are underway globally. Over the past year, we implemented several renewable contracts and also our near-site and on-site projects are making progress towards more contribution.
The rate of progress towards the target is anticipated to change from year to year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	1	1
Implementation commenced*	1	1
Implemented*	9	60560
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
7201

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
377120

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1433784

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
52800

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
82914

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
479000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
30

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
24000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
18000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Insulation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
27

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
16184

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
88000

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
135

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
322381

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1347000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
273

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
184000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
754230

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
40

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
22440

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
450000

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material reuse

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
53

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
92498

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	As part of our environmental management systems, all our production facilities undergo compliance checks. 23 out of 24 production facilities are ISO 14001 certified with plans to certify our newest facility. Additionally, all production facilities are audited on a frequent basis against AMP's Environmental Control Standards. These standards also address the environmental compliance of the production facilities
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	We continuously working on the reduction of the weight of our products. Lightweight products/containers result in a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy usage due to less material input. In addition to that, fuel is saved during transport and less emissions from the usage of virgin raw material.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Environmental sustainability aspects are part of the business strategic plans. The business includes energy and emissions reduction in its investment and cost plans. As part of major projects (e.g., regenerative thermal oxidizer upgrades), energy reduction means are an integral part of the project budget. This ensures awareness and the responsible executive management (opposed to having a dedicated budget which is owned by other corporate functions). We also have operational excellence programs across the regions which include dedicated budgets to implement best practices. And our sustainability program helps investment and budgets to act more efficiently through an overview of all energy-related projects implemented globally wherever possible considering costs, return on investment, expected energy and emission reductions and impacts on our emission reduction targets. To note, it is also these annual budgets which provide the pathway toward 1.5 degree Celsius alignment.
Employee engagement	We have implemented environmental management systems, internal KPI reports and programs to raise awareness on all levels of the business. For example, in 2022, we launched the Sustainability Excellence awards at the production facility level across Europe and North America to promote employee engagement, increase accountability for data reporting and recognize positive progress on our long-term sustainability targets. Our employees are educated and engaged in environmental management.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Aluminium beverage packaging)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

AMP manufactures the infinitely recyclable metal beverage can. By recycling metal, up to 95% of energy and associated GHG emissions can be avoided. Increased use of and recycling of metal packaging can be a cornerstone of a circular economy and a strong step forward in achieving carbon neutrality. During the reporting period, the share of the recycled content in our aluminium beverage can is 62% (global average for can body and ends), the highest of any beverage package. We work in partnership with our industry associations including Abralatas, Metal Packaging Europe (MPE), and Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI) in the United States to increase metal packaging recycling rates and thereby increase recycled content. AMP is also continuously working on the reduction of the weight of its products. Lightweight products/containers result in a reduction of GHG emissions and energy usage due to less material input. In addition, fuel is saved during transport, and fewer emissions are generated from the usage of virgin raw materials.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Evaluation of avoided emissions by comparing RC approach vs. general database values using a mass-based allocation)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

Per ton of aluminium for beverage packaging with 62% recycled material

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Per ton of aluminium for beverage packaging with standard emission factor

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

750

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We estimated the avoided emissions using a mass-based allocation with RC data gathered directly from our suppliers (global RC is about 62%) which results in emissions of approx. 2,600,000 metric tons compared to emissions based on data base values (Gabi, EcoInvent etc.) of approx. 6,300,000 metric tons. Comparing this difference with our annual consumption of aluminium we get to a saving of approx. 570 metric tons CO2 per ton of aluminium converted.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

95

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
136759

Comment
We are reporting the base year (2020) consistent with AMP's 2030 Sustainability Targets.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
287276

Comment
Scope 2 (location-based) is reported as estimated using regional emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
210124

Comment
We are reporting base year (2020) consistent with AMP's 2030 Sustainability Targets.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2562154

Comment
We are reporting the base year (2020) consistent with AMP's 2030 Sustainability Targets.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
72108

Comment
We are reporting base year (2020) consistent with AMP's 2030 Sustainability Targets.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
181541

Comment
We are reporting base year (2020) consistent with AMP's 2030 Sustainability Targets.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
22215

Comment
We are reporting base year (2020) consistent with AMP's 2030 Sustainability Targets.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
156021

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
297366

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
211178

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions
We exclude stand-alone office buildings/spaces including research & development-only locations and AMP subsidiaries (Hart Print Inc. and NOMOQ AG).

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Explain why this source is excluded
Using an estimation methodology these stand-alone office buildings/spaces and subsidiaries would account for less than 1% of our scope 1+2 GHG emission inventory and scope 3 GHG emission inventory. This has been estimated based on utility invoices for the largest office building/space, i.e., our research & development facility in Elk Grove, Illinois, and extrapolated to account for other locations considering electricity and fossil fuel usage. Therefore, according to GHG protocol, it is optional to consider these sources of emissions in our corporate carbon footprint

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Using an estimation methodology these stand-alone office buildings/spaces and subsidiaries would account for less than 1% of our scope 1+2 GHG emission inventory and scope 3 GHG emission inventory. This has been estimated based on utility invoices for the largest office building/space, i.e., our research & development facility in Elk Grove, Illinois, and extrapolated to account for other locations considering electricity and fossil fuel usage. C6.5

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2808128

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Average product method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions are calculated based on the type and mass of purchased goods and relevant emission factors. Primary data is provided by suppliers. Databases are used as needed.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Capital goods is not considered relevant as it is less than 4% of the total emissions.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
63.292

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions are calculated based on the type of the fuels and the grid mix of electricity and relevant emission factors from different sources.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
210.49

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions are calculated based on the distance, type of vehicles, type of consumed fuel, and volume (litres) of consumed fuel. Emission Factors for trucks and vessels per km, tkm, or litres of fuel were considered.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7528

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions are calculated based on waste volume data, categorised into waste fractions and relevant emission factors for recycling, incineration and/or landfill regarding 16 main waste fractions including wastewater emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Business travel is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Employee commuting is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Upstream leased assets is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Downstream transportation and distribution is not considered relevant as it is less than 3% of the total emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Processing of sold products is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Use of sold products is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; End of life treatment of sold products is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
A scope 3 screening has been performed; Downstream leased assets is not considered relevant as it is less than 1% of the total emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We have no existing franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In 2022, this category is not relevant as it is only applicable to investors (e.g., private equity companies).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other (upstream) relevant scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other (downstream) scope 3 categories.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.000078

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
367199

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
4700000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
7.33

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Change in revenue

Please explain
Our last year's total revenue intensity figure was 0.000083 which decreased to 0.000078 in 2022. It shows a 6.24% improvement compared to the previous year ((0.000083-0.000078)/ 0.000083) * 100 = -6.24%.
Reasons for this decrease in our total revenue intensity figure for combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 were due in part to executing our $1.8 billion business growth investment programme resulting in additional metal beverage capacity and increased revenues as well as leveraging best practices focusing on energy efficiencies and renewable energy sourcing.

Intensity figure
58.29

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
367199

Metric denominator
full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total
6300

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
0.37

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Our last year's FTE intensity figure was 58.50 which decreased to 58.29 in 2022. It shows a -0.37% decrease compared to the previous year ((58.29 -58.50)/ 58.29) * 100 = -0.37%
Reasons for this decrease in our FTE intensity figure for combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 were due in part to executing our $1.8 billion business growth investment programme resulting in additional metal beverage capacity and increased revenues as well as leveraging best practices focusing on energy efficiencies and renewable energy sourcing.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
No

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
EU27	53741
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16355
United States of America	71363
Brazil	14563

C7.3

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

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
AMP-North America	71363
AMP-Europe	70095
AMP-South America	14563

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20828	0
United States of America	142374	128602
Brazil	19730	2253
EU27	114435	80324

C7.6

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

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
AMP-Europe	135263	80324
AMP-North America	142374	128602
AMP-South America	19730	2253

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
No

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	10514	Decreased	3	In 2022, our Manaus production facility in Brazil sourced 100% of its electricity from renewable sources. Our Jacarei production facility also sourced low-carbon electricity further contributing to emissions abatement. In addition, our European production facility in Ensezfeld, Austria sourced 100% renewable electricity in 2022. Our other locations as well are switching to low-carbon electricity where possible. These actions are in support of our aim to source 100% of our global electricity from renewable sources by 2030. In 2021, we reported 140,500 MWh from renewable sources. In 2022 we sourced 187,437 from renewable Therefore, the change in renewable electricity consumption was calculated to be a 33% increase ((187,437 -140,500)/140,500 x 100 = 33 %). Emission reductions are calculated by using the change in renewable electricity usage year-over-year and an average scope 2 conversion factor (e.g., 46,937 MWh renewable electricity x 0.2 tCO2e/MWh = 10,514 tCO2e).
Other emissions reduction activities	60560	Decreased	16.5	Emission reduction initiatives reported in questions C4.3a and C4.3b include energy efficiency in buildings (e.g., lighting, heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)) as well as energy efficiency in manufacturing processes (e.g., machine/equipment replacement, process optimization, product/component/material reuse).
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	15585	Increased	4.5	Add emissions from the production facility in Huron (only Scope 1+2)
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	772018	772018
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	187437	701479	888916
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	2520	2520
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	187437	1476018	1663455

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
631

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Diesel

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
771387

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Natural gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not applicable

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
772018

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Brazil

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of wind, solar, and hydro power)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
40627

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of wind, solar, and hydro power)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
99182

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Spain

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of wind, solar, and hydro power)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
19353

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Other, please specify (EU27)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
308456

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2520

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
310976

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
99182

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
99182

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
387771

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
387771

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
93507

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
93507

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf

Page/ section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf

Page/ section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf

Page/section reference
All pages

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	On an annual basis, this data undergoes limited assurance, relevant standard ISAE 3000	As part of our commitment to the Science-based Target Initiative (SBTi) we have our progress against emission reduction targets annually assured by a third-party. AMPLUX001OFFTargetApprovalCertificate.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	On an annual basis, this data undergoes limited assurance, relevant standard ISAE 3000	Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	On an annual basis, this data undergoes limited assurance, relevant standard ISAE 3000	Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	On an annual basis, this data undergoes limited assurance, relevant standard ISAE 3000	Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	On an annual basis, this data undergoes limited assurance, relevant standard ISAE 3000	Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)		Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)		Independent Assurance Statement - AMP.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our strategy for complying with potential regulation under carbon pricing system(s) is to stay up to date on current and emerging regulations in all regions in which we operate and execute our strategy for increasing efficiency and share of renewable energy in alignment with achieving our Science-Based Targets and net zero ambition. Medium-term climate-related risks are those expected to be present in the next 3-5 years. These risks are addressed in our planning and strategies and are covered by Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

We have a dedicated team focused on assessing current and emerging regulation in Europe specifically, due to anticipated regulation under carbon pricing system(s). We also work closely and ensure alignment with our industry associations, Metal Packaging Europe (MPE), Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI) in the United States, and Abralatas in Brazil, on policy advocacy. Within our own operations we continue investing in energy efficiencies and renewable electricity to make positive progress toward achieving our GHG emission reduction targets.

We anticipate being indirectly regulated through our purchase of raw materials through the Carbon Board Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in the next 3 years, namely through our imports of aluminium from outside the European Union.

STRATEGY AND ACTIONS FOR COMPLYING WITH CBAM AND TIMESCALE OF IMPLEMENTATION:

We are partnering across the aluminium industry and in fact, in 2022, we co-sponsored the inaugural Global Aluminium Can Sustainability Summit. This first-of-its-kind event brought together more than 100 leaders from global organisations across the aluminium beverage can value chain to operationalise the decarbonisation of aluminium produced from can sheet and generate transparent information on recycling and circularity including how to measure recycled content in aluminium beverage cans. Next steps from the Summit include further commitment on operationalising processes that reach net zero emissions by 2050 as well as standard measurement system detailing recycled content. Subsequent events will be hosted in the coming years to monitor progress.

We are also working internally and will be implementing a working group comprised of team members from various functions including regulatory affairs, procurement, sustainability, etc, focused on developing and executing the strategy and actions for complying with and mitigating potential impacts from CBAM.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
1.3

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
78

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We define the basic principles in our Responsible Procurement Policy to ensure that all suppliers are engaged in our GHG emission reduction efforts. However, it is not feasible to assess all suppliers due to the complexity of data gathering among all supply chains. Therefore, these suppliers were selected based on strategic importance and our critical category. In 2022, 100% of critical category suppliers have completed the survey, which accounts for 78% of procurement spend.

We are committed to achieving stated emission reduction targets by 2030 across all operations and our supply chain. In fact, we are targeting to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 12.3% by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. These targets have been approved by the SBTi. This aligns with the GHG Protocol, the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015, under which governments mutually pledged to limit the increase in global warming temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius. To achieve our near-term emission reduction targets, we have chosen to address the highest carbon emitting industries within our supply chain. Our top aluminium suppliers will be required to provide their carbon emission data annually. Each year, we send a survey to a subgroup of suppliers. The survey covers Environmental management: EMS and Policy; Reduction Programme (CO2, water, etc.) topics outlined in our Responsible Procurement Policy.

All suppliers who have completed the survey will be surveyed again on a rotational basis, with a new group of suppliers being added annually as deemed appropriate by Risk and Procurement. We conduct an annual desktop risk assessment of suppliers who completed the survey. We also rely on other sources of information, e.g., the supplier's internet presence and country risk indices. This allows us to comprehensively assess our suppliers and their performance across multiple topics. Annually a section of suppliers is required to undergo an onsite assessment. Initially, high-moderate risk suppliers will take priority for assessments. However low risk suppliers will also be assessed. The purpose of these assessments is to manage potential risks and identify improvement opportunities across our supply chain.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
MEASURES OF SUCCESS: We measure the success of our supply chain assessments by the response rate of selected suppliers. In 2022, we received a 100% response rate by aluminium suppliers regarding their CO2 reduction and targets. All suppliers were willing to set targets and provide data. We have identified suppliers who are willing to collaborate on emission reduction activities. We have successfully completed a risk map of key suppliers across 14 critical categories. The results of this exercise have helped us to identify and mitigate potential risks across the supply chain. It has also helped us consistently identify our high-performing suppliers and benchmark best practice.

COMPANY-SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE-RELATED SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT: The results of the risk analysis are reviewed by Procurement and Sustainability. Any significant performance gap will be communicated to the supplier with the aim to improve. Suppliers are assigned to one of four risk profiles: High, Moderate-High; Moderate-Low; Low. The Supplier survey showed a high-level overview of emission reduction programmes undertaken by our suppliers. It also helps us communicate our expectations of continuous improvement to suppliers. 54% of our suppliers surveyed in 2022 have at least one emission reduction programme in place with the majority having more than one. Supplier onsite assessments cover environmental management in detail including discussing opportunities to reduce negative impact and promote community involvement programmes and initiatives. During 2022, desktop assessments were undertaken to minimise travel and contact. Through this programme we have received positive feedback from our suppliers, raised awareness, and encouraged them to implement or review new opportunities for continuous improvement within their operations.

Comment
Definition of supplier risk profile: High Risk - each supplier is typically required to undergo a 3rd party ethical audit - to identify if there is any immediate risk (e.g., SMETA 4 pillar). In some cases, we will conduct an initial onsite assessment and establish an improvement plan as needed. These suppliers will receive a survey annually so we can monitor their progress. Moderate - High and Moderate – Low Risk - suppliers within these categories will typically be required to undergo a 3rd party ethical audit (e.g., SMETA 4 pillar). The Moderate - High suppliers will receive a survey annually so we can monitor their progress. While Moderate – Low suppliers will receive a survey every two years. For Low Risk suppliers, we expect to focus on their self-improvement. Assessing low risk suppliers is vital as part of verifying our desktop assessment capabilities, and it provides us with a platform to start collaborative or shared learning discussions. These suppliers will receive a survey every three years.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
By means of strategic and regular communication across quality and delivery commitment discussions, communication events and contractual obligations to keep customers informed, we consistently communicate how we strengthen customer sustainability/emission reduction platforms through our products and continuous improvement in our processes.

RATIONALE FOR SELECTING THIS GROUP OF CUSTOMERS: We target select customers who have also communicated an alignment to the UN and Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. All of our major customers have aligned in this direction. A key to delivering on our industry's emission commitments is to improve the recycling of our products.

An example of our articulation to customers regarding metal beverage can efficiencies and recycling advantages is our Ardagh Metal Packaging Europe business "Can School" events throughout each year. The Can School is an educational event format in which Ardagh educates customers, suppliers and fillers about the beverage can body and end production with different focus points. Sustainability plays a major role in this event series and influences each presentation. Not only do we show how we reduced the can weight over the years and created the lightweight can we know today but we also educate about the entire recycling process and the leading environmental properties such as being infinitely recyclable. Secondly, our corporate website communicates information on the company, products, and recycling advantages.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
IMPACT OF ENGAGEMENT: By keeping our customers informed of metal beverage can recycle rates, recycled content rates, and the strong emission reductions achieved by increasing recycling, we bring our customers on board in securing further emission reduction advancements. In the United States, our large customers purchase the aluminium directly and we serve, solely, as the converter. With our customers also discussing the need to increase recycling and, thus, recycled content, we can strengthen industry resolve to reduce virgin aluminium mining which is energy intensive and contributes to the overwhelming majority of emissions in our carbon footprint measurements.

MEASURES OF SUCCESS: Our measurements of success are clear: regional metal beverage can recycle rates; recycled content rates; the number of customers who have committed a pledge to net zero emissions by 2050; and aluminium suppliers proactively involved in increasing recycling rates.

C12.1d

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

OTHER PARTNERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN: Other partners play a key role in our climate-related engagement strategy. AMP, our peers, customers and stakeholders are committed to achieving a circular economy. For example, our customers and suppliers are all aligned toward increasing recycle rates and recycled content rates of the metal beverage can. We believe consumers are also aligned in seeking recyclable and environmentally friendly packaging as demand is outstripping capacity currently for infinitely recyclable packaging across all beverage categories. We have been investing strongly in our manufacturing capacity to ensure we can meet our customer's beverage can volume demands.

We are partnering across the aluminium industry and in fact, in 2022, we co-sponsored the inaugural Global Aluminium Can Sustainability Summit. This first-of-its-kind event brought together more than 100 leaders from global organisations across the aluminium beverage can value chain to operationalise the decarbonisation of aluminium produced from can sheet and generate transparent information on recycling and circularity. Exemplifying our commitment to material stewardship, we became full members of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) and have achieved ASI Performance Standard certification at our central research organization in Bonn, Germany and our production facility in La Ciotat, France.

Further, in terms of local engagement strategies, we have an annual goal of at least one meaningful Community Involvement Project (CIP) per location. To drive the CIPs successfully and more strategically, we have set up a Social Sustainability Ambassador Network. Through this network of collaborators, we coordinate initiatives and support locations in the work on CIPs. Successful CIPs can serve to improve customer relations as well as our brand credibility. We invest in jobs, recycling projects and education to engage with the communities. The success of these projects is measured and reported by Sustainability.

CASE STUDY: In 2022, AMP once again achieved 100% participation across our global operations. World Cleanup Day unites over 190 countries and 60 million volunteers across the world to promote a cleaner planet. Across Europe our teams joined up with local partners to promote, support and educate on the topics of circularity and resource conservation. In the United States, each production facility either teamed up with a local charity organization or identified their own target areas to walk the grounds and remove litter while recycling any materials possible. Projects ranged from cleaning local parks to riverbanks to the production facility's own industrial communities. And in South America, our team members mobilized to volunteer their time to collect more than four tons of debris around production facility neighbourhoods to set positive examples in the communities we do business in.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
We expect all suppliers to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements through our General Terms and Conditions of Purchase. We send CSR surveys annually to suppliers, which cover topics outlined in our Responsible Procurement Policy including the Environmental management system and Policy; Reduction Programme (CO2, waste, water, etc.). Using our data collection template, we have requested critical suppliers with the highest emission impact to share their emissions including product carbon footprint, emission reduction initiatives, and if they are setting science-based emission targets.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Certification
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage
AMP-Responsible-Procurement-Policy-2023.pdf

Climate-related requirement
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement
Using our data collection template, we have requested critical suppliers with the highest emission impact to share their emissions including product carbon footprint, emission reduction initiatives, and if they are setting science-based emission targets.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage
ArdaghClimaterelatedDatacollectiontemplatefromSuppliers.pdf

Climate-related requirement
Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) reductions

Description of this climate related requirement
Using our data collection template, we have requested critical suppliers with highest emission impact to share their emissions including product carbon footprint, emission reduction initiatives and if they are setting science-based emission targets.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage
ArdaghClimaterelatedDatacollectiontemplatefromSuppliers.pdf

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We have numerous processes in place to make sure that our multiple climate engagement activities across our business are in line with our climate change strategy. In our Code of Conduct we outlined a guide for conducting our business in an honest and professional manner and this should be used in determining key business decisions and actions. Our Environmental Policy is included in our Code of Conduct, and it is part of the sustainability strategy, which supports the achievement of our sustainability targets, including climate-related targets.

Since we actively engage with trade associations, we ensure that all our concerns and aspirations, which are aligned with our climate change strategy, are identified and taken into account; and those governments and other authorities are provided with first-hand information relevant to the packaging sector. In this manner, we guarantee a high level of awareness with policymakers when deciding upon future policies, and we make sure that the metal industry remains competitive and innovative without being unnecessarily threatened by new regulation standards or legislative changes. Moreover, as members of these associations, we are provided with immediate updates regarding changes in technical standards, policies and news, helping us to react effectively in favour of our climate change strategy. These updates are communicated and implemented by means of our Code of Conduct and Environmental Policy, reviews, audits, training, and reporting, assuring compliance by our global team

We communicate our Environmental Policy as well as our objectives internally and externally. Engagement with relevant stakeholders leads to active participation in achieving our sustainability targets. All employees must comply with the Environmental Policy. We provide the education and training to ensure adherence to environmental requirements in all aspects of work and business according to each employee's responsibilities. We communicate our environmental targets and environmental performance to employees and external stakeholders by publishing a biennial sustainability report. The Environmental Policy defines multiple roles and responsibilities to ensure that all business functions are in line with this Environmental Policy.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

As an example the recast of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon taxes

Emissions trading schemes

Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We engage directly and/or through our industry association with policy makers to promote our position as an industry. We organize meetings and provide tours of our production facilities to create a better understanding for our industry and manufacturing processes as well as present our policy proposals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

The example of the recast of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive is a component of our climate transition plan as it is part of the European Green Deal and the new circular economy action plan. The objective of the initiative is to ensure that all packaging is reusable or recyclable in an economically feasible way by 2030. The infinitely recyclable metal beverage can is an integral part of any circular economy and initiatives to further promote increasing recycling rates and recycled content are key components of our climate transition plan.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (Metal Packaging Europe (MPE))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
MPE's membership covers more than 450 production facilities, employing over 65,000 people. MPE represents the can makers industry in the European Union. Policy officers at EU engage at the sector level and not at the company level.
80% of member companies are small and medium-sized enterprises. Together, they produce some 85 billion units every year for the beverage, food, health, beauty, household and industrial markets. MPE communicates the benefits of metal packaging in a consistent and dynamic way to brand owners, retailers, and consumers across Europe; monitors the environmental performance of metal packaging and develops sustainability thinking, including position statements and commitments; expert technical commissions develop good practice guidelines to enhance the industry's reputation for safety and reliability, ensuring members' compliance with technical and legal standards; commission and distribute research demonstrating the advantages of metal packaging; and liaise with other industry associations to develop global messaging that matches our customers' requirements.

Our CEO is chair of the Board of Directors at MPE and the CEO AMP Europe joined the Beverage board. Our Environmental Manager is involved as one of the Environmental working group members, and our Regulatory Affairs Director works on MPE´s Public Affairs and attends several Committees. Representatives from AMP are involved by contributing views and opinions to support a sustainable environment for metal packaging to enhance our industry positioning. We communicate closely and often with representatives from each organisation and discuss concerns and aspirations so they can be shared with governments, other external groups, and trade bodies. We contribute proactively to the positioning of our industry through extensive participation and, often, leadership.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
559300

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
On an annual basis, we financially contribute to MPE as part of our membership. This contribution covers initiatives and activities including Every Can Counts and developing educational materials such as Recycling Roadmap. The objective of this investment is to continue to support our industry-wide efforts toward a 100% recycling rate.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Abralatas)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Abralatas is the trade association of the aluminium can industry and its suppliers in Brazil. The can industry in Brazil employs more than 17,000 people and generates about BRL 18.5 billion ($3.8 billion USD) in direct economic activity. Abralatas members are committed to providing transparency, trust, innovation and respect for consumers and the environment. Abralatas is committed to the vision of having the aluminium beverage can recognized as the most sustainable beverage package in Brazil. Abralatas assumes many roles to meet the industry's needs including actively participating in the exchange of ideas influencing legislative, regulatory, and administrative policies of interest to can makers. Abralatas has also sponsored several innovative studies that led to promotional campaigns seeking larger market share for the can. Abralatas provides statistical services by producing annual reports and developing educational materials that matches our customers' requirements.

The CEO AMPNorth America is on the Board of CMI. Our CSO is one of the executive committee members of CMI. Representatives from AMP are involved by contributing views and opinions to support a sustainable environment for metal packaging to enhance our industry positioning. Issues related to government relations activities and recycling are actively addressed. We communicate closely and often with representatives from CMI and its members and discuss concerns and aspirations so they can be shared with the governments, other external groups and trade bodies. We contribute proactively to the favourable positioning of our industry through active participation and, often, leadership.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
186013

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
On an annual basis, we financially contribute to Abralatas as part of our membership. This contribution covers initiatives and activities including engaging with local waste pickers and developing educational materials. The objective of this investment is to continue to support our industry-wide efforts toward maintaining one of the highest recycling rates in Brazil.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI) is the national trade association of the metal can manufacturing industry and its suppliers in the United States. The can industry accounts for the annual domestic production of approximately 130.7 billion food, beverage, aerosol and general line cans; which employs more than 28,000 people with production facilities in 33 states, Puerto Rico and American Samoa; and generates about $15.7 billion in direct economic activity. CMI members are committed to providing safe, nutritious and refreshing canned food and beverages to consumers.
CMI is committed to fostering the prosperity of the industry and bringing value to its members in a cost-effective way. CMI does this by promoting the can and communicating its many benefits to our customers, consumers, the media and trade analysts.
CMI assumes many roles to meet the industry's needs. On both the national and state level, CMI actively participates in the exchange of ideas influencing legislative, regulatory and administrative policies of interest to can makers. CMI has also conducted and sponsored several innovative studies that led to promotional campaigns seeking larger market share for the can. CMI provides a statistical service by publishing monthly and annual shipment reports by product and marketing category and serves as the industry's technical forum.

Our CEO in North America is on the Board of CMI. Our Chief Sustainability Officer is one of the executive committee members of CMI. Representatives from AMP are involved by contributing views and opinions to support a sustainable environment for metal packaging to enhance our industry positioning. Issues related to government relations activities and recycling are actively addressed. We communicate closely and often with representatives from CMI and its members and discuss concerns and aspirations so they can be shared with the governments, other external groups and trade bodies. We contribute proactively in the favourable positioning of our industry through active participation and, often, leadership.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
265000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
On an annual basis, we financially contribute to CMI as part of our membership. This contribution covers initiatives and activities including Material Recovery Facility (MRF) can capture grant program, legislative lobbying for deposit return schemes and developing educational materials such as the Recycling Primer and Roadmap. The objective of this investment is to continue to support our industry-wide efforts toward increasing recycling rates in the United States.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Green Bond Report 2023.pdf

Page/Section reference
Please see all pages.

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document
2021 Sustainability report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Please see all pages.

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Mission Possible Partnership UN Global Compact	This last year, we joined key aluminium industry leaders in teaming up with the Mission Possible Partnership (MPP) and the Aluminium Forward 2030 coalition, launched by the International Aluminium Institute (IAI). Both initiatives are driven by strong actions in the short term to accelerate the shared global stakeholder net zero target. We are proud to be a part of this community of like-minded industry leaders who, together with our customers and suppliers, have agreed on substantial investments in net zero initiatives this decade. In 2019, Ardagh become a signatory to UN Global Compact, which is focused on positive advancements in human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. We are proud to be one of the only metal packaging suppliers who have made this commitment. We are dedicated to engaging in collaborative projects that advance the broader development goals of the UN, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are a set of goals to end poverty and protect the planet. They cover a broad range of social and economic development issues such as huger, education, climate change, water, energy and the environment. We track, monitor and measure our sustainability progress to ensure we deliver on our commitments including our GHG emission reduction targets, which have been approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Annually we complete a UN Global Compact Communication on Progress (COP) which is publicly available.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Sustainability Committee has oversight on all actions and targets relating to Sustainability in AMP. We are clearly aligning with the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and with the UN and Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 in achieving absolute GHG emission reductions . To get there, we will need the collective focus of our teams collaborating and delivering on key sustainability targets. There are three pillars that comprise our sustainability objectives: Emissions, Ecology and Social, all of which have the potential to impact on biodiversity outcomes. Under these pillars we have set specific goals to reduce our environmental impacts, including emission reductions, water conservation and zero waste to landfill across our production facilities. Our sustainability targets are outlined on the sustainability page of our corporate website: https://www.ardaghmetalpackaging.com/corporate/sustainability#!building-a-sustainable-future. Furthermore, we are actively aligned with the UN SDGs which are interlinked with the Aichi Biodiversity targets. In terms of managing our natural resources – for water management we are tracking ahead of plan in terms of reaching our 2030 target of a 20% reduction in water use on an intensity basis compared to a 2020 base year. Through the installation of closed loop water systems and working together with our suppliers on water efficiency projects, we have made steady progress. To date, we now have 19 out of 24 production facilities that are now operating with zero waste to landfill on track to reach our overall objectives of 100% zero waste to landfill for our operational waste by 2025. We have increased our efforts to protect and promote biodiversity and natural habitats surrounding our production facilities. We have no European production facilities located within a 100-meter radius of protected areas such as Natura 2000 and nationally designated sites. In the United States we have no production facilities close to areas which are covered under the U.S. Geological Survey, we are still taking steps to minimise our potential environmental impact, for example, at our production facility in Fairfield, California we've replaced up to 50% of the lawn with attractive river rock and water-conserving xeriscaping - that's landscaping that reduces or eliminates water usage. This change will eliminate the use of approximately 1.7 million gallons of water each year.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	<Not Applicable>	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework SDG F4B – Finance for Biodiversity PBAF - Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (As part of our environmental risk assessment, we maintain a list of production facilities located within a 100-metre radius of protected areas such as Natura 2000 and nationally designated site.)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
We are in full material compliance with environmental laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate. We are confident, per regulatory compliance and measurement, that our production facilities do not have a direct negative impact on biodiversity. Protecting and promoting biodiversity and natural habitats is an important part of our environmental management programme. Most of our production facilities are located in industrial or mixed-use areas; only a handful are adjacent to protected areas. As part of an environmental risk assessment, we maintain a list of production facilities that are located within a 100-metre radius of protected areas such as Natura 2000 and nationally designated sites. In the United States, we have no production facilities close to areas that are covered under the U.S. Geological Survey. Production facilities outside the United States and Europe have been matched against the Protected Planet database. Nonetheless, we constantly monitor our activities and progressively work to improve our environmental performance.
Our metal beverage cans are made from the permanent materials of aluminium and steel. These materials are not classified as scarce resources. As we move toward more sustainable production and consumption of our metal beverage cans, we are participating in multiple initiatives aimed at our own operations as well as evaluating potential environmental impacts from our suppliers and raising consumer awareness of how infinitely recyclable beverage cans are an ideal example of a circular economy.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Governance Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Page 11 2021 Sustainability report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	4700000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5199

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Fuels consumption in the manufacturing processes

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4340

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumption

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
Diageo Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2848

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Fuels consumption in the manufacturing processes

Verified
No

Allocation method

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
Diageo Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3858

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumption

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
21460

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Fuels consumption in the production process

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
33685

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumption

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7977

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Fuels consumption in the manufacturing processes

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our

customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12685

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumption

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.
NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5199

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Fuels consumption in the manufacturing processes

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.

We are not able to customize our CDP reporting to Ambev as we are reporting global AMP numbers. Therfore the Ambev data are equal to the global ABI numbers.

NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

Requesting member
Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4340

Uncertainty (±%)
25

Major sources of emissions
Electricity consumption

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
GHG emissions are calculated according to energy consumption. Major limitations: Intricate customer information, per just AMP products, is not available. Most often our customers are also very large and diverse drastically affecting any ability to accurately track emissions at the customer level.

We are not able to customize our CDP reporting to Ambev as we are reporting global AMP numbers. Therfore the Ambev data are equal to the global ABI numbers.

NOTE !! In order to see the entire answer, please see Ardagh's 2022 CDP Climate Change report.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

In Q4 2023, AGSA and its subsidiaries, which includes AMP will release its annual UN Global Compact Communication on Progress (UNGC CoP) and separately AMP will release an updated Sustainability Report covering progress for 2021 and 2022. The emissions allocated will be reported as emissions from energy consumption in the manufacturing processes. The information is available to customers, upon request.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	First, it is questionable whether a more exact allocation method is meaningful due to the numerous uncertainties along the supply chain (measurements, assumptions, transport, operational conditions, etc.). It requires tedious administrative work to calculate the emissions on customer level instead of location level. Secondly, the added value with regards to the aim of reducing carbon emissions along the supply chain. The total number of carbon emissions would not differ, only slightly to the allocation. To overcome these challenges, we would require more efficient methods and resources in place to calculate the emissions on product level instead of location level, to replace tedious administrative work that would need a lot of resources for very little meaningful gain.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	It is questionable whether a more exact allocation method is meaningful due to the numerous uncertainties along the supply chain (measurements, assumptions, transport, operational conditions, etc.). It requires tedious administrative work to calculate the emissions on customer level instead of location level. Also, the added value with regards to the aim of reducing carbon emissions along the supply chain. The total number of carbon emissions would not differ, only slightly to the allocation. To overcome these challenges, we would require more efficient methods and resources in place to calculate the emissions on product level instead of location level, to replace tedious administrative work that would need a lot of time and energy for very little meaningful results.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

If customers are interested in a more accurate allocation of emissions, we will share a recently completed Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) conducted by a third-party verification organization funded by the Aluminum Association. The LCA determined and confirmed the leading environmental and emissions advantages of the beverage can and the further opportunities in recycling. Link here: https://www.aluminum.org/carbon-footprint-us-aluminum-can-production-down-40-1990s

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
Anheuser Busch InBev

Group type of project
Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project
Other, please specify

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal
AMP sees a high demand for light weight products. The company is calculating ongoing CO2 emissions of light weight products in respect to original designs. AMP is continuously working on the reduction of the weight of its products. Lightweight products/containers deliver a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy usage due to less material input. In addition to that, fuel is saved during transport. Our Research and Development department is leading the ongoing progress in light weight products.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service
Aluminium beverage can 330 ml

Description of good/ service
Aluminium beverage can 330 ml

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
0.01

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
No changes from figure supplied in previous reporting year. (calculation based on new Instant LCA PackagingTM tool version 2020 powered by MPE)

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
Please select

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service
Aluminium beverage can 330ml

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to gate

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
0.015

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
Yes

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
For the calculation and evaluation of the environmental impacts of our products, AMP uses the InstantLCA Packaging tool version 2020 powered by MPE. This tool allows us to
build up a proper scenario and guarantees reliable results. The InstantLCA Packaging tool is based on a full LCA model which encompasses all life cycle stages from the extraction of raw materials to the products end-of-life and include the manufacturing and transportation of the packaging. This model follows the principles and requirements of ISO 14067.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

We are not verifying this data

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit
Aluminium beverage can 330ml	Initiative 1	Down gauging, light weighting. The emission reduction planned is about 1.8 g eq CO2 / liter packed	Ongoing	1.8

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?
No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms