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Independent Accountants' Review Report

To the Management of The Coca-Cola Company

We have reviewed The Coca-Cola Company's Schedule of Selected Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Indicators as presented in the Schedule in Exhibit A (the "Subject Matter") for the year ended December 31, 2024 in accordance with the criteria set forth in The Coca-Cola Company's Carbon Accounting Manual as presented in Exhibit B (the "Criteria"). The Coca-Cola Company's management is responsible for the Subject Matter in accordance with the Criteria. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform our review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Subject Matter is in accordance with the Criteria, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. As such, a review does not provide assurance that we became aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an examination. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent of The Coca-Cola Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our review engagement. Additionally, we have complied with the other ethical requirements set forth in the Code of Professional Conduct and applied the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. Our review consisted principally of applying analytical procedures, making inquiries of persons responsible for the Subject Matter, obtaining an understanding of the data management systems and processes used to generate, aggregate and report the Subject Matter and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Exhibit B, the Subject Matter is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.



Furthermore, Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on a significant number of estimations and management assumptions due to the inherent nature of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard and Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions criteria.

The information included in The Coca-Cola Company's 2025 CDP Response and 2024 Environmental Update, other than the Subject Matter, has not been subjected to the procedures applied in our review and, accordingly, we express no conclusion on it.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the Schedule of Selected Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicators for the year ended December 31, 2024, in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Ernst + Young LLP

August 27, 2025

Exhibit A – Schedule of Selected Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Indicators

The Coca-Cola Company Schedule of Selected Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicators For the year ended December 31, 2024					
Indicator Name	Amount Metric Tons (MT) of CO₂	Amount MT of CH₄	Amount MT of N₂O	Amount of MT HFCs ^[i]	Amount MT of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)
Scope 1 ^[a] ^[b]	461,664	47	13	5	474,413
Scope 2 – Location-based method ^[c] ^[d]	869,450	33	13		873,706
Scope 2 – Market-based method ^[c] ^[d] ^[e]	808,212	31	11		812,050
Scope 1 & Scope 2, Market-based method	1,269,875	78	24	5	1,286,462
Scope 3 – Purchased Services (Contract Manufacturers), Location-based method ^[f]	331,434	17	2		332,483
Scope 3 – Business travel (Air) ^[g]	127,605	9	2		128,507
Scope 3 – Franchise Emissions from Manufacturing Energy, Location-based method ^[h]	4,519,245	199	51		4,538,363
Scope 3 – Franchises Emissions from Manufacturing Energy, Market-based method ^[h] ^[e]	3,729,260	144	30		3,742,462
Scope 1, 2, and 3 - Purchased Services (Contract Manufacturers) ^[f] , Business travel (Air) ^[g] , and Franchise Emissions from Manufacturing Energy, Location-based method ^[h]	6,309,398	304	81	5	6,347,472
Scope 1, 2, and 3 - Purchased Services (Contract Manufacturers), Location-based ^[f] , Business travel (Air) ^[g] , and Franchise Emissions from Manufacturing Energy, Market-based method ^[h]	5,458,175	247	58	5	5,489,915

- [a] Scope 1 emissions include emissions associated with energy consumption at manufacturing sites, company owned and leased distribution and all other vehicles (i.e., sales vehicles), corporate aircraft transportation, direct emissions from stationary combustion and fugitive emissions generated at stand-alone warehouses, distribution centers and offices (i.e., not co-located on a manufacturing site), fugitive emissions from refrigerant leaks at facilities and losses of CO₂ during carbonation of beverages. For more information, refer to the criteria as stated in the Carbon Accounting Manual in Exhibit B.
- [b] Scope 1 Emissions from Biogenic sources are 103,255 MT CO₂eq
- [c] Scope 2 indirect emissions generated from purchased energy at manufacturing sites, purchased electricity for electric vehicles (EV) charging, stand-alone warehouses, distribution centers and offices are calculated based on both the location-based and market-based method. For more information, refer to the criteria as stated in the Carbon Accounting Manual in Exhibit B.
- [d] Scope 2 Emissions from Biogenic sources are 9,702 MT CO₂eq
- [e] Residual emissions factors are only available for the European Union market in 2024. The emission factor applied to electricity consumption in the U.S. is the Green-e residual mix emission factor, which is an adjusted grid-average emission factor that accounts for all unique Green-e Energy certified sales. A complete adjusted emission factor (i.e., residual mix that accounts for all voluntary renewable energy claimed) is not available for the U.S. at this time.
- [f] Purchased services emissions exclusively include emissions from contract manufacturer services (co-packers) and is calculated using the location-based method. For more information, refer to the criteria as stated in the Carbon Accounting Manual in Exhibit B.
- [g] Business travel emissions exclusively include emissions from air business travel. For more information, refer to the criteria as stated in the Carbon Accounting Manual in Exhibit B.
- [h] Franchises are the emissions associated with the company’s independent bottling partners’ manufacturing activities. Direct Scope 1 emissions and indirect Scope 2 emissions generated from energy consumption occurring at franchises are reported under “Scope 3 – Franchises.” For more information, refer to the Operational Boundary section in The Coca-Cola Company’s (TCCC) Carbon Accounting Manual. Scope 1 fugitive emissions from franchise facilities, Scope 1 and 2 emissions from franchise bottling partner standalone (i.e., not co-located) warehouses, distribution centers and offices, and Scope 1 mobile emissions from franchise bottling partner’s fleet distribution activities and S1 and S2 emissions from franchise bottling partner’s owned/leased non-production sites are excluded. For more information, refer to the criteria as stated in the Carbon Accounting Manual in Exhibit B.
- [i] TCCC calculates refrigerant leaks from HFCs by applying the IPCC Global Warming Potential Values of a particular blend, HFC-134a.

Exhibit B – Carbon Accounting Manual

Operational Boundary

The Coca-Cola global business system is composed of The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and approximately 200 independent bottling partners.

TCCC markets, manufactures, and sells beverage concentrates and syrups, as well as finished beverages. TCCC and its bottling partners together are collectively known as the Coca-Cola system (TCCS), or simply “system” and are made up of the following entities:

1. **Consolidated Bottling Operations (CBO)** are bottling operations owned by The Coca-Cola Company. A consolidated bottling operation is an operating unit managed by the Bottling Investment Group.
2. **Independent Bottling Partners** are independent bottling operations authorized through bottler’s agreements to prepare, package, distribute and/or sell finished beverages to customers and/or consumers.
3. **Co-packers (or Third-Party Contract Manufacturers)** are commissioned to manufacture The Coca-Cola Company’s brands.
 - **Dedicated** – Contract Manufacturing facility is 100% dedicated to manufacturing TCCC’s products
 - **Non-Dedicated** – Contract Manufacturing facility manufactures other company’s products in addition to TCCC’s products at the same location
4. **Concentrate Operations:** includes coordinated functions of Suppliers, Concentrate Plants and Distributors and is the sole source for concentrate and beverage bases.
5. **Global Ventures (GVs)** operating segment includes the results of our Costa, innocent and doğadan businesses, as well as distribution coordination between the Company and Monster.
6. **Other Consolidated Operations (Non-CBO)** are consolidated affiliates for which TCCC counts unit case volume managed outside the Bottling Investment Group (i.e. tea operations, canners, bottling, fairlife, BODYARMOR, CHI, Grain).

Although the system is not a single entity from a legal or managerial perspective, TCCC strives to positively influence environmental activities and policies throughout the bottling system and to become more transparent by reporting information from both company-owned operations and the broader franchise system.

Basis of Presentation

The Carbon Accounting Manual has been prepared based on calendar reporting year 2024, from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, which is the same as TCCC’s financial reporting period. The facilities listings used in our data collection processes and calculations are active as

of December 31, 2024, and include facilities that were active at any point in time during 2024, although they may be inactive as of December 31, 2024.

The following Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are included as a part of TCCC's inventory: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). TCCC is not aware of any sources of perfluorocarbon (PFC), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), or sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) emissions within its inventory of Selected Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicators. CO₂ emissions from biogenic sources are excluded from the GHG inventory; however, CH₄ and N₂O are included. All GHG emissions are converted to metric tons ("MT") of CO₂ equivalents (or CO₂e) using the 100-year global warming potentials taken from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), except for instances where a third-party agency's published emission factors use global warming potentials from a different assessment report. This choice is aligned with major carbon regulatory and voluntary participation schemes.

TCCC has implemented a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory calculation methodology that incorporates reporting concepts and principles from:

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (2013),
- World Resources Institute ("WRI") / World Business Council for Sustainable Development's ("WBCSD") The Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, and
- The Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable's Beverage Industry Sector Guidance for Greenhouse Gas Reporting, December 2024 (BIER Guidance Version 4.3).

Scope 1 emissions information has been prepared in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 1 accounts for direct GHG emissions from sources that are company-owned or controlled by TCCC. Below are the sources of Scope 1 emissions generated by TCCC that are reported in the Schedule of Selected GHG Indicators:

- Direct emissions from fuel combustion generated at TCCC production manufacturing operation (PMO) sites,
- Direct emissions from fuel combustion generated at TCCC non-production sites (NPS)
- Fugitive emissions from CO₂ losses in beverage carbonation at TCCC PMO sites and refrigerant leaks at TCCC PMO and NPS sites
- Mobile emissions generated from owned or leased distribution and sales vehicles, and
- Mobile emissions from company-owned or controlled corporate aircraft.

Scope 2 emissions information has been prepared in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by TCCC at PMO sites and NPS. Below are the sources of Scope 2 emissions applicable to TCCC that are reported in the Schedule of Selected GHG Indicators:

- Indirect emissions from purchased electricity provided by local utility grid sources,

- Indirect emissions from purchased electricity for offsite EV charging sources,
- Indirect emissions from purchased electricity provided by local, non-grid sources, and
- Indirect emissions from purchased heating and cooling provided by local, non-grid sources.

Scope 3 emissions information has been prepared in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Scope 3 accounts for emissions that are a consequence of the activities of TCCC but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Below are the sources of Scope 3 emissions applicable to TCCC that are reported in the Schedule of Selected GHG Indicators:

1. Purchased Goods and Services (Purchased Copacker Services only)
Emissions from contractor manufacturer services (copackers) in the reporting year. While co-packers may manufacture products that are unaffiliated with TCCC in their plants, only the environmental impacts associated with TCCC, and its brands are accounted for in the GHG inventory.
2. Business Travel (air travel only)
Indirect emissions from the transportation of employees and select non-employees¹ for business-related activities during the reporting year. Business travel emissions are calculated based on distance traveled or flight cost provided by several of our travel agents.
3. Franchises
Manufacturing emissions from franchise operations in the reporting year. Specifically, Scope 1 stationary combustion emissions and Scope 2 purchased energy emissions generated by the company's independent franchise bottling partners' manufacturing. While franchises may manufacture products that are unaffiliated with TCCC in their plants, only the environmental impacts associated with TCCC, and its brands are accounted for in the GHG inventory. In addition, any franchise preform emissions not operationally controlled by the franchise are excluded from this category.

Organizational Boundary

TCCC has selected an organizational boundary where it has operational control. The company uses this method to distinguish Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for TCCC owned and controlled operations (entities in 1, 4, 5, and 6 referenced in "Operational Boundary" section) and Scope 3 emissions resulting from its franchise bottling partner operations and other operations (entities in 2 and 3 referenced in "Operational Boundary" section). From this perspective, direct and indirect emissions are included in the TCCC Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Refer to "Exclusions" within Table 1: TCCC Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Methods, Factors and Exclusions for further details.

¹ "Employees" refers to employees of entities and facilities owned, operated, or leased by The Coca-Cola Company, including employees of Global Ventures, fairlife, CHI, BODYARMOR, and Bottling Investment Group. "Select non-employees" includes employees of other relevant entities (e.g., franchises or outsourced operations) as well as consultants, contractors, and other individuals who are not employees of the company but used Company-sponsored air travel.

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

However, we also strive to measure the GHG emissions for the entire Coca-Cola system, including independent franchise bottling facilities where TCCC does not have operational control but does influence operational improvements (though for some portions of the business missing data must be extrapolated for or listed as an exclusion below). TCCC relies on franchise bottling partners for a sizable portion of the system business performance.

TCCC requires newly acquired entities to implement GHG data collection policies and procedures no later than one year post acquisition date. At this point in time, the newly acquired facilities are included in the organizational boundary. However, TCCC holds the right to provide a grace period to allow more time for compliance. In general, newly acquired facility emissions will be included within the first two calendar years from the acquisition date. Refer to "Exclusions" within Table 1: TCCC Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Methods, Factors and Exclusions for further details.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance requires reporting emissions using two different methods. TCCC reports both location-based and market-based emissions, as defined by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Location-based emissions approach

The location-based approach calculates the carbon emissions based on the average carbon intensity of the electricity grid serving an organization's geographic location (using mostly grid-average emission factor data). This method allows for TCCC to understand the environmental impacts of its operation without market influences being considered. It also reflects the actual changes in the electricity grid over time as more renewable energy is added to the overall grid mix.

Market-based emissions approach

The market-based approach calculates the carbon emissions based on our electricity procurement decisions, which include the use of market instruments such as EACs (Energy Attribute Certificates) or contractual instruments that meet the Scope 2 Quality Criteria, as defined by the Scope 2 Guidance, and are applied to the markets in which they are purchased. This allows for TCCC to make a unique and exclusive claim to the renewable energy attribute of the purchased electricity.

For all unclaimed electricity, TCCC applies an adjusted, residual mix factor to characterize the GHG intensity of this electricity when it is available in the country or energy market. In instances where the market-based approach is not applicable, or where a residual mix emission factor is not available, emissions factor data applicable to the location-based method will be used to calculate and account for the emissions.

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

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
1	Stationary	Direct Manufacturing Emissions	<p>Emissions from production manufacturing operations and non-production sites from TCCC-owned/ controlled activities that emit GHGs from the combustion of light fuel oil, diesel, heavy fuel oil, kerosene, propane, natural gas, coal, landfill gas, biofuels, biomass, and wastewater treatment plant biogas.</p> <p>Emissions associated with fuel combustion used for PET (polyethylene terephthalate) Preform operations are included when in TCCC operational control.</p> <p>Supplier invoices or calibrated meters are used to track monthly energy consumption and purchase records by fuel type are used to calculate emissions.</p> <p>Emissions are calculated using externally published emissions factors and conversion factors.</p>	<p>The extrapolation methodology is based on emissions intensities (emissions per finished beverage volume) of the reported activity data as compared with the sales volume. Sales volume is measured in number of unit cases (or unit case equivalents) of company beverage products directly or indirectly sold by the company and its bottling partners (the system) to customers and consumers as reported by TCCC and disclosed in TCCC 2024 10-K Annual Report. Refer to TCCC 2024 10-K Annual Report for additional information regarding the 2024 reported Unit Cases. The extrapolation methodology is only used to estimate the emissions associated with the difference between sales volume and the production volume for reported EOSH (environmental, occupational safety and health) performance data.</p> <p><u>NPS (Warehouses, Offices, DCs only)</u> For reported consumption data, the corporate team analyzes and adjusts reported</p>	<p>IPCC, 2014 "Fifth Assessment Report" (AR5 GWP (Global Warming Potentials) 100 years)</p> <p>CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) conversion of fuel data 2014</p> <p>IPCC 2006 (Heating Values)</p>	N/A
		Non-Production Manufacturing Sites Emissions				

² The data owners and reviewers strive to collect actuals data where possible, however due to challenges with completeness and accuracy, an estimation methodology is utilized to ensure there is no underreporting of data when gaps are present.

Scope	Category	Source	GHG Methodology	Estimation Methodology ²	Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials	Exclusions
				<p>data to be within the EIA benchmarks for accuracy. Where there are fuel consumption gaps in NPS, the corporate team uses the annual MJ/m² from primary reported data by facility type received as the proxy and estimates for facilities without reported data. The annual MJ/m² benchmark ranges used to evaluate reported data are based on EIA's Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data (Table 32).</p>		
	Fugitive	<p>Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leaks from PMO and NPS</p> <p>CO₂ loss in beverage carbonation from manufacturing operations</p>	<p>Emissions from fugitive gases released from cooling installations (i.e., air conditioning units, chillers, and refrigerators) at a facility level.</p> <p>Emissions from fugitive sources at manufacturing operations also include direct emissions losses from CO₂ lost in production. This is calculated by taking the total carbonator yield factor based on carbonated product-mix and multiplying by the total CO₂ processed (biogenic or fossil fuel sources) each month at a facility level.</p>	<p><u>Costa US Equity Stores</u> Estimations for US stores are based on the UK reported refrigerant emissions as there is no process to collect refrigerant data. The UK equity stores' reported emissions (kg/m²) ratio is calculated by month and applied to the US stores.</p> <p><u>Costa China Equity Stores</u> Estimations for China stores are based on the UK reported refrigerant emissions as there is no process to collect refrigerant data. The UK equity stores' average reported emissions (kg/m²) ratio is calculated by month and applied to the China stores.</p>	IPCC, 2014 "Fifth Assessment Report" (AR5 GWP (Global Warming Potentials) 100 years)	

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
	Mobile	Fleet Emissions	<p>Emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in company owned and leased vehicles used for route to market product distribution and company sales activities.</p> <p>Diesel is the predominant fuel. Gasoline and compressed natural gas (CNG) are also utilized.</p> <p>Fuel consumption is used to calculate emissions and is tracked by fuel type via purchase records. Standard emissions factors for mobile emissions are used to calculate GHG emissions.</p>	<p><u>Costa All Other Owned/Leased Fleet</u> Estimations for fuels and electricity usage is based on fuel economy rating from the manufacture and miles by fuel type from the leasing partner's database of vehicle fleet since fuels data is not collected and tracked by leasing partner.</p> <p><u>New Facilities</u> Estimations for newly integrated facilities is calculated by multiplying the average emissions per month per facility type based on reported data as proxy with the # of months the new facility was active in 2024 and the % of facilities reporting owned/leased vehicles by facility type.</p>	<p>IPCC, 2014 "Fifth Assessment Report" (AR5 GWP (Global Warming Potentials) 100 years)</p> <p>CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) conversion of fuel data 2014</p> <p>IPCC 2006 (Heating Value)</p>	N/A
		Aircraft Emissions	<p>Corporate aircraft data is collected in the Professional Flight Management (PFM) system as TCCC employees schedule corporate aviation flights. Emissions are calculated using the mass of aviation turbine fuel used and relevant emissions factors.</p>	N/A	<p>Factors used are published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy: Greenhouse gas reporting: Conversion factors 2024 – Condensed set</p>	N/A

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
2	Purchased energy	Indirect Manufacturing Emissions	<p>Emissions associated with the purchase of grid electricity, and local non-grid electricity, steam, hot water, and cooling. Emissions associated with purchased electricity for offsite EV charging.</p> <p>Utility or third-party supplier invoices or calibrated meters are used to track monthly energy consumption. In some countries, final approval and reconciliation takes place with the local government for purchased electricity.</p> <p>Emissions from third-party non-grid generators are calculated based on standard combustion efficiencies and allocations for single, co-, and tri-generators. A standard coefficient of performance (COP) factor is applied for purchased cooling.</p> <p>Emissions from electricity purchases are calculated with location and market-based method, following GHG Protocol guidance.</p> <p>Emissions from purchased</p>	<p>The extrapolation methodology is based on emissions intensities (emissions per finished beverage volume) of the reported activity data as compared with the sales volume. Sales volume is measured in number of unit cases (or unit case equivalents) of company beverage products directly or indirectly sold by the company and its bottling partners (the system) to customers and consumers as reported by TCCC and disclosed in TCCC 2024 10-K Annual Report. Refer to TCCC 2024 10-K Annual Report for additional information regarding the 2024 reported Unit Cases. The extrapolation methodology is only used to estimate the emissions associated with the difference between sales volume and the production volume for reported EOSH (environmental, occupational safety and health) performance data.</p>	<p>2024 International Energy Agency country-specific electricity factors: (2022 reference data).</p> <p>USA eGRID (2024), 2022 reference year</p> <p>IPCC 2006 (Heating Values)</p> <p>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2013) (fuel type for hot water or steam generation) 2021.</p> <p>2024 Residual mix emissions factors: Association of Issuing Bodies European Residual Mixes.</p> <p>2024 Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 reference data).</p> <p>European Commission (2014) Impact Assessment (Directorate-General for Energy)</p>	N/A

Scope	Category	Source	GHG Methodology	Estimation Methodology ²	Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials	Exclusions
		<p>Non-Production Manufacturing Sites Emissions</p>	<p>electricity used for PET preform operations are included when in TCCC operational control.</p> <p>For market-based emissions, to deduct emissions associated with the purchase of renewable energy (RE) from a third-party, energy attribute certificates (EACs) or third-party contracts that give attribute exclusivity to the company must be provided as evidence for the RE claim.</p> <p>Using the market-based method, when facilities purchase electricity without an RE claim, TCCC applies a residual emission when available³.</p>	<p><u>NPS (Warehouses, Offices, DCs only)</u> For reported consumption data, the corporate team analyzes and adjusts reported data to be within the EIA benchmarks for accuracy. Where there are fuel consumption gaps in NPS, the corporate team uses the annual MJ/m² from primary reported data by facility type and estimates for facilities without reported data. The annual MJ/m² benchmark ranges used are based on EIA's Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data (Table 22).</p> <p><u>Costa UK Equity Stores</u> For UK stores with completeness gaps, the average kWh/m² from reported data is utilized to estimate for stores without reporting.</p> <p><u>Costa US Equity Stores</u> For US stores with completeness gaps, the average kWh/m² by segment (retail store architecture type) from UK's primary data are utilized to estimate for stores without reporting.</p>	<p>Greenhouse Gas Protocol Allocation of GHG Emissions from a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant (2006)</p>	

³ Residual emissions factors are only available for the European Union market in 2024. The emission factor applied to electricity consumption in the U.S. is the Green- e residual mix emission factor, which is an adjusted grid-average emission factor that accounts for all unique Green-e Energy certified sales. A complete adjusted emission factor (i.e., residual mix that accounts for all voluntary renewable energy claimed) is not available for the U.S. at this time.

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
				<p><u>Costa China Equity Stores</u> For China stores with completeness gaps, the average kWh/m² by segment (retail store architecture type) from UK's primary data are utilized to estimate for stores without reporting.</p>		
3	Purchased Goods & Services	Contract Manufacturer Services	Emissions from manufacturing energy consumption at contracted packing (co-packer) facilities.	Environmental data is not typically tracked for non-strategic co-packers, emissions from their activities are estimated based on regional average emissions intensities (grams CO ₂ per liter produced/delivered) applied to the amount of production volume produced for TCCC.	IPCC, 2014 "Fifth Assessment Report" (AR5 GWP (Global Warming Potentials) 100 years) CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) conversion of fuel data 2014 IPCC 2006 (Heating Values) 2024 International Energy Agency country-specific electricity factors: (2022 reference data). USA eGRID (2024), 2022 reference year Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2013) (fuel type for hot water or steam generation) 2021.	Emissions from purchased ingredients, packaging, and administrative services

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
					<p>2024 Residual mix emissions factors: Association of Issuing Bodies European Residual Mixes.</p> <p>2024 Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 reference data).</p>	
	Business Travel (Air Travel Only)	Business Air Transportation Emissions	<p>Business travel emissions are calculated for employees⁴ based on guidelines specified by the UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy, from corporate travel based on air kilometers booked.</p> <p>Kilometers are calculated from travel agency records and emission factors are applied against three categories of flight distances based on leg data (any city pair) from origin to destination (short, medium, and long-haul) as well as each class of travel (ranging from economy to first).</p> <p>When distance traveled is unavailable, the cost of the flight and spend emission factors are utilized.</p> <p>When emissions factors</p>	N/A	<p>Factors used are published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy: Greenhouse gas reporting: Conversion factors 2024 – Condensed set.</p> <p>EPA Supply Chain GHG EF v1.3 b NAICS-6 (Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation)</p>	Business travel emissions from ground transportation and Corporate Charters

⁴ “Employees” refers to employees of entities and facilities owned, operated, or leased by The Coca-Cola Company, including employees of Global Ventures, fairlife, CHI, BODYARMOR, and Bottling Investment Group. “Select non-employees” includes employees of other relevant entities (e.g., franchises or outsourced operations) as well as consultants, contractors, and other individuals who are not employees of the company but used Company-sponsored air travel.

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
			<p>are unavailable for a flight class, factors for the most similar class of service are used.</p> <p>Kilometers represent actual distances flown during the year; however, in the event of ticket exchanges, timing delays in kilometers traveled could exist depending on the original year of purchase.</p> <p>The relevant travel agency provides the records to TCCC that include the total air kilometers booked or air business travel spend where booked distance data is not available. Business Travel emissions are calculated based on information provided by our primary global travel agent along with air travel distance and/or spend data from company-owned entities that do not utilize the primary global travel agent.</p>			

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>GHG Methodology</i>	<i>Estimation Methodology²</i>	<i>Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
	Franchises	Franchise emissions from manufacturing energy	<p>Emissions from energy consumption at independent franchise bottler manufacturing facilities</p> <p>The methodology, emission factors, and conversion factors for calculating emissions from this source are identical to what is applied for Scope 1 stationary combustion and Scope 2 purchased energy⁵.</p>	<p>The extrapolation methodology is based on emissions intensities (emissions per finished beverage volume) of the reported activity data as compared with the sales volume. Sales volume is measured in number of unit cases (or unit case equivalents) of company beverage products directly or indirectly sold by the company and its bottling partners (the system) to customers and consumers as reported by TCCC and disclosed in TCCC 2024 10-K Annual Report. Refer to TCCC 2024 10-K Annual Report for additional information regarding the 2024 reported Unit Cases. The extrapolation methodology is only used to estimate the emissions associated with the difference between sales volume and the production volume for reported EOSH (environmental, occupational safety and health) performance data.</p>	<p>USA eGRID (2024), 2022 reference year</p> <p>2024 International Energy Agency country-specific electricity factors: (2022 reference data).</p> <p>IPCC, 2014 "Fifth Assessment Report" (AR5 GWP 100 years).</p> <p>IPCC 2006 (Heating Values)</p> <p>2024 Country-specific electricity factors: (2022 reference data)</p> <p>2024 Residual mix emissions factors: Association of Issuing Bodies European Residual Mixes.</p> <p>2024 Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 reference)</p> <p>CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) conversion of fuel data 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO₂ loss in beverage carbonation - Emissions from standalone warehouses, distribution centers, and offices, including energy consumption and fugitive emissions from refrigerant leaks - Mobile emissions from bottler-owned fleet - Costa China roastery - Costa franchise retail locations

⁵ Residual emissions factors are only available for the European Union market in 2024. The emission factor applied to electricity consumption in the U.S. is the Green- e residual mix emission factor, which is an adjusted grid-average emission factor that accounts for all unique Green-e Energy certified sales. A complete adjusted emission factor (i.e., residual mix that accounts for all voluntary renewable energy claimed) is not available for the U.S. at this time.

Calculation Methodology: Processes, Assumptions, and Estimation Uncertainties

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

When TCCC is unable to collect activity data associated with the complete sales volume, it uses various estimation and extrapolation methodologies as outlined in Table 1: TCCC Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Methods, Factors and Exclusions above.