Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Crown Holdings, Inc., through its affiliated companies, is a leading supplier of beverage packaging, food packaging, aerosol packaging, metal closures, and specialty packaging products to consumer marketing companies around the world. Additionally, through the acquisition of Signode Industrial Group Holdings, Crown has expanded its business to include Signode transit packaging systems and solutions, consisting of strap, stretch, and protective packaging.

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

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Australia
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cambodia

Canada
China
Colombia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Malaysia
Mexico
Myanmar
Netherlands
Poland
Republic of Korea
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

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 Ticker symbol	CCK

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Crown Holding's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman of the Board (COB) is the individual responsible for oversight of climate-related issues. The CEO/COB is also responsible for the final review of Crown's annual CDP responses and Sustainability Report, which provides insight into how the company is managing climate-related risks and opportunities as well as other components of Crown's sustainability program. While Crown managers and employees that are more directly involved with day-to-day operations drive progress at a more granular level, we understand that it is critical to have executive leadership support of our sustainability program. As an example of a climate-related decision made in 2022 our CEO approved the decision to align with the Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations and publish a standalone TCFD report.
Board-level committee	While Crown's entire Board of Directors oversee ESG and climate-related issues, the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are responsible for decision-making for climate and other sustainability-related policies. They periodically review and assess the Company's sustainability programs and policies, including climate-related issues. These programs and policies are in place to support Crown's climate-related goals and practices. The committee members

	make recommendations to the Board to further the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses.
Board-level committee	The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the Company's climate and other Sustainability-related disclosures, reports and audits. It also reviews management's assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of applicable internal controls relating to Sustainability reporting, including metrics that are to be incorporated into the Company's filings with the SEC. The Audit Committee members review management's assessment and measurement of the Company's progress towards achieving its Sustainability-related goals and objectives, including the pace of such progress and the Company's performance with respect to key Sustainability metrics.

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	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process Other, please specify Overseeing and guiding major plans of action	Crown's regular Board of Directors meetings include ongoing review and assessment of emissions reductions initiatives such as energy efficiency projects, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures. This allows the Board and Senior Management to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including setting Science Based Targets - a key aspect of Crown's climate action. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO/COB. This includes the establishing the Twentyby30™ program and committing to other initiatives such as The Climate Pledge or the CEO Water Mandate. Additionally, the CEO/COB reviews Crown's annual CDP response, which provides insight both into risk management policies as well as progress against Crown's emissions reduction targets. As part of the review process, Crown's Vice President of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response.

		Crown employees are encouraged to take part in the Company-wide sustainability efforts. This top-down approach provides guidance and support for climate-related issues. The CEO/COB oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. This process elevates some risks directly to the CEO /COB who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign.

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
Row 1	Yes	Crown's Board of Directors is made up of several current and former CEOs and CFOs, all of whom engage or engaged with climate issues and constituencies in their primary positions.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CEO receives regular updates on the progress on Crown's climate-related corporate targets through the Twentyby30TM program. The CEO has the ultimate approval in setting the climate-related targets and any updates to the program must be approved by the CEO. Progress toward all Twentyby30 goals, which include climate goals of reducing emissions from Scope 1, 2 and 3, are part of the annual performance evaluation that the Board completes for the CEO. With Sustainability being a priority at Crown, climate-related issues are integrated into our overall business strategy. The CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30TM program ensures strong alignment of climate goals within all operations.

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	

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 - % of salary
Promotion
Salary increase
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
Reduction in total energy consumption
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Crown's Board of Directors selects and controls the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer. The Board's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) manages an annual evaluation process of the CEO by the entire Board. In 2022, the NCGC-led evaluation of the CEO's performance and Crown's performance considered such factors as overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the NCGC has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market.

In 2022, a sustainability criterion was added into the Board's evaluation for the CEO performance review. A negative evaluation on the sustainability criterion could have either potential employment or financial consequences to the CEO's future compensation.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Crown's ambitious Sustainability program goals require participation throughout the Company. Support and accountability at the highest level of the organization is critical to ensure the success of the Twentyby30TM program and work towards our Net Zero goal.

Entitled to incentive

Facilities manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Crown has created a monetary incentive program based on the progress made to achieve efficiency targets. All of Crown's facility managers have established efficiency indicators that are included as part of their annual performance review. There is a direct reflection on their compensation based on whether the KPIs for the indicators are met or exceeded.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Bonuses are awarded to managers based on site-level contributions towards Twentyby30 goals at individual facilities as a way to align the entire company in working towards Crown's climate commitments.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify)

Emissions reduction target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

All employees at Crown are incentivized to meet corporate sustainability performance indicators, such as decreasing GHG emissions per standard unit, through annual performance reviews. Employees are challenged to continue to increase production while maintaining the same level of energy consumption.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Crown's climate commitments require the entire company's participation to reach the set targets. Employees can be rewarded for exceptional performance toward incremental and overall goals as an incentive to keep these goals a priority in all areas of the workplace.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Internal company award

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The sustainability efforts that take place in our plants all over the world are recognized annually. The best projects are publicly celebrated by our Chairman in the Chairman's Sustainability Awards, the results of which are published in our Sustainability Report. We award groups within our metal packaging and transit plants with an Environmental Sustainability Award, a Safety Sustainability Award, and a Social Sustainability Award. Additionally, Crown has a Twentyby30TM Best Practices Program which recognizes plants for exceptional work in each of the 5 pillars of the program: Climate Action, Resource Efficiency, Optimum Circularity, Working Together, Never Compromise.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Crown's Chairman's Sustainability Awards provide a way to recognize employee teams and entire facilities for their achievements that help advance the company in support of reaching Net-Zero and other climate-related goals.

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	0	1	These time horizons are aligned with other business practice time horizons in terms of how organizational risks are assessed.
Medium-term	1	3	These time horizons are aligned with other business practice time horizons in terms of how organizational risks are assessed.

Long-term	3	15	These time horizons are aligned with other business practice time horizons in terms of how organizational risks are assessed.

C2.1b

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

Crown's Risk Management team assesses financial and strategic impacts on the business on at least an annual basis and 'climate change' is one of the named identified assessed risks. A quantifiable financial indicator used at Crown to define substantive impact is any identified risk with a potential impact that could result in over $1 million in operational costs. Crown defines substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as anything that substantively affects customer or consumer demand of our products. Additionally, we evaluate financial or strategic impacts as being substantive, based on our assessment of the likelihood that a risk event could impact the organization, the velocity or how quickly it will affect the organization, and the potential severity of the 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

Description of process: Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream climate-related risks in the short-, medium, and long-term time horizons in order determine what may meet the threshold of how we define substantial financial or strategic impacts, or anything over $1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not further

evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. At a minimum, the risk management team reports to the Board of Directors on an annual basis in order to ensure there is top-down support and transparency of these impacts. Additionally, Crown proactively participates in a variety of industry working groups to continue to stay abreast of emerging trends and to monitor best practices.

Operational climate-related risks: Crown implements the TCFD recommendations and, in our 2022 TCFD report, Crown identified key potential risks to our direct operations, including acute physical risks in the short- to medium term horizon, and chronic physical risks in the long term horizon. These risks could present substantive impacts that might include reduced revenue from production disruptions, higher operational costs due to shifts in material availability, early retirement of or increased costs of maintaining assets and infrastructure, or increased costs. associated with damage response. Efforts to mitigate these operational risks include:

- Review of construction plans by Crown's Project Management & Engineering group and Loss Control service provider to identify and mitigate potential weather risks
- Natural catastrophe risk modelling, including evaluating the latitude and longitude of locations to assess physical hazards and the likelihood and potential for events to occur, such as windstorms, wildfires, floods, etc.
- Structural integrity of the facilities is designed to withstand potential weather events
- Using uninterrupted functioning and information technology systems and weather prediction services
- Updating equipment, assets, and infrastructure where feasible
- Water restoration projects
- Building resiliency by minimizing natural resource reliance

Additionally, Crown has plans to safeguard business continuity in the event of disruptions from extreme weather events.

Upstream climate-related risks and opportunities: Crown implements the TCFD recommendations and, in our 2022 TCFD report and annual report, Crown identified key potential risks associate with upstream operations over the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons, including the Company's reliance on a number of raw material inputs throughout its manufacturing operations. Sufficient quantities of these raw materials may not be available in the future or may be available only at increased prices. The availability of various raw materials and their prices depends on global and local supply and demand forces, governmental regulations, level of production, resource availability, transportation, and other external factors, including increased climate-related natural disasters. Rising energy prices, increased costs of raw materials, and uncertainty in market signals could present substantive financial impacts including, increased production costs due to input prices and increased costs of output requirements such as waste treatment. Efforts to mitigate upstream risks include:

- Strong efforts to increase recycling to keep metal costs low
- Switching to renewable energy to avoid high energy costs
- Long-term contracts with suppliers to ensure adequate supply of raw materials

Additionally, we track the percent of our critical suppliers located in water-stressed regions and regions of high potential biodiversity risk, as well as the percent of the Company's revenue that comes from critical suppliers and what our product portfolio

demands in terms of raw materials.

Downstream climate-related risks and opportunities: Crown implements the TCFD recommendations and, in our 2022 TCFD report, Crown identified key potential risks related to downstream operations over the short-, medium, and long-term horizons, including shifts in consumer preferences, responses to offsetting increased costs to customers, and negative stakeholder feedback related to the Company's contribution in the transition to a low-carbon economy. Changes in preferences for products and packaging by consumers of beverage cans and pre-packaged food cans could present substantive financial impacts. For example, changes in packaging by the Company's customers may require the Company to re-tool manufacturing operations, which could require material expenditures. In addition, a decrease in the costs of, or a further increase in consumer demand for, alternative packaging could result in lower profits and reduced cash flows for the Company. Efforts to mitigate these downstream risks, include:

- Actively engaging with stakeholders
- Having a strong internally and externally facing communications team
- Regular benchmarking to understanding shifting preferences

How Crown makes decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control the identified climate-related direct operational, upstream, and downstream risks and to capitalize on opportunities:
Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing the Company's Sustainability programs, policies, and practices. Management, collects information to better inform Crown's sustainability strategy and policies, which allows the Company to take a data-driven approach to prioritizing risks and opportunities. Once a risk has been identified, there are different indicators evaluated to determine whether we mitigate, transfer, accept, or control it. Those indicators include:

- financial impact that risk has on the organization and its stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, and communities)
- velocity of that risk and how quickly we expect those impacts to materialize
- severity of the impact to the organization

For opportunities, we also take into consideration the processes that we already have in place which may help mitigate or capitalize on operational, downstream, and upstream risks or opportunities. We evaluate these alongside subject matter experts' feedback within the organization, and collaborate with key strategic management who have control over the processes that are impacted to determine the appropriate next steps.

Crown identified a number of operational, downstream, and upstream climate-related opportunities to further mitigate adverse climate change impacts, which includes specific projects and initiatives related to resource efficiency, energy sourcing, supplier engagement, sustainable products and services, and resilience.

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	Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection of employee health and safety. These laws and regulations may increase Crown's operating costs, affect the way we design and/or manufacture our products and affect the operation of our facilities. For example, Crown is currently subject to regulations relating to operating permits, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste, emissions into the atmosphere, and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. Complying with these regulations imposes a financial cost to Crown's operations. Our risk management process continually seeks to identify and ensure cost-efficient compliance with these regulations. Risk related to current regulation is very relevant to our business and permeates our climate-related risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact current regulation has or could have on our operations, use and availability of raw materials as well as our customer demand for our product. Climate-related regulations affect numerous aspects of our risk assessment/management process. Evaluation of the risks they pose and how we manage them are embedded in the feedback we receive from subject matter experts across the organization. Crown's enterprise risk management process is intended to identify current regulations that pose material risk and identifying ways to mitigate regulatory risks. We primarily rely on our EH&S team to understand these risks and their relevance for our business. We also work with our trade associations to help understand and respond to regulatory issues that affect the industry generally. Additionally, we document these material risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown uses various raw materials such as steel, aluminum, water, natural gas, electricity and other processed energy, in our manufacturing operations. In 2022, consumption of steel and aluminum represented 9% and 44% of consolidated cost of products sold, respectively. Due to the significance of these raw materials to the overall cost of products sold, understanding current regulatory risks that could impact both their availability and cost, such as tariffs, is key.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection

		of employee health and safety. Future climate-related regulations may impose stricter environmental requirements on the packaging industry and may require additional capital investment. Anticipated future restrictions in some jurisdictions on the use of certain materials, for example in coatings, may require the Company to modify processes, for example through using additional control equipment. This could result in increased costs, both in research and development as well as in eventual operational costs. In addition, several governmental authorities in Europe, the United States and elsewhere have introduced or are contemplating enacting legal requirements, including emissions limitations, cap and trade systems or mandated changes in energy consumption, in response to the potential impacts of climate change. Risk related to emerging regulation is very relevant to our business and permeates our climate-related risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations, use and availability of raw materials as well as our customer demand for our product. Climate-related regulations affect numerous aspects of our risk assessment/management process. Evaluation of the risks they pose and how we manage them are embedded in the feedback we receive from subject matter experts across the organization. We primarily rely on our EH&S team to understand these risks and their relevance to our business. We also work with our trade associations to help understand and respond to regulatory issues that affect the industry generally. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate emerging regulations and identifying ways to mitigate emerging regulatory risks. Working in a global context, at a time where climate change is considered a critical issue, means that it is critical to keep on top of developments in climate change regulation, as these could impact our market, our consumers and customers, our processes and thus the overall cost of doing business.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Crown manufactures a variety of metal packaging products, from beverage cans, food cans and aerosol cans to bottlecaps and lug closures for a variety of end users in the food, beverage and personal care industries. We also manufacture a variety of products to protect goods in transit, using substrates like metal, plastic and paperboard. We utilize patented and proprietary technologies to create and produce these products and continuously seek to provide our customers with high quality products that also provide environmental benefits. For

		example, in our manufacturing facilities, we utilize natural gas in our ovens to cure coatings. To reduce our natural gas consumption, we continuously evaluate opportunities to reduce our thermal energy usage and associated emissions footprint. An example is through investigating technological innovations and alternative processes, which can reduce the need for thermal energy in curing coatings. Limited available technology could create a risk for our goal to move from thermal energy to electricity as we work to increase our renewable electricity usage to 100%. We understand that we are subject to risks in relation to changing technologies that are used in our production processes. Crown continues to evaluate and invest, not only in technologies that provide our customers with innovative product designs, but also in technologies such as renewable assets that will help us to do this more cost-effectively and with reduced environmental impact. Crown considers technology risks to be relevant to our business and these are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. We rely on several internal functions, such as our Corporate Technologies team (led by our Executive Vice President of Technology and Regulatory Affairs), our Legal Department and our engineers in our business units and our Plant, Machinery and Equipment unit, and outside advisors to understand these risks and their relevance to the climate component of our sustainability strategy. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's management team is responsible for continuing to evaluate technology and identifying ways to mitigate technological risks.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Crown is currently subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection of employee health and safety. Additionally, a number of governmental authorities in the European Union and the United States, have enacted, or are considering, legal requirements relating to product stewardship, including mandating recycling, the use of recycled materials and/or limitations on certain kinds of packaging materials such as plastics. Any legal risks associated with these new requirements are evaluated in our climate-related risk assessments. We continuously evaluate our Corporate Environmental Sustainability Policy to ensure proactive mitigation of legal risks related to climate change. Where appropriate, we issue compliance policies and standard operating procedures, provide training and take employment action to manage these risks and

		ensure compliance. Crown considers legal risks to be relevant to our business. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations, use and availability of raw materials as well as our customer demand for our product. Crown's enterprise risk management process is intended to identify current regulations and identifying ways to mitigate legal risks. Evaluation of the risks posed by current and future laws and how we manage them are embedded in the feedback we receive from subject matter experts across the organization. We primarily collaborate with our Legal Department and outside counsel to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to the climate aspect of our sustainability strategy. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors.
Market	Relevant, always included	Crown considers market risks to be relevant to our business and these are always included in our risk assessments. The failure of the Company to create a culture which understands its environmental, economic, and social impacts and/or the Company's failure to innovate to reduce potentially negative consequences from these impacts may result in a change in consumer or customer preferences, the inability to attract investors, and limitations in the Company's ability to compete. The Company is required by customers, investors, governments and other stakeholders to articulate and demonstrate its corporate sustainability policies. Specifically, the Company's customers and shareholders are becoming more demanding in requiring increased disclosures of environmental and social responsibility initiatives. Additional customer demands include setting targets on carbon footprint and water usage. We have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization. Crown's enterprise risk management process is intended to identify current regulations and identifying ways to mitigate market risks We primarily collaborate our Global Sourcing team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Crown is subject to substantial competition from producers of alternative packaging made from glass, paper, flexible materials, and plastic. If consumer perception around metal packaging shifts as a result of climate change, we incur risks both from potential decreases in demand for our products; as well as higher operational costs if packaging changes lead to changes in our manufacturing operations process. Crown's shareholders, customers, and other stakeholders make decisions based on our reputation and sustainability position. The

		Company considers reputational risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. We have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organizationCrown's enterprise risk management process is intended to identify current regulations and identifying ways to mitigate reputation risks. Our enterprise risk management team primarily collaborates with our senior management and our Investor Relations team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate reputation risks.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Crown considers acute physical risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of physical risks to our business. We primarily collaborate with our VP of Risk Management to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate acute physical risks, including siting of new manufacturing locations and allocating capital spending to implement mitigation systems at new and existing locations. As a global organization, Crown's risks to the uncertainty of physical risks to extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods will vary by geography. Any damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to acute physical risks such as an increased severity in extreme weather events are viewed as having the potential to have substantive risk to our operations. Additionally, Crown uses various raw materials and inputs, primarily aluminum and steel, in its manufacturing operations. These and other materials used in the manufacturing process have historically been available in adequate supply from multiple sources. The Company has agreements for what it considers adequate supplies of raw materials. However, markets for these products have regional characteristics, so sufficient quantities may not be available in distinct geographic regions

		in the future due to risks such as increased severity of extreme weather events. Crown manufactures metal and glass packaging primarily for the food and beverage can market. Weather represents a substantial uncertainty in the yield of food products and is a major factor in determining the demand for cans in any given year. For example, poor weather conditions that reduce crop yields result in reduced production of packaged foods, which can decrease customer demand for food containers, therefore directly impacting demand for Crown's products.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Crown considers chronic physical risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of chronic physical risks to our business. We primarily collaborate with our VP of Risk Management to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have regular presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate chronic physical risks, including siting of new manufacturing locations and allocating capital spending to implement mitigation systems at new and existing locations.. As a company, we understand that as chronic physical risks such as rising mean temperatures and variable weather patterns become more prevalent, there is a risk for increased operational preparedness. For example, in some of our Middle East facilities, we have had to address the high facility temperatures for worker safety. Permanently degraded weather conditions that reduce crop yields result in reduced production of packaged foods, which can decrease customer demand for food containers, therefore directly impacting demand for Crown's products.

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

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

The Company's exposures to acute physical risks vary by geography, but damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to acute physical risks related to climate change have already had an adverse impact to Crown’s business. Specifically, in early September of 2022, a category-5 equivalent super typhoon, known as Typhoon Hinnamnor, caused catastrophic damage and destruction across multiple countries in/adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, including Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines.

The heavy rain from Hinnamnor caused the Hyeongsan River and Naengcheon Stream to flood in a steel industrial area of Korea, where Crown has facilities. The flooding caused damage to building structures, machinery and inventory.

In general, damage from flooding to buildings required drying and repairing electric facilities, a boiler facility, an emergency generating system, and wall finishes. Production lines areas were affected and required extensive cleaning and drying before the machinery could be operated again. The most severe aspect of the loss included significant damage to raw materials and finished products as well as production downtime, which further impacted sales.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3,749,928

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact incurred in 2022 from Typhoon Hinnamnor totalled nearly $3.75M, which was largely covered by insurance. This figure includes an insurance pay-out under the local Korean policy totalling $3,257,934, plus a smaller pay-out under the Company's Global Master Policy of $491,993. The combined pay-out covered repair and restoration of buildings, machinery, inventory, and business interruption.

Cost of response to risk

50,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Damage to the Korean facility caused by the typhoon resulted in an insurance claim estimated at approximately $3.75M USD, which was net of Crown's $50,000 business insurance deductible.

In response to increased physical risk events associated with climate change, Crown established a process for all new construction that considers potential weather-related risks. First, construction plans are reviewed by Crown's Project Management & Engineering group and Loss Control service provider to identify and mitigate potential weather risks. Second, natural catastrophe risk modelling is performed, which includes evaluating the latitude and longitude of locations to assess physical hazards and the likelihood and potential for events to occur, such as windstorms, wildfires, floods, etc. We utilize this information in our decision-making process as we look to expand our business, as well as when designing the structural integrity of the facilities to withstand the potential weather events in that part of the world.

Case study: In 2022, following the damage caused by Typhoon Hinnamnor, Crown undertook the processes established for all new construction and risk modelling, as outlined above. This included a full engineering and risk assessment that identified opportunities to implement during the rebuild of the facility that is currently underway. Modifications to the building structure, machinery, and inventory are aimed at effectively mitigating and/or preventing damages and impacts that could occur in the future as a result of climate change.

Comment

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
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
As Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including the amount of carbon emitted into the atmosphere, resource efficiency and investments in renewable energy programs are key opportunities for Crown to reduce costs within our direct operations, stay ahead of emerging regulation, and create a climate-resilient business model. Our programs and initiatives are focused on improving manufacturing efficiencies to reduce the energy required from our operations and transitioning to cleaner energy sources.

Additionally, Crown has multiple resource efficiency programs and goals in place aimed at reducing climate-related impacts, water consumption, chemical consumption, and waste generation, and improving light-weighting performance and policy work to increase the recycled content of our products.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
21,300,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2022, Crown achieved a savings exceeding $21,000,000 as a result of our renewable energy initiatives and energy efficiency projects. This includes an annual return of $11M related to the US VPPA, and $7.3M from avoided electricity costs associated with renewable energy generation at various sites around the world. Cumulative savings from sustainability capital expenditure energy-efficiency projects resulted in over $3M in savings. These projects focused on material reduction, machine/equipment replacements, water efficiency, lighting and HVAC efficiency, motors and drives and process optimization.

Cost to realize opportunity

10,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

With input from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board and an active Global Executive Sustainability Committee, Crown collaborates with a variety of internal stakeholder groups to identify opportunities to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically, Crown has focused on investments in a variety of energy-, water-, and materials-savings initiatives, recycling of raw materials, and product development and innovation in parallel to its established emissions reduction goals.

In 2022, Crown budgeted $10 million towards the dedicated Sustainability CAPEX budget, which is focused on adoption of energy-efficiency measures. Projects are selected based on criteria to ensure they are both financially beneficial and in line with reaching sustainability goals. Our VPPA to cover renewable electricity for our North American Beverage operations remains net profitable.

Case study: In 2022, solar panels were installed on-site at our Signode-Dahej site in Gurjarat, India. The solar facility is estimated to produce an average of 1.5million KWh annually, covering 28% of the plant's annual electricity requirement. This transition to more renewable sources of electricity is expected to decrease the carbon footprint of the manufacturing plant. This project aligns with Crown's Twentyby30TM goal to get to 75% renewable electricity by 2030 and 100% by 2040. As this is a renewable alternative source of electricity, scope 2 emissions will be reduced, in line with our goal for Scopes 1 and 2 emissions to be reduced by 50% in 2030. Not only will this project provide a sustainable solution for energy for many years, this project is also financially beneficial, saving the plant $112K per year, resulting in a payback on the investment to be just over 5 years.

Comment

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

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

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

In 2020, Crown announced its Twentyby30 program, an ambitious set of targets that includes not only science-based Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission target reductions and water stewardship goals, but also responsible resource efficiency and circularity goals and initiatives.

Crown recognizes that Corporate action to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions will have a significant impact on the fight against climate change. We have set 1.5°C - aligned Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals to reduce our Scope 1 emissions coming from the combustion of fossil fuels in our operations; our Scope 2 emissions generated from the production of non-renewable electricity used in our operations; and our Scope 3 emissions coming from our value chain, in particular from the production of the materials we buy to make our products. Our Climate Action strategy focuses on production efficiency, product and process innovation, strategic material procurement and utilization of renewable electricity. This strategy acknowledges that climate change can have financial impacts on our global business, but we can create opportunity for growth by proactively mitigating risks throughout our value chain. We are committed to achieving Net Zero Carbon emissions by 2040 through the Climate Pledge. Within the next two years, Crown intends publish a transition plan that details how the Company will achieve net-zero by 2040, which is 10 years prior to the Paris Agreement.

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
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

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 IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		For a transition scenario, Crown selected the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050 scenario, as it was the most updated and most ambitious of the scenarios. The NZE scenario considers the most aggressive policies and most promising technology developments, which are critical to the low carbon transition. This scenario suggests how policy and technology developments around energy supply and GHG emissions interact with economic activity, energy consumption and GDP among other key factors between now and 2050. We used this publicly available scenario to predict the material consequences on our organization in the short, medium and long term. The NZE scenario assumes a faster transition depending on rates of change of key parameters (e.g., the rate of technology development and deployment; changes and timing of key policies; etc.). This scenario compliments the SSP1/RCP 2.6 physical scenario we used by modelling what the future could look like following significant progress. Crown considered the technological, political, legal, market and economic changes required to reach the specific pathway to Net Zero, including the associated risks and opportunities to get there. This guided a high-level analysis of the impacts that may arise as we position our Company to successfully transition to a low-carbon economy. We assumed that by 2030, global employment in energy supply will shift from oil/ gas and coal to electricity and bioenergy while clean technologies (such as renewable energy sources and electric vehicles) ramp up. These shifts will likely be incentivized by new policies and supported by increased investments in low-emission fuels, electricity generation and energy infrastructure.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		In-line with Crown's Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a 9-year time horizon. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations, and the scope includes the entire organization. We make the following assumptions in our scenario analysis: • Carbon prices will be in place by 2030, operating within tax and/or emissions trading frameworks and apply to the

			manufacturing industry, and vary based on global location • Energy demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end-use; there will still be a mix of coal/oil/gas/nuclear/renewables but the ratio of green to brown energy should favor green energy • Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation; higher pricing of our own products due to market demand trends and less availability of current raw materials • Macro-economic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remain at 2022 rate • Renewable energy technology improves in efficiency and cost to install; more electric vehicles at a better price; energy and water efficient technologies improve our own operations • Level of policy movement remains similar to now, with some additional climate-related policies • Temperature increases based on available RCP2.6 model
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		In-line with Crown's Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a 9-year time horizon, in line with our target year for our current Corporate sustainability targets. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations, and the scope includes the entire organization. We assumed the following: • Carbon prices will be in place by 2030, operating within tax and/or emissions trading frameworks and apply to the manufacturing industry, and vary based on global location • Energy demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end-use; there will still be a mix of coal/oil/gas/nuclear/renewables but the ratio of green to brown energy should favor green energy • Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation; higher pricing of our own products due to market demand trends and less availability of current raw materials • Macro-economic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remain at the 2022 rate • Renewable energy technology improves in efficiency and cost to install; more electric vehicles at a better price; energy and water efficient technologies improve our own operations • Level of policy movement remains similar to now, with some additional climate-related policies • Temperature increases based on available RCP8.5 model

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

What possible future developments need to be probed?
What forces and developments have the greatest impact on the future of the Company?

We wanted to analyze the potential impacts of climate change on our organization from two possible scenarios. We chose RCP2.6 to align with The Paris Agreement to limit climate change to 1.5°C because that is what we are on-track to do as an organization with our SBTi-approved 1.5°C Science Based Targets. We chose RCP8.5 as our second scenario as a potential for more drastic climate change with warming to 3.7°C so that we may prepare as a company for the scenario in which climate change continues at its current trajectory. We wanted to prepare our organization in choosing scenarios that would yield a risk assessment that took into account the biggest potential risks to our organization in terms of climate change.

Crown selected the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2050 as the third scenario, as it was the most updated and most ambitious of the transition scenarios. The NZE scenario considers the most aggressive policies and most promising technology developments, which are critical to the low carbon transition.

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

The result of the physical climate-related scenario analysis was a general recognition of potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business and confirmed the critical need to make investments to reach the 1.5°C target. The results can be used to support what the Risk Management team is already doing in terms of assessing new developments in any region or business unit. Considering the potential damage to our facilities from extreme weather effects showed that if temperatures rise enough, some facilities could significantly be affected.

The results of the transitional climate-related scenario analysis showed that Crown is well positioned in the market because our primary products support a low-carbon, circular economy. Increasing recycling efforts will improve resilience in terms of reputation and reduce the risk of rising input costs. Crown’s efforts to drive down emissions through efficiency optimization, adopt an internal price on carbon, and actively engage with stakeholders are noteworthy aspects of our mitigation strategy in preparation of changing policies and regulations.

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	Crown's strategy around products and services and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, including opportunities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our products and services, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to made based on material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Strategic decision(s) in this area influenced by climate related risks and opportunities: Crown is committed to offering products that support and strengthen circularity in the transition to a low-carbon economy. As part of this commitment, the decision was made in 2023 to establish recycling rates and recycled content goals, which were consequently reviewed and approved by the CEO.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Crown's strategy around supply chain / value chain and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium-,

		and long-term time horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, including opportunities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our supply chain / value chain, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Strategic decision(s) in this area influenced by climate related risks and opportunities: As part of Crown's climate-related scenario analysis, we analyze the climate risks of our top suppliers by spend in the same manner that we evaluate our own facilities. To this end, Crown performs climate-related scenario analysis in order to evaluate the future state potential to serve our customers with limited disruption.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Crown's strategy around investment in R&D and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium, and long-term time horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, including opportunities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future.

		Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our investment in R&D, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Strategic decision(s) in this area influenced by climate related risks and opportunities: a commitment to at least 50% of research and development budget dedicated to sustainability prioritizes the need to minimize Crown's impact on the environment. In 2022, Crown published recycling goals as a commitment to a more circular economy. Higher levels of recycled content in cans ultimately lowers Crown's carbon footprint to minimize our contribution to climate change.
Operations	Yes	Crown's strategy around our operations and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium, and long-term time horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, including opportunities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our operations, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Strategic decision(s) in this area influenced by climate related risks and opportunities: heavy reliance on

		conventional sources of energy poses a risk to our operations, and, as the energy sector responds to its influence on climate change, opportunities to build resilience by transitioning to cleaner energy sources have emerged. Crown's CEO approved of our first VPPA in 2020 to cover the entire North American Beverage Division operations. Crown continues to explore these types of opportunities globally.

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	Capital expenditures	As Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including the amount of carbon emitted into the atmosphere, resource efficiency and investments in renewable energy programs are key opportunities for Crown to reduce costs within our direct operations, stay ahead of emerging regulation, and create a climate-resilient business model. Our planning includes programs and initiatives focused on improving manufacturing efficiencies to reduce the energy required from our operations and transitioning to cleaner energy sources over the short-, medium, and long-term time horizons. Additionally, Crown has multiple resource efficiency programs and goals in place aimed at reducing climate-related impacts, water consumption, chemical consumption, and waste generation, and improving light-weighting performance and policy work to increase the recycled content of our products. With oversight from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors and an active Global Executive Sustainability Committee, Crown collaborates with a variety of internal stakeholder groups to identify opportunities to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically, Crown has focused on investments in a variety of energy-, water-, and materials-savings initiatives, recycling of raw materials, and product development and innovation in parallel to its established emissions reduction goals. How climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced capital expenditures: Recognizing the risk to the climate that emissions associated with our operations can bring, in 2022, Crown budgeted $10 million towards the

		dedicated Sustainability CAPEX budget, which is focused on adoption of energy-efficiency measures. Projects are selected based on criteria to ensure they are both financially beneficial and in line with reaching sustainability goals. Our VPPA to cover renewable electricity for our North American Beverage operations remains net profitable. Case study: In 2022, solar panels were installed on-site at our Signode-Dahej site in Gurjarat, India. The solar facility is estimated to produce an average of 1.5million KWh annually, covering 28% of the plant's annual electricity requirement. This transition to more renewable sources of electricity is expected to decrease the carbon footprint of the manufacturing plant. This project aligns with Crown's Twentyby30 goal to get to 75% renewable electricity by 2030 and 100% by 2040. As this is a renewable alternative source of electricity, scope 2 emissions will be reduced, in line with our goal for Scopes 1 and 2 emissions to be reduced by 50% in 2030. Not only will this project provide a sustainable solution for energy for many years, this project is also financially beneficial, saving the plant $112K per year, resulting in a payback on the investment to be just over 5 years.

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
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

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

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

570,366.801

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

769,803.65

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

1,340,170.45

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

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 (%)

50

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

670,085.225

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

612,908.59

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

565,928.75

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

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

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

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

1,178,837.34

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]

24.0765060892

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown has committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Covered emissions in the base year have been reported as they were reported to SBTi with the target. Since setting this target, more data has become available for inventory reporting, so covered emissions in reporting year reflect this lower emissions value.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Crown plans to achieve targets for Scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy efficiency projects and sourcing renewable energy. Energy efficiency projects being implemented at manufacturing sites around the world include upgrading outdated equipment, process optimization and improvement, and heat recovery and reuse. A 15-year virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) generates more than 415,000 megawatt-hours (MWhs) of electricity from a Texas-based wind farm. This helps prevent over 310,000 metric tons of carbon emissions annually. Comparable projects are being considered in other regions of operation. Crown also currently has on-site solar panels at sites in the US and Europe and contracts to receive renewable energy credits in Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, Ireland and the United Kingdom. By the end of 2022, Crown has reached 24% of the reduction target for Scope 1 and 2.

The emissions reduction initiatives which contributed the most to achieving this target in 2022 included procuring renewable energy and allotting a sustainability CAPEX budget for energy efficiency improvements to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

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

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2019

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

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

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

9,219,960

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

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

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

9,219,960

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

9,219,960

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

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

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)

100

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

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

100

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 (%)

16

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

7,744,766.4

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

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

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

11,525,103

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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)

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

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

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

11,525,103

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

11,525,103

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]

-156.2603715201

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown has committed to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services by 16% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Crown plans to achieve a 16% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by working closely with suppliers to ensure materials used for production are sourced from low carbon sources whenever possible. The Crown fleet has begun to transition to electric vehicles to reduce emissions associated with business travel. Crown has strong working relationships with major customers to support their carbon emission goals. Customers are engaged in initiatives such as material reduction with lightweighting and other developments and increased recycled content in products.

The initiative which contributed the most towards achieving this target this year was when we rebaselined our Scope 3 emissions in 2022 to better understand where in our supply chain we will have the most effect in reducing our emissions. From this review, we have begun initiatives to reduce our Scope 3 emissions and plan to see improvements in the coming years.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

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

Net-zero target(s)

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

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

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

2,142,691.244

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

9.18

Target year

2030

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

75

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

34.38

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

38.2862351869

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of ABS1 target as reported in C4.1a.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and applies to the whole organization.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are working toward our renewable energy target via both on-site and off-site wind and solar projects. As we work to implement more on-site renewable projects, to date, the off-site projects have the most impactful contribution. Project examples include both a current 15 year VPPA in North America and green energy contract in the United Kingdom, where we have off-site renewable energy projects set up to achieve 100%

energy usage for our operations in both regions. We continue to look for similar projects to expand the amount of green energy consumed in our operations such as VPPAs in other regions.

To date, our VPPA in the US has contributed the most to achieving our 75% renewable energy target by 2030.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and applies to the whole organization.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Our Twentyby30 company goals with a target year of 2030 serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2040. Our Twentyby30 company goals include goals to reduce Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, sourcing 75% renewable electricity by 2030, as well as reducing VOC emissions by 10% by 2030. Additionally, our 1.5 degree-aligned SBTi targets with a target year of 2030 to reduce absolute GHG emissions from operations (Scope 01 and 02) by 50% and to reduce absolute GHG

emissions from supply chain (Scope 03) by 16% also serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2040. Crown is dedicated to mitigating climate change. As we reach our short- and medium-term goals, we will continue to consider longer term goals that could mitigate emissions beyond our value chain.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	14	5,584
Implemented*	10	6,112
Not to be implemented	0	0

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)

1,664

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)

501,128

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

767,126

Payback period

1-3 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)

251

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)

40,612

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

101,018

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

44

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)

14,000

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

27,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

154

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

62,000

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

219,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

194

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)

93,090

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

355,880

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Automation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

248

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

7,900

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

8,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

879

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)

260,572

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

300,904

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Fuel switch

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

15,000

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

60,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

151

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)

99,050

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

111,659

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

832

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)

88,100

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

122,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

27

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

4,000

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

10,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,085

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)

917,162

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

1,477,611

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Reuse of water

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

346

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)

116,654

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

173,242

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

915

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)

167,414

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

428,800

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Wastewater treatment

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
772

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)
4,375

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
122,739

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3,047

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)
343,019

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1,606,476

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Reuse of water

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8

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)

6,700

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

239,200

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Electrification

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

65

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)

19,911

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

82,549

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Based on Crown's process around investments in emissions reduction activities, there is criteria that is outlined on return on investment (ROI) that is utilized to assess and prioritize projects that will reduce emissions over time. Being able to demonstrate a favorable ROI ensures appropriate validation of future projects.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Alongside criteria that revolves around financial viability of emissions reduction activities, there is an evaluation that includes ensuring that Crown is investing in the appropriate emissions reduction activities that ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and standards.

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

Product or service

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

Other, please specify

Food and beverage protection and extended shelf life

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Iron and steel

Other, please specify

Steel and aluminum contribute to the circular economy due to their unique qualities, such as their infinite recyclability without degradation of quality, recognized by their status as “permanent materials” in BSI 8905:2011.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Food and beverage production require significant energy and resource allocation. Relative to the products packed in metal packaging, the package ensures safe and efficient delivery of the products to the retail store and to the final consumer for consumption without any refrigeration. Packaging food in cans typically extends the product life considerably, with an average shelf life of two years or more, compared to an average fresh product shelf-life of two weeks or less. Furthermore, aluminum and steel are highly recyclable in almost every community, both where there is developed infrastructure, but also even where there isn’t. For example, in Brazil where there is informal recycling, the aluminum beverage can recycling rate is 100%. Additionally, our Signode transit packaging division uses recycled materials in its products. In sum, 93% of our reporting year revenue, or $12,085 million USD, was from products that are reusable, recyclable and/or compostable.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

93

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

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?
Row 1	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

570,367

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789,000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

769,804

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,219,960

Comment

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

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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)

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)

612,909

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

802,641

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

565,929

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?

No

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)

11,525,103

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

100

Please explain

Purchased Goods and Services, or PG&S, emissions were calculated based on a combination of the average-data method and the spend-based method, where spend data was multiplied by secondary EEIO emission factors per unit of economic value and weight data was multiplied by secondary emission factors per unit of weight of the product. Crown's Purchased Goods and Services, or PG&S, is the most material category for Crown's Scope 3 emissions as it accounts for approximately 95% of Crown's Scope 3 emissions, thereby meeting the materiality thresholds as deemed relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Capital Goods category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Capital Goods category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Fuel-and-energy-related activities category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. The Capital Goods category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Fuel-and-energy-related activities category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Upstream transportation and distribution category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Upstream transportation and distribution category is not material to Crown's operations, as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Waste generated in operations category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on

Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Waste generated in operations category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Business travel category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Business travel category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Employee commuting category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Employee commuting category as it is not material to Crown's operations is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Upstream leased assets category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Upstream leased assets category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Downstream transportation and distribution category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Downstream transportation and distribution category is not material to Crown’s operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Processing of sold products category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Processing of sold products category is not material to Crown’s operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Use of sold products category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Use of sold products category is not material to Crown’s operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The End of life treatment of sold products category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the End of

life treatment of sold products category is not material to Crown’s operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Downstream leased assets category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Downstream leased assets category is not material to Crown’s operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Franchises category is not relevant to Crown as Crown does not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Investments category does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Investments category is not material to Crown’s operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Other (upstream) category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of

operations. This is due to the fact that the Other (upstream) category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The Other (downstream) category is not relevant to Crown as it does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations. This is due to the fact that the Other (downstream) category is not material to Crown's operations as it is beneath the 5% quantitative threshold for consideration.

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

0.0000911

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

1,178,837.34

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

12,943,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

14.47

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Total revenue increased by 13.59% while emissions decreased 2.84% YoY, leading to a 14.47% decrease in the intensity. Contributing to the decrease in emissions were the projects described in section 4.3b which included an estimated 11,723 mtons CO2e reduction for 2022 and an increased amount of renewable energy being included in our usage mix.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	612,043	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	386	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	480	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

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)
Americas	467,331
Europe	74,991
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	70,584
Africa	3

C7.3

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

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Americas - Aerosol	8,090
Americas - Beverage	94,861
Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage	18,812
Americas - Caribbean	490
Americas - Closures	12,995
Americas - Colombiana - Beverage	1,822
Americas - Food	24,024
Americas - Machinery & Tool	1,232
Americas - Mexico Beverage	274,709
Americas - Spec Pack	203
Asia Pac - Beverage	56,634
Asia Pac - Food	8,028
Asia Pac - Spec Pack	2,903
Crown Holdings, Inc.	66
Europe - Beverage	66,059

Headquarters	2,789
Signode Industrial Group LLC	39,194

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Aerosol	8,090
Beverage	509,481
Closures	12,995
Food	35,958
Spec Pack	3,105
Signode Transit Packaging	39,194
Other	4,086

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)
Americas	427,220	201,536
Europe	151,569	140,541
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	223,822	223,822
Africa	30	30

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

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)
Americas - Aerosol	9,584	7,603
Americas - Beverage	149,964	10,146
Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage	21,059	16,775
Americas - Caribbean	910	910
Americas - Closures	12,230	11,431
Americas - Colombiana - Beverage	2,933	2,933
Americas - Food	29,403	30,428
Americas - Machinery & Tool	1,966	1,473
Americas - Mexico Beverage	137,960	58,045
Americas - Spec Pack	450	497
Asia Pac - Beverage	172,777	172,777
Asia Pac - Food	12,821	12,821
Asia Pac - Spec Pack	7,585	7,585
Crown Holdings, Inc.	64	68
Europe - Beverage	129,869	116,151
Headquarters	662	221
Signode Industrial Group LLC	112,403	116,066

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aerosol	9,584	7,603
Beverage	611,443	373,708
Closures	12,230	11,431
Food	46,252	47,277
Spec Pack	8,036	8,082
Signode Transit Packaging	112,403	116,066
Other	2,692	1,762

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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?

Decreased

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	62,800	Decreased	5.18	Crown's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in 2022 through

energy consumption				direct supply green power and Renewable Energy Credit purchases or acquisitions for sites in the Americas and Europe. This resulted in a 62,800 metric tons CO2e decrease YoY. Compared to our 2021 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,213,330 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 5.18% decrease (62,800 mtons CO2e /1,213,330 mtons CO2e * 100).
Other emissions reduction activities	11,723	Decreased	0.97	Other emission reduction activities Crown implemented globally in 2022 accounted for 11,723 metric tons CO2e. Compared to our 2020 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,213,330 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 0.97% decrease (11,723 mtons CO2e / 1,213,330 mtons CO2e * 100).
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	40,030	Increased	3.3	A total of 40,030 metric tons of unidentified emissions increases happened in 2022. Taking that value divided by total 2021 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,213,330 metric tons CO2), this results in an increase of 3.30%. This is likely due to increased production, which is supported by a 13.59% increase in revenue YoY.
Other	0	No change	0	

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 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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	Yes

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)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	2,925,322	2,925,322

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		790,813	1,514,979	2,305,792
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	1,523	1,523
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		3,248		3,248
Total energy consumption		794,061	4,441,824	5,235,885

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	No
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

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29,599.8

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,840,337.69

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

55,384.24

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,925,321.74

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	3,916	3,916	3,248.17	3,248.17
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8,609.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

8,609.72

Country/area

Barbados

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

592.4

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

592.4

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21,181.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

667.4

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

21,848.83

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
239,434.17

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

239,434.17

Country/area
Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
417.07

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

417.07

Country/area

Cambodia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66,241.35

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

66,241.35

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58,073.82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

58,073.82

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40,325.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

40,325.69

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12,727.07

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

12,727.07

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
606.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
22.71

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

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

629.58

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4,092.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

4,092.84

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44,868.07

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

44,868.07

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18,259.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

18,259.67

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36,006.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

36,006.14

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
30,261.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1,467.55

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

31,728.94

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9,732.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

9,732.52

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21,320.46

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

21,320.46

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16,594.36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

483.49

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

17,077.85

Country/area

Jamaica

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

618.96

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

618.96

Country/area

Jordan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27,297.25

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

27,297.25

Country/area
Kenya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
491.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
107.04

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

598.92

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
20,682.86

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

20,682.86

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

361,123.95

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

361,123.95

Country/area

Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

0

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12,461.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

12,461.63

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,670.05

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

4,670.05

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46,704.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

46,704.33

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17,746.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

17,746.12

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31,974.55

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

31,974.55

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,613.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

1,613.12

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84,863

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

84,863

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
16,523.77

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
748.29

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

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

17,272.06

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1,646.23

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
752

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

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

2,398.23

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65,814

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

65,814

Country/area

Trinidad and Tobago

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

467.7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

467.7

Country/area

Tunisia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10,039.43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

10,039.43

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45,887.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

45,887.32

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24,458.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

24,458.33

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
83,455.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

83,455.09

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
692,265.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1,190.07

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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]

693,455.39

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

125,458.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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]

125,458.37

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45,873

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Canada

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34,450.08

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Mexico

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

199,954.79

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Turkey

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

Renewable electricity technology type

Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45,329.15

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Turkey

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

83,225.19

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

360,660.06

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Solar, wind and hydro

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21,320.45

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

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)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2020

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify

Captured carbon

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Energy carrier

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
India

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
2,350,000

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1,467.55

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1,467.55

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate
I-REC

Comment

Country/area of generation
Italy

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.33

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
483.5

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
483.5

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate
GO

Comment

Country/area of generation
Kenya

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.18

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
107.05

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
107.05

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate

Comment

Country/area of generation
United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.69

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1,190.07

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1,190.07

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
Yes

Type of energy attribute certificate

US-REC

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Our renewable energy sourcing strategy contributes directly and indirectly to bringing new capacity into the grid. This is true directly where in the regions, such as Asia (Vietnam) in which we operate do not have a strong renewable electricity available on a grid-level. We are actively building that demand by partnering with sourcing suppliers who are working with these regions to facilitate our demand for renewable energy. This is also true indirectly, where we are maximizing the renewable capacity in regions such as North America and Europe, where we have a strong wind power presence, and are building our solar presence, respectively, through VPPAs and on-site projects at a number of locations. As we build our renewables portfolio, we therefore contribute to driving increased demand for renewable energy from the grid. Our progress towards our own renewable energy goals supports our customers' goals and encourages our suppliers to source energy from renewable projects, which drives even greater demand for new capacity to grids in which we operate.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Viet Nam	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	We faced challenges to sourcing renewable electricity in our Asia Pacific region, specifically in Vietnam where there is no renewable electricity on a grid level yet available. We are adapting by funding renewable on-site projects. We are committed to providing 100% renewable electricity in

		that country and in all countries in which we operate, by 2040.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

2,779,992

Metric numerator

2,933,194

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

2,779,992

% change from previous year

5

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

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

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2022 CDP Verification Statement final v02 SB 180523.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-2

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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 location-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

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2022 CDP Verification Statement final v02 SB 180523.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2022 CDP Verification Statement final v02 SB 180523.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

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

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

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2022 CDP Verification Statement final v02 SB 180523.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

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
C9. Additional metrics	Waste data	ISO14064-3	Waste consumption is verified on an annual basis, organization-wide. This is to assure compliance and progress toward the Company's zero waste to landfill goal. We have sought organization-wide verification. We complete this verification on an annual basis.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO14064-3	Energy consumption is verified on an annual basis, organization-wide. Crown verifies this information as part of the emissions inventory verification process in order to assure progress toward the Company's sustainability goals. Verification of energy consumption is related to the questions within section C8.

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 the carbon pricing systems in which we anticipate being regulated by includes keeping abreast of current and upcoming regulations in all regions, and by assessing the development and impacts of carbon-related pricing or taxation with a particular emphasis on our EMEA region, which includes Europe. This is because we anticipate being regulated indirectly through our purchases of raw materials through the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) starting October 2023, namely through our imports of aluminum from outside of the European Union, with the requirement to potentially assess whether we purchase certificates under this carbon pricing system likely by 2027.

In 2022, Crown implemented the use of an internal carbon price. This is used for CAPEX projects that have a climate-related component. The expected reduction in emissions is tied to a financial impact using the internal carbon price. An internal carbon price is used as a planning tool to help identify revenue opportunities and risks in preparation for future regulations. The goal is to also use the internal carbon price as an incentive to drive energy efficiency and guide capital investment decisions.

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?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
Benchmarking against peers
Price with material impact on business decisions

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We use a set price determined by benchmarking against current trading systems, potential new regulations, and peers. This price will be reviewed annually and update as needed. We expect this to change to reflect the changes in the trading schemes and taxes in various regions. It is likely to increase until there is enough behavior change to make significant progress in lowering emissions.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

50

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

50

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations
Opportunity management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

Internal carbon pricing is required for the decision-making process to allocate CAPEX from Crown's dedicated Sustainability budget, and may be considered for all CAPEX investments in the future.

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The internal price of carbon supports Crown's progress towards our climate commitments by tying financial impacts to projects associated with energy efficiency and electrification, among other environmentally positive changes. The shadow price is used to show value in making investments and exploring opportunities in line with reaching our goals of reducing carbon emissions.

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 targets information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

25

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

75

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

77

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Crown's Scope 3 emissions represent approximately 90% of our total emissions and the procurement and production of metals represent over 83% of Scope 3. GHG emissions from metal production can be significantly reduced by increasing renewable electricity use and recycled content. Our supplier outreach aims to gather full understanding of our supplier's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and reduction opportunities, as well as

opportunities to improve the footprint of the materials they utilize (i.e. understanding the break-out of virgin versus recycled material utilization).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Crown's supplier engagement success is defined by the number of major suppliers who have engaged in information exchange and are willing to better understand and disclose Scope 1, 2, or 3 emissions information. The impact of this engagement has primarily been enabling us to better understand our value chain and gave us the ability to set targets to reduce emissions associated to these Scope 3 categories.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

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

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

One of the focus areas of engagement with our customers is to increase consumer awareness of recycling. By increasing recycling rates, we aim to improve market conditions and availability of recycled content for the overall industry and within our products. We have collaborated to increase consumer awareness of the importance of recycling and to educate consumers on the circularity of our products. For our recycling campaigns, we have specifically selected our aluminum beverage can customers primarily due to the fact that aluminum recycling requires more consumer action to ensure proper recycling. In comparison, steel food cans are recycling at a higher rate due to the magnetic properties that ensure they are appropriately pulled from the recycling stream and landfill operations. Additionally, in terms of our disclosure of sustainability information through scorecards and RFP requests, we primarily adhere to those customers that are proactively requesting that information. We also seek to share information to our broader stakeholder group through climate-related disclosures to CDP and DJSI.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

To measure the success of our customer collaborations to increase recycling rates, Crown considers the number of major customers who are engaging with their customers in recycling awareness efforts. Typically, these efforts are either directly with their product consumers or through the support of campaigns or collaboration with other organizations, such as (in the US) Every Can Counts or The Can Makers Institute. To date, 100% of our major customers have engaged in some form of recycling awareness efforts. We have hosted recycling campaigns alongside The Recycling Partnership, a national (US) non-profit organization, to help educate and further promote recycling to uses of our products. For example, we hosted a recycling campaign in Denver alongside our suppliers, to help message information around Denver's recycling program. Because of this campaign, it was calculated that Denver residents recycled 25% more loose aluminum cans.

C12.1d

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

While many members of the aluminum beverage can supply chain maintain individual goals around recycling, real progress requires peer-to-peer communication and collaboration. That is why, in 2022, we took steps to organize an industry-first event that brought together more than 100 peers from across the sector, including primary material suppliers, can sheet suppliers, packaging manufacturers, beverage can and aluminum organizations, research organizations, beverage brands and customers.

Hosting the Global Aluminium Can Sustainability Summit in partnership with CMI, Ardagh Metal Packaging and the International Aluminium Institute facilitated important discussions aimed at driving actionable progress toward the aluminum industry's sustainability goals. We identified opportunities to advance industry decarbonization and aligned on a clearer definition and measurement for recycled content in beverage cans—both of which are goals of the Optimum Circularity pillar of our Twentyby30 program.

Recognizing that in the U.S., an increase in recycling also relies heavily on the successful operations of local material recovery facilities (MRFs), we are continuing our work with CMI to fund facility grants for can capture equipment. To date, we have supported equipment installations for five different MRFs, enabling the recovery of an additional 71 million used beverage cans (UBCs)—a benefit of more than $1.2 million in revenue for the U.S. as well as a lesser carbon footprint for the industry.

Together, these actions drive us closer to our accelerated recycling rate goals for 2030, which include reaching a 70% target in the U.S. and an 80% target in EMEA. In addition, our objectives aim to maintain rates of greater than 90% in Mexico and greater than 99% in Brazil. We also plan to establish 2030 recycling rate goals for Asia Pacific by 2025.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not 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

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Crown's Responsible and Ethical Sourcing Policy requires suppliers to conduct business in accordance with all applicable environmental laws and highly recommends that its suppliers adopt sustainable practices in the conduct of their operations so as to conserve natural resources and minimize their environmental impact. This approach to sourcing materials for operations encompasses all steps to ensure sourcing is done in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. The objective of Crown's Responsible an Ethical Sourcing program is to identify and eliminate any negative environmental and social practices misaligned with Crown's mission and vision. Crown incorporates environmental impacts in purchasing decisions and will consider deploying third-party assessments and audits when deemed necessary. Third-party verification is accepted as proof of compliance with Crown's Responsible and Ethical Sourcing program.

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

90

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

90

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

Crown sends out supplier surveys to its core raw materials and core service suppliers who makeup the primary component of Crown's Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services (PGS) spend. These suppliers account for approximately 90% of Crown's Scope 3 emission spend. Crown inquires of these key suppliers whether they have set Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) targets, and if not, when the supplier anticipates setting these targets. Crown incorporates completion and review of supplier survey responses in its overall strategic climate plan and Net Zero strategy.

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

90

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

90

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

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, 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?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Crown_20by30brochure_2022.pdf

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

Climate change is the most significant risk of our time. Corporate action to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions will have a significant impact on the fight against

climate change and Crown is up for the challenge. We have set Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals to reduce our Scope 01 emissions coming from the combustion of fossil fuels in our operations in line with the Paris Agreement; our Scope 02 emissions generated from the production of non-renewable electricity used in our operations also in line with the Paris Agreement; and our Scope 03 emissions coming from our value chain, in particular from the production of the materials we buy to make our products. We also have set a corporate Net Zero goal to be achieved by 2040, 10 years sooner than the Paris Agreement. Our Climate Action strategy focuses on production efficiency, product and process innovation, strategic material procurement and utilization of renewable electricity. This strategy acknowledges that climate change can have financial impacts on our global business, but we can create opportunity for growth by proactively mitigating risks throughout our value chain.

Crown has a variety of processes in place to ensure that all engagement activities are consistent with Crown's overall climate change strategy. For example, the Global Executive Sustainability Committee is the steering group that was formed specifically to influence and drive Crown's strategy. This team is made up of multi-functional global leaders that help maintain consistency across Crown's global footprint. Additionally, Crown has published sustainability information in mainstream annual reports and we've published a biennial sustainability report since 2011 that helps drive consistency for internal and external stakeholders. We increased the frequency to annual in 2020 and aim to continue to report annually going forward.

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

Europen

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

EUROPEN is committed to the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Concretely, EUROPEN members are striving towards carbon neutrality of the packaging

value chain and providing solutions to reduce the carbon footprint of packaging and packaged products.

Pursuing the EU Green Deal's objectives requires embracing a life-cycle approach to circularity, where climate and environmental performance is assessed throughout the entire life-cycle of packaging and product. The fundamental goal is to reduce the overall EU climate and environmental impacts.

To effectively tackle Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and their consequent climate impact, it is essential to consider both the GHG emissions linked to the packaging lifecycle as well as the GHG emissions linked to food and product waste and the savings guaranteed through packaging use. The same consideration applies for other environmental impacts.

Policy and regulatory measures tackling climate and environmental impacts must be based on a thorough and evidence-based impact assessment of unavoidable and potential trade-offs to minimise or prevent any unintended consequences or negative impacts (environmental, economic and social impacts).

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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 mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

CCK_2022_Annual_Report_0.pdf

Page/Section reference

Strategy, pp. 7, 9, 12, 23, 26, 35, 38, 59; Risks & opportunities, pp. 7, 51, 54, 70; Emissions figures, p. 7; Emissions targets, pp. 7, 35, 38, 59; Other metrics, pp. 9, 23, 35, 38, 59.

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

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	Business Ambition for 1.5C RE100 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) The Climate Pledge UN Global Compact	RE100: as a signatory, Crown is committed to the goal of 100% renewable electricity. The Climate Pledge: as a signatory, Crown is committed to the goal of 100% renewable electricity in 2040; Crown references The Climate Pledge through disclosure and reporting on goals. TCFD: Crown publishes annual standalone report aligned with the TCFD recommendations. UN Global Compact: as signatory, Crown adheres to the UN Global Compact Principles and completes the annual requirement of publishing a Communication on Progress (COP) report. Business Ambition for 1.5C: as a signatory, Crown has set goals to support efforts being made to limit global temperatures to rise more than 1.5C.

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
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	Biodiversity is one aspect of the Resource Efficiency pillar of Crown's Twentyby30 program. This program is managed by the Global Executive Sustainability Committee and supported by Crown's Board and executive management. The Board's Audit Committee reviews management's assessment and measurement of the Company's progress toward achieving the goals of this program and all sustainability-related objectives, including the pace of such progress and the Company's performance with respect to key metrics.

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	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	SDG

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
Downstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Crown utilizes the IBAT tool to assess its operations for biodiversity related impacts and the impacts of its core suppliers. The associated outcomes to date have not revealed significant impacts nor required mitigation efforts.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Downstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Crown utilizes the IBAT tool to assess its operations for biodiversity related impacts and the impacts of its core suppliers. The associated outcomes to date have not revealed significant impacts nor required mitigation efforts.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Viet Nam

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Hai Van-Hon Son Tra, Nam Hai Van, Bac Hai Van, Ba Na – Nui Chua, Bach Ma, Bach Ma, Ban dao Son Tra, Cu Lao Cham, Cu Lao Cham (marine), Cu Lao Cham Hoi An, Ngu Hanh Son, Nui Thanh, Sao La, Tam Giang-Cau Hai

Proximity

Up to 50 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Crown operates a manufacturing facility located in or near to the selected areas, within the proximity selected above, of up to 50 km. This was selected and determined through the usage of the biodiversity assessment software tool, IBAT.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our organization's activities located near to the selected area have been preliminarily assessed via a desktop evaluation for their potential to negatively affect biodiversity. These activities will be further assessed for potential biodiversity risk and the organization will at that time assess whether there is the need to develop any plans necessary for any potential mitigation efforts. Meanwhile, measures which may help with mitigation include existing facility physical and operational controls, including, but not limited to: assessment for wastewater treatment, assessment for air emissions controls, waste controls, and operational controls in place to reduce and limit the emissions, wastewater and waste generated by our organization's activities in the area.

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 protection Land/water management Livelihood, economic & other incentives

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	Response indicators

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	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	1

[1]Crown and Biodiversity_FINAL_v2.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.

Forward Looking Statements:
Except for historical information, all other information in this questionnaire consists of forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities law. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause the statements made in this report or the actual results of operations or financial condition of the Company to differ are discussed under the caption "Forward Looking Statements" in the Company's Form 10-K Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 and in subsequent filings. The Company does not intend to review or revise any particular forward-looking statement in light of future events.

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 Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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	12,943,000,000

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

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9,729.97

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

134,938,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8,984.16

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

134,938,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33,519.99

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

464,865,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30,950.66

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

464,865,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

84,403.19

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,170,528,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

77,933.62

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,170,528,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

109,274.32

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,515,448,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

100,898.35

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,515,448,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10,042.12

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

139,267,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9,272.38

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

139,267,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16,190.89

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

224,540,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14,949.85

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

224,540,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

C&C GROUP PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,589.72

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

35,915,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

C&C GROUP PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,391.22

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

35,915,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

SC1.2

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

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	Crown does not expect that this challenge can be overcome because of the nature of our industry. We provide a wide range of innovative packaging products, including aerosol cans, beverage packaging, closures and capping, food cans, and promotional and Signode transit packaging solutions around the world. These products vary widely in terms of the magnitude and scope of resources used. It would not be practical nor efficient to track energy usage at the project level, which would more accurately represent a client's emissions.

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Crown provides a wide range of innovative packaging products, including aerosol cans, beverage packaging, closures and capping, food cans, and promotional and Signode transit packaging solutions around the world. These products vary widely in terms of the magnitude and scope of resources used. It would not be practical nor efficient to track energy usage at the project level, which would more accurately represent a client's emissions.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

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