



Crown Holdings

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

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C13. Further information & sign off 649

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(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 649

(13.2) 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. 651

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 651

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website..... 652

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Crown Holdings, Inc., through its affiliated companies, is a leading supplier of beverage packaging, food packaging, aerosol packaging, metal closures, specialty packaging, and transit packaging products to consumer marketing companies around the world.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

11801000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CCK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Kenya

☒ Spain

☒ Mexico

☒ Sweden

☒ Turkey

☒ Belgium

☒ Denmark

☒ Tunisia

☒ Barbados

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Cambodia

☒ Colombia

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

☒ Netherlands

☒ Switzerland

☒ Saudi Arabia

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Jordan

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

☒ Ireland

☒ Jamaica

☒ Myanmar

☒ Malaysia

☒ Slovakia

☒ Thailand

☒ Viet Nam

☒ Australia

☒ Republic of Korea

☒ Trinidad and Tobago

☒ United Arab Emirates

☒ United States of America

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

We do keep control of our facilities address as well as their geolocation. These geolocations are based on Latitude and Longitude obtained in the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and verified on google map.

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lacrosse - WH -Urbancrest

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.902163

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.088064

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lancaster - WH - Urbancrest

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.904774

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.090733

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Belcamp Warehouse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.468247

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.232861

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Calgary Alberta WH - L

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.986868

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.966779

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cheraw - WH

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.696734

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.903353

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore Serv Fac- Harbour Front

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.264793

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.819262

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dubuque

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.48875

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-90.773146

Row 8**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Bangpoo (SAMUTPRAKARN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.53862

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.64903

Row 9**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

SMP Huiyang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.130314

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.463333

Row 10**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

SMP Shanghai Qingdao

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.2121

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.687655

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Tianjin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.563466

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.807922

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Vietnam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.86431

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.93142

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Agoncillo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.433988

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.276156

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bangi (Selangor 2) (Malaysia bevcan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.93473

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.75788

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CMB Lancaster (Anchor Hocking)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.726122

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.627525

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barbados

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.120428

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.472821

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Alsip

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.683209

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.758279

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Batesville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.344885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.921933

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Botcherby

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

54.888401

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.90826

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Belcamp

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.477446

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.232626

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CMB Shipley

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.841175

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.760323

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bogotá (TOCANCIPA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

4.963209

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.944269

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cambodia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.529593

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.848509

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bowling Green

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.040177

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.307989

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cabreuva

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.249876

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.076447

Row 26**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Calgary

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.986743

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.971096

Row 27**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

CMB Wortley

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.788655

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.58789

Row 28**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Crawfordsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.046319

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.902098

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Custines

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.785484

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.138152

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Da Nang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.12684

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

108.108985

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dammam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.390723

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

50.144845

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cheraw

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.685434

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.890931

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Connellsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.995572

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.590325

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dong Nai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.864296

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.931383

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dubai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.989828

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

55.046826

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Conroe

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.344412

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.472357

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dayton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.684924

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.222531

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Decatur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.935057

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.076136

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

EFFINGHAM

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.065299

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.765419

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ensenada

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.8755

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-116.60569

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Estancia - Nordeste

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-11.122816

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-37.382063

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Had Yai Food Packaging (Hatyai)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

6.9585

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.53905

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Faribault

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.291065

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.293388

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Had Yai Food can

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

7.08569

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.55796

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fort Bend

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.638993

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.6121

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hangzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.274089

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.155069

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanoi (THUONG TIN HA TAY) (CCS Vietnam)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.832629

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

105.876269

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guadalajara / GDL

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.577562

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.28989

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Heshan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.608813

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.172371

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Saarlouis (HELVETIA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.270536

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.755793

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanover - 2P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.832393

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.974927

Row 52**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Indonesia (Karawang)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.429478

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.35844

Row 53**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Izmit

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.719102

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.057304

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jeddah

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.43039

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

39.23032

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jordan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.850795

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.017085

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jamaica

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.00204

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.829864

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kechnec

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.55064

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.2507

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Khmer Beverage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.490315

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.849863

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Korinthos

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.9256

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

22.97124

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

H-V Industries

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.136158

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.978954

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kankakee

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.149081

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.849377

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

La Villa (Mexico City)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.466459

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.113132

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lacrosse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.83805

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-91.235141

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Leicester (Office)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.63132

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.19486

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manaus Ends

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.118895

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.968765

Row 66

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mankato

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.18235

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.99132

Row 67

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Martinsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.551336

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.909325

Row 68

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Massillon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.789952

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.504568

Row 69

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mesquite

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.787987

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-114.139124

Row 70**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Midwest Decorating (Deco Center)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.764727

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.227404

Row 71**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Mill Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.729379

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.66845

Row 72

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Monterrey Cans / Juarez

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.67658

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.103265

Row 73

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Monterrey End

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.696495

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.316594

Row 74

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Myanmar

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.947203

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

96.198569

Row 75

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nakhon Pathom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.733239

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.307039

Row 76

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nichols

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.055829

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.319256

Row 77

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nong Khae

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.38594

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.91069

Row 78

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Olympia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.038766

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.845424

Row 79

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oshkosh

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.063824

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.539181

Row 80**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Osmaniye

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.00854

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.09215

Row 81**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Owatonna - 2P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.083944

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.263138

Row 82**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Parma Beverage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.847987

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.364136

Row 83

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Peterborough

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.54861

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.26097

Row 84

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ponta Grossa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.189355

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.095408

Row 85

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Samrong (SAMUTPRAKARN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.641544

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.576881

Row 86

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sevilla

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.28388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-5.9917

Row 87

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sihanoukville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.625262

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.554872

Row 88

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sisa (Acayucan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.89641

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.03526

Row 89

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIVESA - Nogales

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.840814

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.111089

Row 90

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIVESA - Orizaba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.842618

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.108134

Row 91

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Singapore Benoi (SS Metal)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.320488

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.68188

Row 92

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Spartanburg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.973576

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.932953

Row 93

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suffolk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.76902

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.540309

Row 94

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

TCP - Thailand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.3906

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.92213

Row 95

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rio Verde (opened 2019)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-17.73134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.86777

Row 96

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Teresina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-4.90354

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.866592

Row 97

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tinley Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.553415

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.829561

Row 98**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Toledo - 2P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.713067

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.520169

Row 99**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Toluca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.292114

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.599413

Row 100**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Trinidad Litho

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.649851

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-61.472734

Row 101

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tunisia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.784933

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.073384

Row 102

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Uberaba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.700516

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.987509

Row 103

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valencia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.641

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.26129

Row 104

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VICHISA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.297796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-105.510607

Row 105

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vung Tao

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.64954

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.06656

Row 106

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wantage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.599481

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.439018

Row 107

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Weirton, WV

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.387833

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.621482

Row 108

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Toronto - Weston

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.758925

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.536386

Row 109

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Winchester, VA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.215532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.146288

Row 110

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wissota Tools

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.89698

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-91.413294

Row 111

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Worland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.023769

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-107.961052

Row 112

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ziyang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.129477

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.628874

Row 113

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

10 BOLENESS (MECTECH)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.651448

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.159654

Row 114

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

12 BOLENESS (MECTECH)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.652238

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.160225

Row 115

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

14 BOLENESS (MECTECH)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.65134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.159565

Row 116

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

20 BOLENESS (MECTECH)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.651665

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.159504

Row 117

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

9 BOLENESS (MECTECH)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.652184

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.161306

Row 118

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Bay Point

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.03531

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.958477

Row 119

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Darlington 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.295786

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.928219

Row 120

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Elizabethtown

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.157645

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.652873

Row 121

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Elkhart

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.702143

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.005301

Row 122

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Loveland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.222611

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.288526

Row 123

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Monroe

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.505216

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.054527

Row 124**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Angleboard - Newark

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.71852

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.21943

Row 125**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Angleboard - Phoenix

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.441904

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-112.197232

Row 126

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Salisbury

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.680124

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.500168

Row 127

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard Paper

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.08671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.86977

Row 128

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard Plastics

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.08671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.86977

Row 129

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BATES Noerresundby

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.060046

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.941524

Row 130

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Brighton, MI (Main Building)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.499551

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.696337

Row 131

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CAREAS Caretex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.082736

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.909859

Row 132

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cincinnati, OH (Building A) (West Chester)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.309534

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.467224

Row 133

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cleveland, OH (Signode Brooklyn Heights)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.426672

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.678345

Row 134**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

CROPPOS Gorey

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.67459

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-6.28223

Row 135**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

DHPTHA Signode Thailand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.978276

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.11147

Row 136**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.558749

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.74623

Row 137

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Benton Sunrise (Airlane Dr)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.561069

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.605063

Row 138

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Chicago (BLUE ISLAND)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.63348

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.67482

Row 139

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Hazleton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.96563

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.020423

Row 140

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Macon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.809363

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.543343

Row 141

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Stockton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.003776

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.217121

Row 142**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Down River - Woodland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.912131

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.75477

Row 143**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Fleetwood Signode East

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.443343

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.30056

Row 144

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Galewrap (Douglasville)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.768532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.717361

Row 145

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Glenview

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.087652

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.845908

Row 146

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GUNTR Fontaine les Luxeuil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.860063

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.351711

Row 147

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GUNUK Dudley

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.49749

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.10084

Row 148

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

HALTON HILLS (HOLTON)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.55078

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.87289

Row 149

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

APT Roselle

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.983526

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.120735

Row 150**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

HALFN Masku

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

60.549179

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

22.12753

Row 151**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

HBLITZ Kardjali 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.606318

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

25.366693

Row 152

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

HLDAB Burseryd

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.20149

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.284764

Row 153

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

INDMHT Manual Hand Tool Operations (Bidadi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.79336

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.42147

Row 154

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.846065

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.998313

Row 155

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ITWQIN Signode China (Qingdao City)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.36668

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.46687

Row 156

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JKSWED Hjo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

58.311886

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.286152

Row 157

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kurri Kurri Steel Plant Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-32.807277

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

151.471898

Row 158

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LCMRDN Soenderborg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-54.919027

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.819835

Row 159

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Insulated Transport Products

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.01661

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.0079

Row 160

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lock N Pop - GA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.608099

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.102479

Row 161

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Loveshaw

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.508061

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.412213

Row 162

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LUXKOR Izmir 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.225437

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.267808

Row 163

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MEZGER Nurnberg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.41594

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.16228

Row 164

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MIMAFB Virton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.550738

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.580022

Row 165

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MMAIR Kilkenny (Waterford)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.26827

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-7.039313

Row 166

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MODELO Flejes Modelo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.3113

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.55821

Row 167

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MODELO Signode Mexico

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.87162

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.22725

Row 168

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall (National Packaging) - East Providence (RUMFORD Pawtucket Ave)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.85469

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.36402

Row 169

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Danville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.665668

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.370467

Row 170**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Multiwall - East Providence (22 Patton Rd)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.854408

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.347871

Row 171**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Multiwall - East Providence (Taylor Dr)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.856051

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.3495

Row 172**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Multiwall - Gary

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.611284

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.364013

Row 173

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Greer

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.91606

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.24095

Row 174

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Martinsville (Beaver Creek)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.72891

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.88141

Row 175

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NORDIC Manneville sur Risle

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.352256

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.544034

Row 176

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Martinsville (Stultz Rd)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.70266

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.87754

Row 177

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Orange, TX

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.20381

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.868174

Row 178

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ORGAPK Dietikon 1 (A)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.41796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.395295

Row 179

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ORGAPK Dietikon 2 (B)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.41796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.395295

Row 180

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ORGAPK Merenschwand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.260608

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.388284

Row 181

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Petrovany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.94711

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.26538

Row 182

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pittsburg, CA - WH

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.026045

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.889432

Row 183

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PKGBP Hilden 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.17574

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.910554

Row 184

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PKGFN Liljendal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

60.571948

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.067772

Row 185

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Plastic Packaging Systems (Blue Ridge)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.530859

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.677031

Row 186

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PRIME Prime Bulk Packaging (Signode Doddaballapura)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.262294

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.563693

Row 187

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SAMJUN Signode Korea

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.99671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

129.38542

Row 188**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

San Antonio, TX

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.551871

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.366244

Row 189**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

SCYBL Castelsarrasin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.043709

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.111478

Row 190**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Shippers Fordyce

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.806786

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.423187

Row 191

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shippers Sheridan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.301599

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.392819

Row 192

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIGBRS Signode Brasileira Ltda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.241761

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.051652

Row 193

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIGCOL Signode Colombia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.86026

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.770451

Row 194

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIGKEN Signode Kenya

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-1.371865

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.918208

Row 195

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Bridgeview

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.761505

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.812446

Row 196

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Florence

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.979597

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.607027

Row 197

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Latta

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.322665

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.440051

Row 198

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode Spain (New Location)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.318335

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.073555

Row 199

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Simplimatic

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.3053

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.3381

Row 200

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Simplimatic 2 (Dillard Drive)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.367991

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.24528

Row 201

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Dahej

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.741254

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

72.676587

Row 202

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Rudrapur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.01865

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

79.404323

Row 203

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Rudraram (MEDAK B)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.555833

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.183055

Row 204

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Silvassa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.149605

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.015085

Row 205

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Wintek-BLR

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.68752

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.44294

Row 206

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMB Goldkronach

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.01308

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.6717

Row 207

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Weischlitz

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.44849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.05373

Row 208

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

STMEXI Syn-Tex Bag

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.872797

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.858709

Row 209

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

STPIND Stopak

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.80878

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.68639

Row 210

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Truganina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.795519

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

144.744475

Row 211

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VACNET Best

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.501331

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.413989

Row 212

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VACNET Neunen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.446123

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.559112

Row 213

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VACNET Zwijndrecht

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.815458

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.634337

Row 214**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Anglebarod - Darlington 2

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.29703

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.928847

Row 215**(1.8.1.1) Identifier**

Brighton, MI (2nd Building)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.498956

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.697494

Row 216

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Calgary, Alberta (Warehouse-Owned)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.98683

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.96982

Row 217

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanoi, Vietnam Warehouse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.840183

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

105.873068

Row 218

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Patras

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.109714

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.63957

Row 219

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Zhengshou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.422558

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.073919

Row 220

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tuas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.334108

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.651524

[Add row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

152386

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Paper

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

The revenue from protective paper-based packaging made of paper is 1% of the company's total revenue.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The procurement list of Tier 1 suppliers including all major spend is mapped for relevant Scope 3 purchased goods and services categories which include: aluminum, steel, coatings, compounds, inks, wood, plastic, process chemicals, and others. The mapping process is regionally controlled and consolidated centrally. Coverage is global including all business units. Crown considers both the upstream and downstream value chain in its mapping process. As an example, 67% of Crown's wood fiber portion of the procured paper is from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and/or Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified sources. This figure is determined by Crown's internal procurement team documenting the purchases the Company makes and requiring documentation of whether those purchases are FSC-, PEFC, and/or SFI- certified. The amount certified divided by the total amount of both certified and non-certified yields the percent of paper that is certified.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain
☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Landfill ☒ Composting (industrial/home)
☒ Recycling
☒ Incineration
☒ Waste to Energy
☒ Preparation for reuse

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The reason for choosing this time horizon is because it aligns with how Crown defines timeframes in other processes, including strategic and financial planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The reason for choosing this time horizon is because it aligns with how Crown defines timeframes in other processes, including strategic and financial planning.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The reason for choosing this time horizon is because it aligns with how Crown defines timeframes in other processes, including strategic and financial planning.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Modelling tools from insurers and brokers

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Third party consultant using geospatial data and IPCC modeling

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Ecoinvent

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Internal company methods

- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Tornado
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Change in land-use
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- ☒ Other policy, please specify :Recycling regulations, EPR/deposit laws

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, & managing dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities includes screening all site locations & business activities for environmental dependencies & identifying resources that we rely on for our operations, supply chain, and the business environment. Dependencies such as water and energy, climate and weather conditions, natural ecosystems, and raw materials are documented and assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process: Our ERM process includes an annual interview with organizational subject matter experts, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews and assesses the Company's ESG ("Sustainability") programs, policies, and practices, including evaluation of the oversight and coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which enables them to make recommendations to the Board to further sustainable growth. Crown has an Environmental Sustainability Policy available on our website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude: Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: •Financial impact that the risk has on Crown and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) •Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize •Severity of impact to the organization, and likelihood projections within publicly available scenarios. Details on use of scenario: Crown employs scenario analyses based on publicly available climate scenario data including Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) and Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) & scenarios from International Energy Agency (IEA) along with an external, third-party consultancy to model potential future scenarios for our global business. Inputs & parameters used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management, and parameters such as the rate of technology development. Crown's entire value chain was considered. The Sustainability Team monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing our dependence on natural resources and raw materials. Methodology/Data: For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, and stakeholder consultation. This process has not changed since the previous reporting year.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Third party consultant using geo spatial data

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Tornado
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Pollution incident
- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
- ☒ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☒ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- ☒ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Indigenous peoples
- ☒ Water utilities at a local level
- ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Crown assesses environmental dependencies - such as water, energy, ecosystems, and raw materials - across all sites and operations to understand their potential impact on the business. These insights inform our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, helping determine which risks warrant further evaluation. Through annual ERM interviews with subject matter experts, we assess upstream, operational, and downstream risks. Issues with potential financial or strategic impacts - typically above \$1 million - are escalated to the CEO/Chair, who may involve the Board as needed. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also reviews ESG programs and related oversight to support sustainable growth. Dependencies, impacts, and risks are assessed based on financial materiality, likelihood and speed of impact, and overall severity. In 2024, Crown became an early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In 2026, we will integrate enhanced risk management, reporting, and scenario analysis to better understand and address nature-related financial risks. Our ERM assessments draw on supplier data (e.g., emissions targets, resource use, waste), internal tracking of resource use, and external sources such as frameworks, databases, consultants, and stakeholder input. In addition, our Sustainability team conducts a comprehensive annual water-risk assessment at the site-level by leveraging the WRI Aqueduct tool to evaluate key water-related risks such as baseline water stress, seasonal variability, and drought severity. These insights are reviewed alongside each site's water consumption patterns to identify high-risk locations and prioritize actions. This integrated approach enables more informed decision-making and ensures that water-related risks are managed proactively in alignment with broader sustainability and operational goals at Crown. This approach is aligned with and complements our overarching Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework described above. This process has not changed since the previous reporting year.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ ReCiPe
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :**WWF Resource**

Footprint Tracker, WWF Water Risk Filter

- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :TNFD's LEAP approach has been adopted to assess risks using various tools including IBAT, ENCORE, SBTN, and Lifecycle Assessment

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ✓ Desk-based research
- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Tornado
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ Cold wave/frost
- ✓ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Soil degradation
- ✓ Change in land-use
- ✓ Temperature variability
- ✓ Declining ecosystem services
- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
- ✓ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

- ✓ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ✓ Changes to national legislation
- ✓ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ✓ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment of risks & opportunities: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities includes screening all site locations and business activities for environmental dependencies & identifying resources that we rely on for our operations,

supply chain, & the business environment. Dependencies such as water & energy, climate & weather conditions, natural ecosystems, & raw materials are documented and assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process: Our ERM process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, & upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews and assesses the Company's environmental, social, and governance ("Sustainability") programs, policies, and practices, including evaluation of the oversight and coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which enables them to make recommendations to the Board in furtherance of the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses. The Company has an Environmental Sustainability Policy on our website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude: Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: • Financial impact the risk has on the organization and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) • Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize • Severity of impact to the organization. Details on use of scenario: In 2024, Crown became an early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In 2026, we will integrate enhanced risk management, reporting, and scenario analysis to better understand and address nature-related financial risks. Inputs & Parameters: Inputs used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management. The Sustainability Team monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing our dependence on natural resources & raw materials. Methodology/Data used: For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, materiality assessments, internal company methods, & stakeholder consultation. Crown's coverage excluded customers' operations in 2024; thus, the assessment was partial.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Internal company methods

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Drought | ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons |
| ☒ Tornado | ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| ☒ Wildfires | ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| ☒ Heat waves | ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) |

- ☑ Cold wave/frost

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Soil degradation
- ☑ Change in land-use
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations

- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Crown assesses environmental dependencies - such as water, energy, ecosystems, and raw materials - across all sites and operations to understand their potential impact on the business. These insights inform our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, helping determine which risks warrant further evaluation. Through annual ERM interviews with subject matter experts, we assess upstream, operational, and downstream risks. Issues with potential financial or strategic impacts - typically above \$1 million - are escalated to the CEO/Chair, who may involve the Board as needed. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also reviews ESG programs and related oversight to support sustainable growth. Dependencies, impacts, and risks are assessed based on financial materiality, likelihood and speed of impact, and overall severity. In 2024, Crown became an early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In 2026, we will integrate enhanced risk management, reporting, and scenario analysis to better understand and address nature-related financial risks. Our ERM assessments draw on supplier data (e.g., emissions targets, resource use, waste), internal tracking of resource use, and external sources such as frameworks, databases, consultants, and stakeholder input. Additionally, regarding Forest risks, Crown's Transit Packaging team assesses supplier risk for sourced paper by gathering information on certifications such as FSC, PEFC, and SFI, which helps ensure responsible sourcing and reduce exposure to deforestation-related risks. The team also monitors regulatory developments relevant to its operations. For example, in 2024, the introduction of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) prompted a reassessment of sourcing practices to ensure compliance. Additionally, Crown uses the IBAT tool to evaluate forest-related risks by identifying supplier operations in areas of high biodiversity value or legally protected forests, using metrics such as proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and Protected Areas. This forms part of the Locate and Evaluate phases of LEAP methodology, under the TNFD framework, which was completed at the site level across the company. This approach is aligned with and complements our overarching Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework described above. This process has not changed since the previous reporting year.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Ecoinvent

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Tornado
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Cold wave/frost
- ☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Soil degradation
- ☑ Change in land-use
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation

- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment of risks & opportunities: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities includes screening all site locations and business activities for environmental dependencies & identifying resources that we rely on for our operations, supply chain, and the business environment. Dependencies such as water and energy, climate and weather conditions, natural ecosystems, and raw materials are documented & assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process Our ERM process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over USD 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews and assesses the Company's environmental, social, and governance ("Sustainability") programs, policies, & practices, including evaluation of the oversight and coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which enables them to make recommendations to the Board in furtherance of the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses. Crown has an Environmental Sustainability Policy on our corporate website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: •Financial impact the risk has on the organization and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) •Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize •Severity of impact to the organization. Details on use of scenario analysis: in 2024, Crown became an early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). In 2026, we will integrate enhanced risk management, reporting, and scenario analysis to better understand and address nature-related financial risks. Inputs & Parameters: Inputs used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their

environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management. The Sustainability Team also monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing our dependence on natural resources and raw materials. Methodology/Data used: For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, materiality assessments, internal company methods, & stakeholder consultation. Crown's coverage excluded customers' operations in 2024; thus, the assessment was partial.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Framework or Methodology Description: Crown uses an integrated framework to assess interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Our protocols align with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards, which emphasize the interconnected nature of environmental factors and their implications on business operations. Process for Identifying Alignment, Synergies, Contributions, and Trade-offs: Our process includes mapping our environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities as described in 2.2.2. We utilize stakeholder consultations, materiality assessments, and life cycle analysis (LCA) following ISO 14040, ISO 14044, ISO 14020, and ISO 14022 to identify key environmental factors and then apply a multi-criteria analysis to evaluate potential synergies and trade-offs, which includes identifying dependencies and impacts, conducting a risk and opportunity assessment, integrating findings and prioritizing actions that maximize positive synergies and mitigate negative trade-offs. Examples of Integrated Assessment: In our water assessment, we identified a dependency on freshwater resources and its impact on local ecosystems. By integrating these insights with our risk assessment, we recognized a potential regulatory risk due to increasing water scarcity. Simultaneously, we saw an opportunity to invest in water-efficient technologies, which could reduce our dependency and mitigate the impact on local ecosystems. This integrated approach allowed us to implement a holistic water management strategy that addresses dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities collectively. Another example is our approach to energy use. By assessing our dependency on fossil fuels and its environmental impacts, we identified risks related to carbon emissions and regulatory pressures. We also recognized opportunities to transition to renewable energy sources, which could reduce emissions and offer cost savings. Through a combined assessment, we are developing an energy transition plan that aligns with our environmental goals and business objectives. Challenges in Integration: Despite our efforts to integrate these aspects, we have encountered challenges in quantifying the interconnections and trade-offs between different environmental factors. For instance, while reducing water usage might mitigate one impact, it could potentially increase energy consumption. Balancing these trade-offs requires sophisticated modelling and a deep understanding of our operational nuances. Additionally, data availability and quality pose challenges, as comprehensive and accurate data is crucial for robust assessments. In summary, we have made significant progress, though ongoing efforts and continue to refine our models and improve data quality to fully realize a holistic approach.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In identifying priority locations, Crown utilizes annual qualitative and quantitative assessments as reported in 2.2.2 and considers water stress and biodiversity. Dependencies are incorporated into our ERM process, which includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Priority locations have been identified within our direct operations. For water, Crown looks at water availability for the community and the business, as well as efficient water usage. This applies organization-wide, aiming to reduce water usage and replenish consumption levels in water-stressed areas. Sites are identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool, followed by collaboration with local NGOs or partners at the basin level. The quantities to be replenished are subject to third-party auditing to ensure transparency and accountability. Examples of such initiatives include replenishment efforts in the Tiete Basin, the Colorado River, and the North Peloponnese River Basin. New site assessments include flood risk, with input from regulators, local communities, and other water users. Risk assessments also involve employees, investors, and current/emerging regulations, aligning with WASH goals. For biodiversity and forests, the IBAT tool was used to assess risks in Asia (Thailand and Vietnam), followed by local specialist assessments and recommendations implementation. In 2024, a multi-site report using IBAT covered factory, warehouse, and corporate office locations. Reviewed features included protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and species

within a 50 km radius, focusing on Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable IUCN Red List species. Priority sites were identified for conservation gains through the Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR). Metrics related to GHG, wastewater, and air emissions, which impact biodiversity, are also considered. Plans to improve the process for identifying priority locations in the future include scaling out further our ERM tool to include a wider range of sustainability risk indicators, such as biodiversity metrics and indicators.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☑ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To define substantive environmental impact on Crown, a percentage decrease in EBITDA and/or segment income is considered, using metrics such as the time horizon of the effect and the likelihood of the effect occurring. Below is a summary of the thresholds for these metrics: Frequency of Effect Occurring: • Once: Sudden and unexpected events. • Quarterly: Regular short-term impacts. • Every Two Years: Significant long-term impacts. Time Horizon Over Which the Effect Occurs: • Short-Term: 0-3 years. • Medium-Term: 3-10 years. • Long-Term: 10-30 years. Likelihood of Effect Occurring: • Very Unlikely (0-20%): Rare events. • Unlikely (20-40%): Low probability events. • Possible (40-60%): Moderate probability events. • Likely (60-80%): High probability events. • Very Likely (80-100%): Almost certain events. Matrix Approach: • Combination of Metrics: Metrics are combined in a matrix to assess overall risk and impact. • Weightings: Likelihood (50%), time horizon (30%), frequency (20%). Review and Update of Metrics and Thresholds: Crown selects metrics and thresholds based on historical data, industry standards, and expert judgment. Annually, we review the metrics and thresholds to ensure they reflect current conditions and emerging risks. Thresholds are updated as needed based on significant changes in environmental conditions, regulations, or organizational priorities. This approach ensures accurate identification and response to substantive environmental impacts, protecting revenue and sustainability.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☑ Qualitative
- ☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To define substantive environmental impact on Crown, a percentage increase in EBITDA is considered, using metrics such as the time horizon of the effect and the likelihood of the effect occurring. Below is a summary of the thresholds for these metrics: Frequency of Effect Occurring: •Once: Sudden and unexpected events. •Quarterly: Regular short-term impacts. •Every Two Years: Significant long-term impacts. Time Horizon Over Which the Effect Occurs: •Short-Term: 0-3 years. •Medium-Term: 3-10 years. •Long-Term: 10-30 years. Likelihood of Effect Occurring: •Very Unlikely (0-20%): Rare events. •Unlikely (20-40%): Low probability events. •Possible (40-60%): Moderate probability events. •Likely (60-80%): High probability events. •Very Likely (80-100%): Almost certain events. Matrix Approach: •Combination of Metrics: Metrics are combined in a matrix to assess overall risk and impact. •Weightings: Likelihood (50%), time horizon (30%), frequency (20%). Review and Update of Metrics and Thresholds: Crown selects metrics and thresholds based on historical data, industry standards, and expert judgment. Annually, we review the metrics and thresholds to ensure they reflect current conditions and emerging risks. Thresholds are updated as needed based on significant changes in environmental conditions, regulations, or organizational priorities. This approach ensures accurate identification and response to substantive environmental impacts, protecting revenue and sustainability.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Crown identifies and classifies potential water pollutants through site-specific wastewater discharge permits aligned with global and local wastewater compliance programs and permits. For example, our U.S. sites align with EPA-approved pretreatment programs, including NPDES and 40 CFR Parts 136 and 465. Facilities monitor different types of pollutants based on permit requirements. As an illustrative example, at our Bowling Green, Kentucky facility, this process is governed by the Industrial User Wastewater Discharge Permit issued by Bowling Green Municipal Utilities (BGMU), which outlines specific effluent limitations, sampling procedures, and reporting requirements. At this site, pollutants such as BOD (4,000 mg/L), COD (10,000 mg/L), TSS (7,000 mg/L), heavy metals, and oil & grease are monitored using grab and composite sampling methods at defined frequencies. Internal procedures include flow monitoring, certified lab analysis, Toxic Organic Management Plans (TOMP), and Slug Discharge Control Plans. These processes ensure pollutants are identified, tracked, and managed to prevent harm to water ecosystems and human health, with 100% compliance as a key performance indicator.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Coolant lubricant and hydraulic oil are used in the front end of the can making process. The potential impacts associated with the oil pollutants from this organizational activity include leaks spills and incorrect drainage contaminating the water that is discharged.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☑ Direct operations
- ☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☑ Water recycling
- ☑ Resource recovery
- ☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Crown works to minimize adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with our activities. Crown has a goal to reduce water usage by 20% by 2025 and maintain a 100% track record of meeting local wastewater discharge standards, including sector-specific discharge regulatory standards across each of our sites which discharge water. Examples from selected actions and procedures: Crown recycles water in its process and has plans to recycle even more water, using resource recovery and upgrade of process equipment. Crown works to phase out hazardous substances and chemicals of concern to limit the amount of potential water pollutants that enter our facilities. Crown is working to identify its own discharge standard operating procedures to go above & beyond permit requirements. As a part of routine maintenance, assessment of infrastructure is completed to prevent spills & accidental discharge of oil which can have a negative impact on ecosystem habitat of aquatic life and drinking water quality and related to health issues for human health. Crown highlights best practices with potential to minimize water pollutants and impacts on the ecosystem. Certain sites have water management plans which detail these plans for minimizing impacts. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The water pollutants are particulate matter, suspended solids, sludge and residues in the can making process. The potential impacts associated with the physical pollutants from this organizational activity include environmental degradation and harm to the ecosystem and their associated permit noncompliance with the regulating authority.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The selected procedures manage risks of the outlined potential impacts through physical pollutant minimization and safety promotion. For example, Crown identifies where hazardous waste and chemicals/pollutants can cause potential water contamination to inform reduction of these substances. Crown's Water Program is based

on the U.S. Clean Water Act and establishes the Toxic Organics Compounds, the list of pollutants, and their effluent limitations. The EPA's pre-treatment program imposes three types of restrictions upon industrial facilities that discharge wastewater to POTWs: 1) National Categorical Standards; 2) Prohibited Discharge Standards; and 3) Local Limits Wastewater discharge permits. Other physical pollutants can have a negative impact on ecosystem habitat of aquatic life and drinking water quality and related to health issues for human health. The organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants by safely handling, storing, disposing all chemicals and products in all processes of the manufacturing process by creating procedures, instructive and training employees on their roles. Crown has a Global safety Program called Crown SAFE, where the objective is to reinforce safety practices and make safety at workplace a culture. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The water pollutants are synthetic organic compounds including solvents, coating chemicals, and additives in the can making process. The potential impacts associated with the synthetic organic compound pollutants from this organizational activity include environmental degradation and harm to the ecosystem and their associated permit noncompliance with the regulating authority.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The selected procedures manage risks of the outlined potential impacts through synthetic organic compound minimization and safety promotion. For example, Crown identifies where hazardous waste and chemicals/pollutants can cause potential water contamination to inform reduction of these substances. Crown's Water Program is based on the U.S. Clean Water Act and establishes the Toxic Organics Compounds, the list of pollutants, and their effluent limitations. The EPA's pre-treatment program imposes three types of restrictions upon industrial facilities that discharge wastewater to POTWs: 1) National Categorical Standards; 2) Prohibited Discharge Standards; and 3) Local Limits Wastewater discharge permits. Other synthetic organic compounds can have a negative impact on ecosystem habitat of aquatic life and drinking water quality and related to health issues for human health. The organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants by safely handling, storing, disposing all chemicals and products in all processes of the manufacturing process by creating procedures, instructive and training employees on their roles. Crown has a Global safety Program called Crown SAFE, where the objective is to reinforce safety practices and make safety at workplace a culture. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The water pollutants are inorganic pollutants including aluminum and other metals in the can making process. The potential impacts associated with the inorganic pollutants from this organizational activity include environmental degradation and harm to the ecosystem and their associated permit noncompliance with the regulating authority.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The selected procedures manage risks of the outlined potential impacts through inorganic pollutant minimization and safety promotion. For example, Crown identifies where hazardous waste and chemicals/pollutants can cause potential water contamination to inform reduction of these substances. Crown's Water Program is based on the U.S. Clean Water Act and establishes the Toxic Organics Compounds, the list of pollutants, and their effluent limitations. The EPA's pre-treatment program imposes three types of restrictions upon industrial facilities that discharge wastewater to POTWs: 1) National Categorical Standards; 2) Prohibited Discharge Standards; and 3) Local Limits Wastewater discharge permits. Inorganic pollutants can have a negative impact on ecosystem habitat of aquatic life and drinking water quality and related to health issues for human health. The organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants by safely handling, storing, disposing all chemicals and products in all processes of the manufacturing process by creating procedures, instructive and training employees on their roles. Crown has a Global safety Program called Crown SAFE, where the objective is to reinforce safety practices and make safety at workplace a culture. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The water pollutants are nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants such as those measured by Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the can making process. The potential impacts associated with the inorganic pollutants from this organizational activity include environmental degradation and harm to the ecosystem and their associated permit noncompliance with the regulating authority.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The selected procedures manage risks of the outlined potential impacts through nutrient and oxygen demanding pollutant minimization and safety promotion. For example, Crown identifies where hazardous waste and chemicals/pollutants can cause potential water contamination to inform reduction of these substances. Crown's Water Program is based on The Clean Water Act and establishes the Toxic Organics Compounds, the list of pollutants, and their effluent limitations. The EPA's pre-treatment program imposes three types of restrictions upon industrial facilities that discharge wastewater to POTWs: 1) National Categorical Standards; 2) Prohibited Discharge Standards; and 3) Local Limits Wastewater discharge permits. Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants can have a negative impact on ecosystem habitat of aquatic life and drinking water quality and related to health issues for human health. The organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants by safely handling, storing, disposing all chemicals and products in all processes of the manufacturing process by creating procedures, instructive and training employees on their roles. Crown has a Global safety Program called Crown SAFE, where the objective is to reinforce safety practices and make safety at workplace a culture. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Paper products are about 1% of the total revenues of the company. These are manufactured in over 20 sites across the globe. Several of these sites also manufacture other products. Therefore, though environmental risks associated with deforestation exist, the potential of this risk causing a substantive effect on the organization is not material.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic products are about 5% of the total revenues of the company. These are manufactured in over 50 sites across the globe. Several of these sites also manufacture other products. Moreover, several of the products used are also manufactured by other companies and these are components that are incorporated into larger products. Therefore, though environmental risks exist the potential of this risk causing a substantive effect on the organization is not material.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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, Hurricane Beryl was a deadly and destructive tropical cyclone that impacted parts of the Caribbean, the Yucatán Peninsula, and the Gulf Coast of the United States in late June and early July 2024. Hurricane Beryl was the second named storm, first hurricane, first major hurricane, and first of two Category 5 hurricanes of the 2024 Atlantic hurricane season. The system broke many meteorological records, primarily for formation and intensity. Beryl was the earliest-forming Category 5 hurricane on record in the Atlantic Ocean, and the strongest hurricane to develop within the Main Development Region (MDR) of the Atlantic before the month of July. The Conroe and Fort Bend Texas manufacturing facilities suffered business interruption and property damage as a result of flooding caused by the hurricane. This hurricane impacted Crown's direct operations at beverage can manufacturing facilities, Conroe and Fort Bend, and therefore impacted Crown's ability to provide beverage can manufacturing production services.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

The primary financial effect of this risk is decreased revenues due to production capacity and impacted Crown's ability to provide beverage can manufacturing production services. The effect has been quantified financially but did not meet the threshold of reporting in Crown's financial statements, meaning that the effect was not greater than 2% of total segment income and has not been quantified in relation to the organization's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. However, if the magnitude of the risk was expected to increase significantly, then this risk could contribute to reduced asset values from damaged plants, property, and equipment; revenue disruption from halted operations; and higher operating cash outflows from recovery efforts.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The primary financial effect of this risk is decreased revenues due to production capacity and impacted Crown's ability to provide beverage can manufacturing production services. The anticipated effect of this risk on the financial position of the company in the short term is negligible. Based on historic storms and hurricanes that Crown has experienced, the anticipated effect of this risk on financial impact, financial performance and cash flows are not expected to be greater than 2% of the company's total. However, if the magnitude of the risk was expected to increase significantly, then this risk could contribute to reduced asset values from damaged plants, property, and equipment; revenue disruption from halted operations; and higher operating cash outflows from recovery efforts.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

500000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach for the calculation: For the reporting year, the \$500,000 value was calculated using an approach that aggregated the financial impact of lost finished inventory, missed sales opportunities, and additional expenses incurred due to a production interruption. Specifically, the calculation method of the figure involved a summation of lost sales (~\$265K) + direct costs (~\$220K) such as inventory loss and clean-up services at the Conroe and Fort Bend manufacturing facilities with an additional \$15K buffer for any remaining costs. Although 500,000 was provided as the anticipated financial effect figure in the reporting year, the \$500,000 calculation assumes that the values represent the final actual losses. This total directly reflects the primary financial effect identified in column 12—reduced revenue resulting from decreased production capacity. The short term anticipated financial effect figures illustrate a \$1-\$500,000 range and utilize the reporting year calculations. As underlying assumptions, the \$1 represents the chance of this risk not occurring again than in the short term and the \$500,000 represents a similar financial impact that the risk has incurred.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The methodology used to calculate the \$250,000 cost of response to risk is based on Crown's business insurance deductible. Damage to the Houston facility caused by the hurricane resulted in an insurance claim estimated at approximately \$500,000, which was net of Crown's \$250,000 business insurance deductible.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to mitigate increased physical risk events associated with climate change, such as Hurricane Beryl, Crown established a process for all new construction that considers potential weather-related risks. The effect that this response is likely to have is to increase resilience to hurricanes. 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. The response to this risk contributes to SDG 9, as it focuses on building resilient infrastructure in Crown operations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Mexico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Tijuana (Tia Juana)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our Ensenada facility in Mexico, located within the major basin of Baja California and minor basin of Arroyo Tijuana/Arroyo de Maneadero, has been identified as a site that is experiencing extremely high-water stress. According to WRI Aqueduct as well as local water reports in the region, the risk in this location is exacerbated by overdrawn aquifers, limited and unreliable surface water, and aging infrastructure that results in high percentages of water loss during distribution. To address this, Crown supports the Ensenada MX Project in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, focused on restoring instream flows in the nearby Colorado River Delta. The initiative helps secure long-term water availability for both ecosystems and communities in Baja California, generating over 18 million liters of water savings annually - a critical contribution in one of Mexico's most water-stressed regions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, the anticipated financial impact of water-related risks is expected to be negligible due to current reduction measures in place, ongoing efficiency initiatives, and stable water availability at the Ensenada site. However, in the medium term, increasing competition for limited water resources within the local basin, driven by growing demand from other basin users, could lead to moderate financial impacts, particularly in this region which is already experiencing water stress. Over the long term, financial risks are expected to intensify. Continued water scarcity, potential government-imposed tariffs, and stricter regulatory controls may result in increased operational costs, supply disruptions, or capacity constraints for this site. Additionally, projected growth in both production and water demand could compound these long-term risks, affecting financial performance and cash flows if not proactively managed.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures are based on 2024 revenue of approximately \$100 million at the Ensenada site. Estimates reflect potential reductions in production capacity due to water availability issues, which may arise given the site's location in a basin classified as facing extremely high-water stress across all future scenarios modeled. Examples of such risks include groundwater depletion, reduced recharge rates, increased salinity, or reduced access due to regulatory caps or reallocation of water to priority users. Assumptions of our calculations include current basin health conditions, a business-as-usual operational scenario, and increased use from other basin users. In the short term, the site is expected to retain 100% of its revenue due to stable water availability and mitigation measures in place, with a negligible risk of about 1%, which is reflected in the maximum value for this time horizon. In the medium term, revenue retention is projected at 90%, reflecting heightened risk from increased demand and potential regulatory shifts. In the long term, revenue may decline further to 80% as water scarcity intensifies, regulatory restrictions tighten, and production is increasingly constrained potentially by higher costs of water. These figures account for reduced water allocations, the potential introduction of tariffs, and possible water quality issues that may affect operations.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7720000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The methodology incorporates two key investments made to mitigate water risk at the Ensenada site: the commissioning and implementation of a new washer and dryer system, totalling approximately \$7.5 million, and a water replenishment project, into which Crown invested about \$220,000. The total reflects the combined investment in these initiatives aimed at enhancing water efficiency and resilience at the site.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The response to this risk includes the investment in the new washer and dryer replacements at the Ensenada site, which addresses multiple operational and sustainability objectives. The upgrade eliminates water loss from leaks in the old washer tanks, reduces safety risks, and improves can quality. While water consumption reduction is modest, shifting from 72.00 m³/day with the old 6-foot-wide washer to 71.90 m³/day with the new 8-foot-wide Crown Global Standard Washer, the new system delivers greater reliability, operational efficiency, and long-term risk mitigation. The ability of the plant to operate with higher amounts of recirculated water, reduce losses and run the process more efficiently relieves pressure on the water available in the basin for the community. Additionally, one of our

goals is to replenish 100% of consumption in water stressed areas. With increased water reuse in our operations and increased capital investment in water projects, especially in water-stressed locations, this helps reduce risk and provides Crown with the opportunity to replenish less water in the future to help Crown meet its goals. In 2024, Crown invested in a water replenishment project in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, located near the Ensenada facility. The project targets the restoration of instream flows to the Colorado River Delta, generating over 18 million liters of water savings annually. By enhancing long-term water availability for both local communities and ecosystems, this work strengthens regional water resilience, an especially critical need in the water-stressed Baja California region, where demand continues to grow. The response strategy involves the collective action initiative via the United Nations' (UN's) CEO Water Mandate, which has the objective of addressing global water challenges through corporate water stewardship in partnership with the United Nations, governments, civil society, and other stakeholders. With the CEO Water Mandate, we

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1270000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1270000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

1270000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The methodology for transition risks used is based on a review of accounting statements on spend related to energy efficiency investment projects. In 2024, over \$12,000,000 of this CAPEX was deployed for energy efficiency investment projects. The approach employed for the calculation involved summing the CAPEX applied for energy efficiency related projects. These figures were derived from the Company's CAPEX records and operate under the assumption that the CAPEX deployed encompasses physical and transition risk vulnerability simultaneously. Investments in low-carbon technologies and energy efficiency upgrades address transition risks by aligning with evolving regulatory expectations, market expectations, and stakeholder demands for decarbonization. Simultaneously, this CAPEX is allocated to mitigate physical risks through enhancing system resilience, reducing vulnerability to energy supply disruptions, and improving facility performance under extreme weather conditions.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

This methodology assumes that the Ensenada site's annual revenue of approximately \$100 million could be at risk from water-related impacts, using a scenario in which the site is closed for the reporting year. This represents less than 1% of the site's contribution to Crown's overall revenue (in 2024). The water risk is considered both a physical and a transition risk, and therefore the calculations are consistent across both categories.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☒ Mississippi River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two Crown facilities are located within the Mississippi–Missouri major basin and are classified as being at high water risk, representing roughly 1% of Crown's total facilities. Based on 2024 data, the combined revenue from these sites account for less than 5% of the company's total revenue. This basin is one of the few globally where multiple Crown sites face extremely high-water stress, driven by factors such as intensive agricultural withdrawals, industrial use, and recurring periods of drought that strain both surface and groundwater supplies. Crown mitigates risks in these basins by ensuring proper implementation of water efficiency measures and applying a suite of conservation practices common across its manufacturing plants. These include regular leak detection and repair, installation of high-efficiency equipment, and water recycling and reuse in production processes where applicable. Such measures help reduce overall consumption, maintain operational resilience, and lessen dependency on stressed water sources.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Crown has a robust EHS program that monitors water discharge and water-related regulations to mitigate and prevent violations when possible. Violations were not considered significant due to minimal fines and swift corrective actions.

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

9280

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

0.5

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

In 2024, one fine was issued at our Guadalajara plant in Mexico for non-compliance with wastewater discharge parameters, which was mitigated appropriately. A wastewater treatment (WWT) expansion project has been implemented at the site, with improvement expected to be realized in 2025. With the project now fully operational, the risk of similar fines at this facility has been effectively mitigated. In 2023, Crown reported a single fine.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) 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 the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) applies to products that we source into the European Union from outside the EU, such as aluminum coils or aluminum can imports. We, along with our metal suppliers, are subject to the CBAM pricing system. We position ourselves to be prepared for future taxes and pricing schemes through awareness and participation in influential industry group initiatives to strengthen long term compliance and regulatory risk management efforts. In 2022, Crown implemented the use of an internal carbon price. This is used for sustainability CAPEX projects. 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 throughout the Company.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Kenya

☒ Spain

☒ Mexico

☒ Sweden

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Jordan

☒ Finland

☒ Germany

- ☒ Turkey
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Tunisia
- ☒ Barbados
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Cambodia
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Saudi Arabia

- ☒ Ireland
- ☒ Jamaica
- ☒ Myanmar
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Slovakia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Australia
- ☒ Republic of Korea
- ☒ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☒ United Arab Emirates
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes strategic climate action targets and initiatives, Crown recognizes that resource efficiency and investments in renewable energy programs are key opportunities for Crown to increase resiliency to climate impacts, reduce costs within our direct operations, stay ahead of emerging regulation, and create a climate-resilient business model. Our global programs and initiatives are focused on improving manufacturing efficiencies to reduce energy required from our operations and transitioning to cleaner energy sources. Energy efficiency opportunity occurs in all countries where Crown operates. A few examples include heat recovery in Spain and Ireland, VOC reductions in Indonesia, and optimized equipment controls in India and USA. Crown signed a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) in the USA in 2020 and another one in Europe in 2023. These projects have continued to contribute to Crown's increased resiliency to climate change impacts and reduced indirect (operating) costs in 2024. By prioritizing energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy sources, this links to enhancing resiliency to the acute physical risk impacts reported in 3.1.1. Through the Twentyby30 program, Crown has resource efficiency initiatives and goals in place aimed at reducing climate-related impacts, water consumption, and waste generation, and improving light-weighting performance and policy work to increase the recycled content of our products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The primary financial effect of this opportunity is reduced indirect (operating) costs. The effect has been quantified financially but did not meet the threshold of reporting in Crown's financial statements, meaning that the effect was not greater than 2% of the company's total and has not been quantified in relation to the organization's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated financial effect of this opportunity is reduced indirect (operating) costs. The anticipated effect of this risk on the financial position of the company in the short term is negligible. Financial performance and cash flows are not expected to be impacted by greater than 2% of the company's total.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2648709

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

2648709

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

7946127

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024, Crown achieved an estimated savings of ~\$2,700,000 as a result of our renewable energy initiatives and energy efficiency projects, indicating that the opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year. This includes an annual return of ~\$1,000,000 related to the US VPPA. Cumulative savings from sustainability capital expenditure energy-efficiency projects resulted in approximately \$1,700,000 in savings expected from projects that were determined to be implemented, implemented, and commenced in 2024. The calculation method sums the US VPPA return and energy efficiency savings to determine the financial effect figure. The figure for short term time horizon operates under the assumption that the reporting year savings will remain the same in the short term. The minimum figure applies the reporting year calculations for a 1-year horizon. The maximum figure multiplies the short-term figure by 3 to represent a 3-year time horizon. These projects focused on machine/equipment replacements, lighting and HVAC efficiency, motors and drives and additional equipment process optimization.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12700000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2024, Crown budgeted approximately \$12,700,000 towards CAPEX projects with environmental benefits, which are 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.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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. To maximize the potential realization of increased resilience against climate change, Crown makes strategic investments to enhance energy efficiency and renewable energy efforts. Case study: In 2024, Heat recovery improves efficiency and reduces the GHG emissions to align with Crown's Twentyby30 goals. This opportunity has been prioritized by considering the payback period (estimated 13 months) and volume of expected electricity savings.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Japan

☒ Kenya

☒ Brazil

☒ Denmark

☒ Finland

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Sweden

☒ Turkey

☒ Slovakia

☒ Thailand

☒ Germany

☒ Bulgaria

☒ Malaysia

☒ Switzerland

☒ Taiwan, China

☒ Republic of Korea

☒ Hong Kong SAR, China

☒ United States of America

☒ Australia

☒ Netherlands

☒ New Zealand

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Crown recognizes its dependence on forests through the use of timber products in its paper packaging products and also sees an opportunity in reducing its impacts to forests by increasing the amount of recycled content in the supplied stock, where technically feasible. In 2024, 71% of the paper was sourced from recycled sources. Of the 29% of paper from virgin sources, over 67% was sourced with either SFI, FSC or PEFC certifications to ascertain good practices in forest management from the sources. The paper products are purchased from different countries and sold in different markets and these shifts in sourcing provide opportunity for Crown to differentiate itself from competition. Crown's strategy to increase the use of recycled content in paper, while maintaining strong representation of FSC, PEFC, and SFI certifications, enhances the availability of our products with reduced environmental impact for our customers. This approach reinforces our commitment to responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship across our supply chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of our transit packaging business is small. This is because paper products account for just about 1% of the Company's total revenue. Impacts in the future time horizons due to these opportunities is likely small to medium. Increasing the recycled content in our sourcing results in reduced direct costs, as virgin paper currently commands a premium in the market. By sourcing more recycled paper where technically feasible, and maintaining strong representation of FSC, PEFC, and SFI certifications among our suppliers, Crown not only strengthens its commitment to sustainability but also improves cost efficiency by striving to leverage more cost-effective recycled materials over higher-priced virgin paper.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

There is currently a premium on sourcing virgin paper, making it more expensive than recycled alternatives. Increasing the recycled content in our paper sourcing presents a clear cost-saving opportunity for Crown. However, due to the technical specifications of our products, a certain proportion of virgin paper remains necessary to meet customer performance requirements. As a result, the cost to realize this opportunity is reflected in the ongoing reliance on higher-cost virgin stock. Our transit packaging division is actively working to reduce this dependency where technically feasible, helping to lower procurement costs while maintaining product integrity. While the total cost associated with transitioning to increased use of recycled materials is currently difficult to quantify, we are committed to evaluating and refining these estimates over time. That said, our strategy is likely to lead to cost savings, as recycled materials - particularly recycled paper - is currently more cost-effective than their virgin counterparts.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize this revenue opportunity is to reduce our reliance on premium-priced virgin paper by increasing recycled content where technically feasible, without compromising product performance. Signode is actively driving this transition through material innovation and supplier engagement, aiming to lower input costs and enhance sustainability certifications, such as FSC, PEFC, and SFI.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Mexico

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Papaloapan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of Crown's Twentyby30 goal to reduce water use by 20% globally by 2025, targeted investments are being made at high-risk sites to lower operational dependence on stressed water sources. In 2024, we invested in a project at our Sisa (Mexico) plant that increased capacity of the water treatment system by installing an additional sludge clarifier for efficient water treatment in the silica sand washing and classifying process. This is expected to reduce the site's water consumption from wells and streams by 113,000 m3/year. This initiative is just one example that directly strengthens resilience against water scarcity within the areas we operate, making it a relevant and impactful opportunity to mitigate one of the company's most significant water-related risks.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In the reporting period, the financial impact of this opportunity on Crown's financial position, performance, and cash flows is minimal due to the early stage of implementation. However, as the new water treatment system, along with other major water conservation capital projects, becomes fully operational, the Company expects growing financial benefits through reduced indirect operating costs, primarily from lower water utility and consumption expenses. Over time, these initiatives are projected to contribute meaningful cost savings and enhance overall financial resilience.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In the short term, the financial effect of this opportunity on Crown's financial position, performance, and cash flows is expected to be negligible, with impacts below 2% of the company's total. Over the medium and long term, as the new water treatment system and other significant water conservation investments mature, the company anticipates progressively greater financial benefits. These will primarily arise from reduced water utility and consumption costs, enhancing cash flow and strengthening overall financial resilience in the face of ongoing water stress risks.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

29000

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

87000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

90000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect comes from reducing water withdrawal by recirculating more water and the system will continue operating in dry seasons. The plant's average monthly water withdrawal was around 38,180 cubic meters, with a monthly cost on water of approximately \$29,000 USD. The proposed project aims to reduce water withdrawal by 25%, which equates to a monthly savings of about 9,545 cubic meters. At the current cost rate, this results in a monthly financial saving of roughly \$7,250 USD. When projected over a full year, the total annual savings amount to approximately \$87,000 USD. The financial effect in the reporting year is \$29,000 based off of the fact that the benefits of the project started in September of 2024, so the monthly cost savings of \$7,250 have been multiplied by the months between September and December 2024.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

850000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total estimated cost for the updated water treatment system is ~\$850,000 USD. The cost breakdown is as follows: Clarifier – \$420,900 USD; Polymer Dosing System – \$53,000 USD; Pipelines – \$21,000 USD; Civil Work – \$60,000 USD; Storage Water Tank – \$75,000 USD; Polymer Storage Warehouse – \$15,000 USD; Electrical Installation – \$42,000 USD; Equipment Installation – \$38,000 USD; Other Accessories – \$13,000 USD; Customs Expenses – \$110,500 USD.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

This project was selected to be funded by the Sustainability CAPEX funds. Globally, Crown sites are encouraged to find projects that align with the Twentyby30 goals and apply to have those projects be funded through sustainability. Projects that save water, such as this one at the Sisa site, are prioritized in relation to other opportunities. Although these projects have an initial investment, they are expected to save water, lowering operating costs for many years.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

12700000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The methodology is based on Crown's efforts to capture the energy savings opportunities involved in improved operations. Capital investments are made to support business needs and align with the Company's Twentyby30 goals. Our sustainability team works with regional engineering and operations teams to identify CAPEX projects that are attractive financially and have environmental benefits. In 2024, over \$12 million of this CAPEX was deployed to align with climate change opportunities associated with energy efficiency. As this has been deployed, we assume the full cost of implementing these projects is captured in this figure, although there may be additional business-driven initiatives which have energy savings benefits that have not be included in the projects considered for this approach. Methodology includes review of accounting statements on spend related to these projects. The approach employed for the calculation involved summing the CAPEX applied for energy efficiency related projects.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

118000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The paper related products business of Crown contributed 1% to the total revenues of the company. 1% of 11.8 billion is 118 million.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8700000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial metric aligned with water-related opportunities encompasses all of Crown's CAPEX investments in water efficiency initiatives. This includes projects such as the washer and dryer replacement at our Ensenada site, the upgraded water treatment system at our Sisa site, in addition to upgrades of other obsolete equipment across our manufacturing plants that reduce water consumption and enhance operational efficiency. The percentage figure is calculated by dividing the total water-related CAPEX by Crown's overall CAPEX of \$403 million spent in 2024.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board desire to maintain the Board's diversity and consider factors such as race, gender, nationality and ethnicity, as well as professional backgrounds and geographic and industry experiences.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

CCK - Nominat-Corp Gov Charter (7-13-23 revised draft) - Approved 07.27.2023.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Crown's management team reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's emissions reductions initiatives such as energy efficiency projects and reports on climate-related major capital expenditures. These represent occasional agenda items. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors and is also a Director, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including monitoring progress towards our Science Based Targets, monitoring implementation of business strategy, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification of all key aspects of Crown's climate action, and overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures. The CEO also oversees setting of

corporate environmental targets and monitors progress towards corporate goals. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes the decision to establish the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as The Climate Pledge and the CEO Water Mandate. Additionally, the CEO reviews Crown's audited Sustainability report 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 Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provided 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 oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign. This occasionally involves risk and opportunity trade-off considerations by the Board, which requires a recognition to assess financial implications across time horizons while assessing regulatory developments and stakeholder expectations to foster long-term value creation and climate resilience.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Crown's management team regularly reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's non-deforestation initiatives related to the commodities we produce and sell, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures, all key aspects of Crown's climate action, and acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures. These represent occasional agenda items. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including approving the decision to be an early adopter of TNFD in 2024. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, to address nature-related financial risks in 2026 – all of which the CEO has oversight of. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes the decision to establish the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as becoming an early adopter of TNFD. Additionally, the CEO reviews Crown's audited Sustainability report, which provides insight into risk management policies. As part of the review process, Crown's Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, 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 forest-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign. This occasionally involves risk and opportunity trade-off considerations by the Board, which requires a recognition to assess financial implications across time horizons while assessing regulatory developments and stakeholder expectations to foster long-term value creation and forest resilience.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Crown's management team regularly reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's water reductions initiatives such as water efficiency projects, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures. These represent occasional agenda items. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including monitoring progress towards our Science Based Targets, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification all key aspects of Crown's climate action, and overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures. Any major plans of action are reviewed and

guided by the CEO. This includes the decision to establish the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as The Climate Pledge or the CEO Water Mandate. Additionally, the CEO reviews Crown's audited Sustainability report, 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 Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, 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 oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign. This occasionally involves risk and opportunity trade-off considerations by the Board, which requires a recognition to assess financial implications across time horizons while assessing regulatory developments and stakeholder expectations to foster long-term value creation and water resilience.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Crown's management team regularly reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's biodiversity related efforts. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a participant in approving the decision to be an early adopter of TNFD in 2024. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices to address nature-related financial risks in 2026 – all of which will be overseen by the CEO. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes the establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as becoming an early adopter of TNFD. Additionally, the CEO reviews Crown's audited Sustainability report, 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 Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provided 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 biodiversity-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign. This occasionally involves risk and opportunity trade-off considerations by the Board, which requires a recognition to assess financial implications across time horizons while assessing regulatory developments and stakeholder expectations to foster long-term value creation and resilience towards biodiversity considerations.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Crown regularly reviews emissions reduction initiatives, energy efficiency, and major capital expenditures to track progress towards corporate goals. As the highest level of management, the CEO plays a key role in decision-making processes regarding managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, global sustainability strategy, overseeing scenario analysis, Science Based Targets, major capital expenditures, reporting, auditing, and verification. The CEO also guides major plans of action, such as the Twentyby30 program and initiatives like The Climate Pledge and the CEO Water Mandate. Additionally, Crown's employees are encouraged to participate in sustainability efforts, overseen by the CEO through the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards. The Risk Management team evaluates, assigns, and elevates risks to designated teams and directly to the CEO within Crown, with the CEO having discretion to elevate risks to the Board of Directors. The CEO receives regular updates as needed on environmental progress through the Twentyby30 program and other sustainability initiatives. Sustainability performance of the Company is part of criterion used during the annual performance evaluation completed by the Board for the CEO. Sustainability is integrated into Crown's overall business strategy, with the CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30 program ensuring alignment of climate goals within all operations.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Crown's management team regularly reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's resource efficiency and reduction initiatives. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. Crown's CEO, reporting to the Board, is involved in key decision-making processes around managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification all key aspects of Crown's climate action. Major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to initiatives such as TNFD. As part of the annual Sustainability Report review process, Crown's SVP of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. Employees are encouraged to take part in the Crown's sustainability efforts. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the company's sustainability goals. Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated, elevated, and appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether to further elevate to the Board of Directors. The CEO receives

regular updates on Crown's progress through the Twentyby30™ program as needed and other sustainability initiatives. Sustainability performance one of the criteria used during the annual performance evaluation that the Board completes for the CEO. The CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30™ program ensures strong alignment of environmental goals within all operations.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Crown's management team regularly reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's water reductions initiatives such as resource efficiency projects. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. Crown's CEO, reporting to the Board, is involved in managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, decision-making processes around Crown's global sustainability strategy growth, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification all key aspects of Crown's climate action. Major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO, including establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to initiatives such as The CEO Water Mandate. The CEO reviews Crown's annual Sustainability Report, providing insight into risk management policies and progress against Crown's targets. As part of the review process, Crown's SVP of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs provides insight on annual changes and key components of Crown's CDP response. Employees are encouraged to take part in Crown's sustainability efforts. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards, serving as an incentive for employees to strive to advance the company's sustainability goals. Crown's Risk Management team has a process where risks are evaluated, elevated, and appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. The risk management team elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether to further elevate to the Board. The CEO receives regular updates on Crown's progress through the Twentyby30TM program as needed and other sustainability initiatives. Sustainability performance is one of the criteria used during annual performance evaluation that the Board completes for the CEO. The CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30TM program ensures strong alignment of water goals within all operations.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Review and assessment of non-deforestation initiatives related to the commodities we produce and sell and evaluation of other major capital expenditures is done occasionally. This allows the CEO, as highest level of management, to monitor progress towards goals. Crown's CEO, directly reporting to the Board, is a key participant in decision-making processes around Crown's global sustainability strategy growth, including approving the decision to be an early adopter of TNFD in 2024. As a result, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, and conduct scenario analysis to address nature-related financial risks in 2026 – all of which is overseen by the CEO. Major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO, including establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives. As part of the annual Sustainability Report review process, Crown's SVP of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs provides insight on the annual changes and key components of Crown's CDP response. Employees are encouraged to take part in Crown's sustainability efforts, including biodiversity-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards, serving as an incentive for employees. Crown's Risk Management team has a process where risks are evaluated, elevated, and appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. Where appropriate, the risk management team elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether to further elevate to the Board. The CEO receives regular updates on Crown's environmental progress through the Twentyby30TM program and other sustainability initiatives. Sustainability performance is one of the criteria used during the annual performance evaluation the Board completes of the CEO. The CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30TM program ensures strong alignment of climate goals within all operations

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Compensation Committee of Crown's Board of Directors controls compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, following an annual evaluation of the CEO by all the Board members. This incentive applies to the CEO's position. In 2024, the Compensation Committee evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. While a monetary incentive is provided, the figure provided is not mapped to a defined percentage. For example, the committee evaluates key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market. Since 2022, additional objectives are included into the Board's annual performance evaluation of the CEO's, including a sustainability criterion. A negative evaluation on the sustainability criterion will have potential employment or financial consequences to the CEO's compensation.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

While Crown understands the importance of a no-deforestation commitment, it has not been a strategic priority for our company to date. As products produced from timber comprise only 1% of our total revenue, our primary focus is on areas where we can make the most significant impact. We are committed to sustainability and continually evaluate our practices to ensure responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship across all business areas but do not have plans to establish monetary incentives specific to non-deforestation at this time.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Compensation Committee of Crown's Board of Directors controls compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, following an annual evaluation of the CEO by all of the Board members. This incentive applies to the CEO's position. In 2024, the Compensation Committee evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. While a monetary incentive is provided, the figure provided is not mapped or a defined percentage. For example, the committee evaluates key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market. Since 2022, additional objectives are included into the Board's annual performance evaluation of the CEO's, including a sustainability criterion. A negative evaluation on the sustainability criterion will have potential employment or financial consequences to the CEO's compensation
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Bonus – set figure

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This sustainability-related incentive for this position is part of a short-term and long-term incentive plan. Incentives may be awarded on a discretionary basis upon Board review of CEO's performance. The time period for which performance against the incentives measured is one year and applies to overall company performance globally. Based on allocation among components of the CEO's 2024 target total direct compensation in the reporting year, of the CEO's total compensation, 65% was performance-based.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Compensation Committee of Crown's Board of Directors controls the CEO's compensation. The CEO also is evaluated annually by all members of the Board. In 2024, the committee assessed the CEO's performance, considering financial, operational, and strategic results, as well as sustainability. For example, the committee 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 including water and energy and bring innovative products to market. A negative sustainability evaluation may impact the CEO's employment or financial compensation. Based on allocation among components of the CEO's 2024 target total direct compensation in the reporting year, of the CEO's total compensation, 65% was performance-based. Performance evaluation metrics tied to the CEO's compensation have supported the implementation of our environmental commitments by aligning executive performance metrics with sustainability actions and targets. For example, operational energy efficiency actions are highlighted in Crown's High-Level Climate Transition plan and is included as a CEO incentive performance metric. The alignment between climate KPIs such as energy efficiency savings and incentive performance metrics is intended to support progress in achieving Crown's High-Level Climate Transition Plan efforts.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This sustainability-related incentive for this position is part of a short-term and long-term incentive plan. Incentives may be awarded on a discretionary basis upon Board review of CEO's performance. The time period for which performance against the incentives measured is one year and applies to overall company performance globally. In 2024, 65% of the CEO's overall compensation was performance-based.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Compensation Committee of Crown’s Board of Directors controls the CEO’s compensation. The CEO also is evaluated annually by all members of the Board. In 2024, the committee assessed the CEO’s performance, considering financial, operational, and strategic results, as well as sustainability. For example, the committee 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 including water and energy and bring innovative products to market. A negative sustainability evaluation may impact the CEO’s employment or financial compensation. Based on allocation among components of the CEO’s 2024 target total direct compensation in the reporting year, of the CEO’s total compensation, 65% was performance-based. Performance evaluation metrics tied to the CEO’s compensation have supported the implementation of our environmental commitments by aligning executive performance metrics with sustainability actions and targets. For example, water reductions actions are highlighted in Crown’s Twentyby30 goals and included as a CEO incentive performance metric. The alignment between water KPIs such as water reductions and incentive performance metrics is intended to support progress in achieving Crown’s environmental commitments.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The two key, interconnected policies referenced here are our Environmental Sustainability Policy and our Human Rights Policy, both of which are publicly available. Crown's policies apply to its entire operations and value chain. This is to integrate sustainability into the entire company. Our policies aim to drive climate action throughout our value chain, use resources efficiently, support the circular economy, promote diversity and inclusion, source responsibly and ethically and practice strict product stewardship. There are no exclusions applied to the coverage of Crown's policies.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Support the preservation of natural resources and energy by optimizing material use, minimizing waste and increasing recycling. We also will partner with others who may contribute to progress in achieving our environmental goal.

Social commitments

☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Crown-Holdings_Environmental-Sustainability-Policy_EN2024.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our water policy applies across all our operations and reflects our strong commitment to responsible water stewardship. We actively manage both our direct water use and impacts within our supply chain. Governed at the highest levels, our policy aligns with global sustainability goals, including our Twentyby30 target to reduce water use by 20% by 2025 and to replenish 100% of the water we consume in high-risk watersheds by 2030. Beyond simply meeting water regulations, we focus on innovation, such as implementing advanced water treatment technologies, and collaborating on watershed restoration projects. This comprehensive approach helps us proactively manage water risks and promote long-term water sustainability across all our sites.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Crown-Holdings-Water-Policy-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ RE100 | ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) |
| ☒ CEO Water Mandate | ☒ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) |
| ☒ UN Global Compact | ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
| ☒ The Climate Pledge | ☒ Other, please specify : First Movers Coalition |
| ☒ Mission Possible Partnership | |

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

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 and is a member of SBTi. UN CEO Water Mandate: Crown is a signatory to the UN CEO Water Mandate, demonstrating our commitment to corporate water stewardship, sustainable water management, and collaborative action on global water challenges. In 2024, Crown further reinforced this commitment by participating in the UN CEO Water Mandate Leadership Summit. Crown's Transit Packaging unit prioritizes responsible sourcing through active supplier engagement focused on certified materials, including FSC, PEFC, and SFI, supporting sustainable forest management and supply chain transparency. As an early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), Crown is committed to integrating nature-related risks and opportunities into its reporting and plans to publish a TNFD-aligned disclosure in 2026. Mission Possible Partnership (MPP): Crown endorsed the Mission Possible Partnership (MPP) transition strategy for a Net Zero, 1.5°C-aligned aluminum industry. The MPP aluminum transition strategy, which provides an actionable, achievable plan, will transition the aluminum industry to Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050 while complying with a target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C from pre-

industrial levels. Steps to achieve these targets will include development of new technologies, decarbonization of power supply and an increase in materials and production efficiency. First Movers Coalition: In 2024, Crown took steps to join the First Movers Coalition (FMC) hosted by the World Economic Forum and will become a member as of 2025. Joining the FMC involves committing to sourcing “at least 10% (by volume) of all of our primary aluminum procured per year” from low-carbon producers (as per the First Movers Coalition definition of Low-carbon Aluminium) by 2030. This commitment signals that the Company will be demanding low-carbon primary aluminium, helping drive innovation in the primary aluminium production value chain.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

20by30brochure_digitalsigles_2022k.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ No

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

We have set Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals to reduce our Scope emissions coming from the combustion of fossil fuels in our operations in line with the Paris Agreement; our Scope 2 emissions generated from the production of non-renewable electricity used in our operations also in line with the Paris Agreement; and our Scope 3 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 2050. As part of our Twentyby30 program, our climate action strategy focuses on production efficiency, product and process innovation, strategic material procurement and utilization of renewable electricity. 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. This strategy is informed by Crown's identified environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. For example, to address Crown's dependency on raw materials, key actions Crown has taken is to support, through industry groups, a legislation model for deposits policy work in the U.S. to drive up recycling rates. Crown supported this work in the reporting year both on a national level and on a state level in key states where there is a lack of access to recycling. Additionally, Crown has published sustainability information in mainstream annual reports, and we've published a sustainability report since 2011 that helps drive consistency for internal and external stakeholders. To address any inconsistencies, Crown reviews progress on a business unit level as well as a corporate level via the Corporate Sustainability Committee to assess Company progress and scale-up efforts where needed. We increased the frequency to annual in 2020 and aim to continue to report annually going forward.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

The EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) regulation mandates the implementation of Deposit Return Schemes (DRS). To prepare for the implementation of Deposit Return Systems (DRS), Crown supported an event co-hosted by Metal Packaging Europe and Members of Parliament (MEPs) from Malta and Finland at the European Parliament underscoring how DRS supports the EU's circular economy goals.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- ☒ Circular economy
- ☒ Recycling and recyclability
- ☒ Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Italy | ☒ Spain |
| ☒ Cyprus | ☒ Austria |
| ☒ France | ☒ Belgium |
| ☒ Greece | ☒ Croatia |
| ☒ Malta | ☒ Czechia |
| ☒ Denmark | ☒ Ireland |
| ☒ Estonia | ☒ Latvia |
| ☒ Finland | ☒ Poland |
| ☒ Germany | ☒ Sweden |
| ☒ Hungary | ☒ Bulgaria |
| ☒ Romania | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Slovakia | |

- ☒ Slovenia
- ☒ Lithuania
- ☒ Luxembourg

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

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

Crown supports the overarching goals of the legislation but maintains specific exceptions regarding the inclusion of reuse targets and waste prevention targets of the PPWR due to reservations about the relevancy and applicability of these targets for Crown.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Crown engages on policy related to recycling of packaging material in an effort to maximize our ability to source metal manufactured with recycled material, which will reduce energy and water impacts and mitigate climate change. Engaging on recycling policy initiatives supports Crown's recycling roadmap and our Twentyby30 goals related to resource efficiency, circularity, and climate action.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Europen

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Climate: EUROOPEN is committed to the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Concretely, EUROOPEN 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. Water: EUROOPEN is committed to the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Concretely, EUROOPEN 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 environmental degradation brought on by a linear and non-circular economy, it is essential to consider both the water usage linked to the packaging lifecycle as well as the associated water usage linked to food and product waste and the water savings guaranteed through recycled packaging use. The same consideration applies for other environmental impacts. Policy and regulatory measures tackling water quality and water security must be based on a thorough and evidence-based impact assessment of unavoidable and potential trade-offs to minimize or prevent any unintended consequences or negative impacts (environmental, economic and social impacts). Crown's position is consistent with EUROOPEN, as Crown also aims to reduce its impacts connected to packaging material use. Crown has publicly promoted European's position via its positioning on European's membership website in the reporting year. Due to existing alignments, Crown has not taken any actions to change European's position in the reporting year.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

24360

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

By providing funding to EUROOPEN through a membership fee, Crown is supporting the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. 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.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Multi-stakeholder platform led by United Nations

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Crown is a signatory of the UN CEO Water Mandate, a UN Global Compact initiative that mobilizes business leaders to advance water stewardship, promote sustainable water management, and address global water challenges through collective action and transparency. In 2024, we actively participated in the UN CEO Water Mandate Leadership Summit, reaffirming our commitment to responsible water use and collaboration to secure water resources for communities, ecosystems, and businesses worldwide.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Crown's commitment to the UN CEO Water Mandate reflects our deep alignment with its mission to advance corporate water stewardship across six critical areas: direct operations, supply chain and watershed management, collective action, public policy, community engagement, and transparency. As a signatory, we actively embed these principles into our Twentyby30 water strategy - targeting a 20% reduction in water use by 2025, ensuring all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed in high-risk watersheds by 2030. Within the Mandate, Crown is also a signatory to WASH4Work, reinforcing our commitment to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all employees. We have implemented WASH4Work-aligned programs at our sites to promote health, safety, and well-being across our workforce. Additionally, as an endorser of the UN Global Compact's Forward Faster initiative, we participated in the Leadership Summit to advance collective action on water resilience. Forward Faster aims to build resilience across operations and supply chains and positively impact 100 vulnerable water basins by 2030 - goals that directly support our Twentyby30 commitments. In 2024, our participation in the UN CEO Water Mandate Leadership Summit showcased our engagement in the global water stewardship community. Through this platform, we reaffirmed our commitments and contributed to collective dialogue and action on shared water challenges. Our approach is fully consistent with the Mandate's mission, as we actively implement stewardship

across operations and watersheds, engage with peers and stakeholders, uphold transparency, and participate in multi-stakeholder forums. This strengthens both our impact and the reach of the Mandate.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

55000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Crown's \$55,000 membership and endorser fee supports our active participation in both the UN CEO Water Mandate's Action Platform and the UN Global Compact's Forward Faster initiative. This investment enables us to engage in multi-stakeholder forums that shape global water stewardship best practices and contribute to collective action on water resilience. Through these platforms, Crown has a voice in influencing emerging water policies, regulations, and industry standards, helping to ensure that evolving legal frameworks align with sustainable water management principles and reinforce long-term business resilience.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[\[Add row\]](#)

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024_Annual_Report-Crown_Holdings_Inc (1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Crown includes non-financial sustainability related information in its annual report. [Add row]
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

The paper related products business contributed 1% to the total revenues of the company. However, Crown is an early adopter and signatory of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and scenario analysis is planned for reporting in 2026.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Liability
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :changes in surface temperature, sea level rise, precipitation

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :insurances rates and availability, availability of finance based on demonstrated commitment to green transition

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :reputation, adherence to customer climate models

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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. Assumptions in 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 2023 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 • New climate policies and supported by increased investments in low emission fuels electricity generation and energy infrastructure. • Temperature increases based on available NZE model Assumptions on severity of driving forces: 1) Negative impact on ecosystem is less severe because the scenario assumes a more ambitious transition to a low carbon economy 2) Greater action in the short term will lead to greater long term financial resilience 3) Increased demand for cleaner energy sources due to growing consumer sentiment toward climate change 4) Stricter regulatory frameworks to enforce emission reduction targets 5) Advancements in data precision to better understand and manage impacts Uncertainties and constraints: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of transition impacts of climate change will vary by geography. In the scenario analysis, we recognize the most aggressive and promising changes critical to the low carbon transition depends on rates of change of key parameters, such as the rate of technology development and deployment and changes and timing of key policies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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. This scenario was selected because it is in line with our organization's SBTi goals and the 2015 Paris Agreement. While the selected scenario evaluates a long-term time frame through 2050, our business strategy includes Crown's Twentyby30 program, which is designed to increase climate resilience. With potential capital investments in energy efficiency and renewable electricity as part of our financial planning, Crown is working towards alignment with this scenario. Thus, our current scenario analysis includes a time horizon to 2030 to evaluate potential short- and medium-term impacts as well as potential long-term impacts through 2050. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and external party consultants, and the scope includes the entire organization.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Policy | ☒ Acute physical |
| ☒ Market | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Liability | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In-line with Crown's Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a time horizon, in line with our target year for our current corporate sustainability targets, which are set out to the year 2030. As well, we also did a future scenario analysis out to the year 2050. The scope includes the entire organization. Both qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis is used. Current scenario analysis is based on the RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 concentration pathways modelling as our selected modelling. This scenario covers the entire organization. We assumed the following:

- *Water demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end use there will still be a mix of fresh water inputs but the future scenario is to replace freshwater by recycled water and implement water reuse in higher scales*
- *Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation pricing of our own products may shift due to market demand trends and less availability of current raw materials such as water*
- *Macroeconomic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remain at 2024 rate including cost of water and usage per capita*
- *Level of policy movement remains similar to now with some additional water related policies in select regions in the US Europe and those global locations with water insecurity*
- *Sea level and Temperature changes were assessed on available RCP2.6 /RCP8.5 concentration pathway modelling*

Increased adoption of water recycling and reuse technologies to reduce freshwater demand- *Varied improvements in energy usage and mix that can indirectly reduce water use in energy generation processes*

Assumptions on severity of driving forces:

- 1) *Low and high climate change severity associated with respective RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios*
- 2) *Low and high cost of capital due to increased perceived risk or lower perceived risks related to climate change and water stress associated with respective RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios*
- 3) *Low and high severity associated with impacts on asset values due to heightened and lower water stress and climate risks associated with respective RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.*

As the severity of driving forces varies based on the RCP model, this variance represents an uncertainty that may affect the outcomes of the scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The selected scenario was chosen due to a general recognition of the potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business including water risks. Scenario analysis confirmed the need to make investments to reach the company's water reduction and replenishment targets. The results of the scenario analysis were reviewed by the company's Risk Management team and supplement what the Risk Management team has already assessed in terms of identification of potential risks to the company. The risk learnings provided by this scenario enable Crown to build resilience in its strategic and financial planning though expanding its management strategies Crown has a corporate water replenishment goal and thus preserving the soil, avoiding erosion, and engaging in projects involving reforestation to preserve and increase resilience of the watersheds is important to the company. Analyzing what scenario analysis showed insofar as the potential damage to our facilities from extreme weather effects showed that if sea levels rise and water drought affects some watersheds how some facilities might be affected. We are focused on prioritizing investment in facilities operating in water stressed areas due to the physical water risks in both our current and future operating scenarios Details on sources of scenario used, including data sources and models used: Crown currently utilizes the World Resource Institute (WRI) available water stress Aqueduct modelling tool and also employs a third-party vendor to perform satellite imaging of our locations as set against climate change modelling RCP projected pathways out to 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Liability
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :changes in surface temperature, sea level rise, precipitation

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :insurances rates and availability, availability of finance based on demonstrated commitment to green transition

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :reputation, adherence to customer climate models

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As an initial analysis, it is both qualitative and quantitative. 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 remains at the 2024 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 Assumptions made in severity of driving forces: 1) Negative impact on ecosystem is assumed to be more severe because the scenario assumes trajectory remains as business as usual 2) Assumed less action in the short term will lead to reduced long term financial resilience 3) Assumed assets would be expected to depreciate at a higher rate than today if facilities face increased climate stress. In assessing the level of severity, we also took into consideration our locations' relative contribution to the Company's overall revenue. Uncertainties and constraints: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of physical impacts of climate change will vary by geography. In the scenario analysis, we proactively evaluate which geographical locations present climate-related weather risks to our business and have integrated processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate-related risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In-line with Crown's Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a time horizon, in line with our target year for our current corporate sustainability targets. Crown selected this scenario to consider potential impacts from a business-as-usual scenario lens. We chose this as a climate change scenario that would yield a risk assessment reflecting the largest potential risk to our organization in terms of climate change. To build our organization's resilience to climate-related changes, this scenario is relevant it incorporates climate scenario modelling to consider changing weather patterns and more frequent natural disasters in the future. Crown used the parameters of these scenarios to predict what our Company might look like on these pathways considering negative and positive impacts of costs and benefits. Our modelling extended to 2050, and all business units across the global organization were included. While the selected scenario evaluates a long-term time frame through 2050, our business strategy includes Crown's Twentyby30 program, which is designed to increase climate resilience with potential capital investments in energy efficiency and renewable electricity as part of our financial planning. Thus, our current scenario analysis includes a time horizon to 2030 to evaluate potential short- and medium-term impacts as well as potential long-term impacts through 2050. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations using the IPCC's physical scenarios and external party consultants, and the scope includes the entire organization. This scenario is not aligned with The Paris Agreement because it represents a scenario that could occur if current trends continue without substantial policy changes or technological advancements. In contrast, Crown has also utilized RCP 2.6 scenario modelling to align with the goals of The Paris Agreement.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Changes in surface temperature, sea level rise, precipitation

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :insurances rates and availability, availability of finance based on demonstrated commitment to green transition

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :reputation, adherence to customer climate models

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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 2024 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 Assumptions on severity of driving forces: 1) Negative impact on ecosystem is less severe because the scenario assumes a more ambitious transition to a low carbon economy 2) Greater action in the short term will lead to greater long term financial resilience 3) Increased demand for cleaner energy sources due to growing consumer sentiment toward climate change 4) Stricter regulatory frameworks to enforce emission reduction targets 5) Advancements in data precision to better understand and manage impacts Uncertainties and constraints: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of physical impacts of climate change will vary by geography. In the scenario analysis, we proactively evaluate which geographical locations present climate-related weather risks to our business and have integrated processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate-related risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Crown selected this scenario to consider potential impacts from an ambitious scenario lens. This scenario was selected because it is in line with our organization's SBTi goals and the 2015 Paris Agreement. While the selected scenario evaluates a long-term time frame through 2050, our business strategy includes Crown's Twentyby30 program, which is designed to increase climate resilience. With potential capital investments in energy efficiency and renewable electricity as part of our financial planning, Crown is working towards alignment with this scenario. Thus, our current scenario analysis includes a time horizon to 2030 to evaluate potential short- and medium-term impacts as well as potential long-term impacts through 2050. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations using the IPCC's physical scenarios and external party consultants, and the scope includes the entire organization.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Changes in surface temperature, sea level rise, precipitation

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :insurances rates and availability, availability of finance based on demonstrated commitment to green transition

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :reputation, adherence to customer climate models

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 2.6 climate adaptation pathway, Crown's scenario analysis assumes that by 2030, carbon and water pricing frameworks will be in place across manufacturing, with costs varying by geography. Energy and water demand are expected to rise, but advances in efficiency, renewable energy adoption, and water reuse will help meet needs while reducing reliance on freshwater sources. Commodity prices are projected to track with inflation, though constraints on certain raw materials and freshwater availability could increase product prices in some markets. Technological improvements such as closed-loop cooling, advanced filtration, and on-site recycling are assumed to lower costs and improve operational efficiency, while climate- and water-related regulations become incrementally stricter. Temperature and precipitation patterns are expected to align with RCP 2.6 projections, reducing the likelihood of severe droughts compared to higher-emission scenarios. In this pathway, the impacts on ecosystems and freshwater are less severe thanks to earlier, more ambitious global action on low-carbon and water-smart practices. Growing interest from consumers and investors, along with stronger policy measures, helps accelerate the shift to cleaner energy and better water stewardship. Improvements in climate and water data make it easier to forecast changes and adapt quickly. Because climate and water risks look different in every region, Crown factors these insights into decisions about where we invest or divest, helping us stay ahead of potential challenges like droughts, flooding, and shifting water availability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Crown selected the RCP 2.6 pathway because it reflects a best-case, ambitious scenario where global action keeps warming below 2°C, in line with our SBTi targets and the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement. This pathway is also the most aligned with our water stewardship ambitions. It projects lower levels of freshwater stress compared to higher-emissions scenarios, driven by more stable precipitation patterns, reduced frequency of extreme droughts, and earlier adoption of water-efficient technologies. According to the IPCC, under RCP 2.6, many regions are expected to see smaller declines in renewable water availability and less severe impacts on river flows and groundwater recharge than under RCP 4.5 or RCP 8.5. This matters for our global footprint, as it reduces the likelihood of major operational

disruptions and supply chain volatility caused by water scarcity. While the full scenario outlook extends to 2050, our analysis focuses on potential short- and medium-term impacts through 2030, aligning with our Twentyby30 program to strengthen climate and water resilience across our operations. The scenario also informs our longer-term planning by helping us evaluate how investments in renewable electricity, energy efficiency, and water-efficient production can both cut emissions and safeguard water resources. Our current analysis covers the entire organization and combines qualitative insights with targeted quantitative assessments using IPCC physical data and third-party expertise.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We analyzed the potential impacts of climate change on our organization from three possible scenarios in timeframes between 2020-2050. We chose RCP2.6 to align with The Paris Agreement to limit climate change to 1.5C because that is what we are on track to do as an organization with our SBTi approved 1.5C Science Based Targets. We chose RCP8.5 as a potential for more drastic climate change with warming to 3.7C 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 a 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. 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 1.5C target. One quantitative result for

RCP 2.6, SSP1 considered precipitation anomalies and temperature increases to produce results indicating 0% of sites with extremely high climate risk by 2030 and 17% of sites with high climate risk by 2050. 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. Considering the influence on our strategy and financial planning, the implications of uncertainties in relation to varied geographies indicate that continued proactive evaluation of geographic areas that present significant climate-related weather risks is needed to respond. The results of the scenario analysis have informed our strategy and financial planning through their contribution to our decision to integrate evaluation processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate related risks. Crown has also built manufacturing facilities in locations to strategically serve major customers and minimize the environmental footprint of and likelihood of disruption during transportation. 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, and actively engage with stakeholders are noteworthy aspects of our mitigation strategy in preparation of changing policies and regulations. The resilience of Crown's business strategy and business model over the short, medium, and long term, include: The availability of, and flexibility in, financial resources to respond to the effects identified varies based on the risks and opportunities presented year to year. We regularly identify risks, including climate risks to allocate funds accordingly. Crown has the ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade or decommission existing assets and does this on an annual basis as part of its facility management. When Crown closes a facility, Crown looks to repurpose the assets. If there is no immediate use, then assets are stored for future use within Crown. The remaining assets are handled through contractors with an emphasis on repurposing the use of the parts and recycling. An example of an effect a planned investment in climate-related adaptation for resiliencies is the weather reinforced roofing installed on new facilities. Since its installation, one facility weathered a tornado, and this climate related adaptation lessened the effects on the building. In 2024 and in relation to Crown's risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management, Crown made the decision to initiate development of an enhanced Climate Transition Plan. This decision was made to strengthen our climate focus, for example, by enhancing resilience to physical risk events that may arise from climate change scenario outcomes. This effort engages and educates our leaders and regional teams. This scenario analysis also included implications on global water availability, which is further detailed in W 5.1.2.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In-line with Crown's Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a time horizon, in line with our target year for our current corporate sustainability targets, which are set out to the year 2030. Additionally, we also conducted a future scenario analysis out to the year 2050. The scope includes the entire organization. The result of the water-related and climate-related scenario analysis was a general recognition of the potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business, including water risks. 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 1.5C target. One quantitative result for RCP 2.6, SSP1 considered precipitation anomalies and temperature increases to produce results indicating 0% of sites with extremely high climate risk by 2030 and 17% of sites with high climate risk by 2050. 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. Analyzing what scenario analysis showed insofar as the potential damage to our facilities from extreme weather effects, showed that if sea levels rise and water drought affects some watersheds, how some facilities might be affected. Considering the influence on our strategy and financial planning, the implications of uncertainties in relation to varied geographies indicate that continued proactive evaluation of geographic areas that present significant climate-related weather risks is needed to respond. The results of the scenario analysis have informed our strategy and financial planning through their contribution to our decision to integrate evaluation processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate related risks. The scenario analysis has also confirmed the need to make investments to reach the company's water reduction and replenishment targets. Crown has a corporate water replenishment goal and thus preserving the soil, avoiding erosion and engaging in projects involving reforestation to preserve and increase resilience of the watersheds is important to the company. Furthermore, Crown has also built manufacturing facilities in locations to strategically serve major customers and minimize the environmental footprint of and likelihood of disruption during transportation. We are focused on prioritizing water conservation investment in facilities operating in water stressed areas due to the physical water risks in both our current and future operating scenarios. In 2024, the results of our scenario analysis directly informed the identification and assessment of risks at our high water-stressed sites, enabling targeted decision-making on water efficiency initiatives and site-specific water replenishment projects to mitigate those risks.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Crown has not made such a commitment because of the limited availability of alternative fuels to run the equipment needed for our operations. The use of fuels generates thermal energy for the machinery and used to produce electricity that we buy. Crown has introduced on-site solar generation to produce electricity rather than relying on fossil fuels. We are also contributing to the greening of electricity grids through virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs). In our direct operations, we are exploring alternative fuels and electrifying some of our equipment when possible to minimize the usage of fossil fuels needed in our plants.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Key assumptions used in developing transition plan: • Renewable electricity on grid level challenges associated with sourcing renewable energy in different geographic regions. • Cost and supply challenges associated with emerging technologies to achieve energy efficiency benefits • Changing or opposing interests from various stakeholders • Multiple physical and regulatory boundaries within Crown's global operations • Variety of climate mitigation mechanisms, which Crown addresses through data-driven decision-making

Dependencies on which the transition plan relies: The climate transition plan is reliant on government policies, stakeholder cooperation, and the availability of resources. Government policies set the regulatory and economic frameworks necessary for guiding climate action, from emissions reduction targets to incentives for renewable energy adoption. Stakeholder cooperation and collaboration within our operations and within our value chain is crucial for achieving Scope 1, 2, and 3 targets. The availability of financial and technological resource is also crucial to enable the development and deployment of existing and future initiatives. Details about how Crown is resourcing, and plans to resource, the transition plan: • Annual budget within Crown for sustainability projects • Investments in both on-site and off-site purchase power agreements • Investments in cleaner energy sources and transition to electric-powered equipment • 50% of Research & Development (R&D) technology developments toward minimizing the footprint of its products and manufacturing processes • Evaluation of opportunities to invest resources in biodiversity studies.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

This is the second reporting period that Crown has disclosed a high-level climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5 C world. Crown is implementing progress toward this plan via increased resourcing and strategic planning. The progress against transition plan is publicly assessed and commented on annually in the company's website which is publicly available online. Crown is currently developing a more robust climate transition plan that is expected to be published by the end of 2025. Quantitative and qualitative information about progress against disclosed transition plan examples: Crown is actively reducing transportation-related emissions through targeted logistics initiatives. In the Benelux region, we launched a two-year pilot using HVO (hydrotreated vegetable oil) as an alternative to diesel on one of our regular routes. The initiative covers approximately 1,700 deliveries per year and is expected to reduce emissions by over 50 metric tons of CO₂ e annually. Additionally, the GHG Protocol includes 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions. Historically, Crown has deemed only category 1 (purchased goods & services) material for sustainability reporting. In 2024, we assessed additional categories for submitting a Net Zero goal to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and have been developing a new in-house process and methodology for collecting and reporting this data annually with support from other functions (Finance, Sourcing and Human Resources). Furthermore, in 2024, Crown took steps to join the First Movers Coalition (FMC) hosted by the World Economic Forum and will become a member as of 2025. Joining the FMC involves committing to sourcing "at least 10% (by volume) of all of our primary aluminum procured per year" from low-carbon producers (as per the First Movers Coalition definition of Low-carbon Aluminium) by 2030. This commitment signals that the Company will be demanding low-carbon primary aluminium, helping drive innovation in the primary aluminium production value chain.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

HighLevelClimateTransitionActionPlan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The high-level climate transition plan contains a section focused on Biodiversity and Water that addresses actions taken to manage dependencies, impacts, and risks/opportunities related to these environmental issues. For example, Crown utilizes an Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to assess biodiversity risks for all Crown and Signode sites that include warehouses, offices, and production facilities through a multi-site report that identifies Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas and IUCN Red List of Threatened species in a defined buffer area around each site along with Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR) scores for each site. Since the IBAT tool has undergone updates, the net assessment will be carried out in 2025. Crown is committed to replenishing 100% of the water we consume from our water-stressed locations, back to those watersheds by 2030 (established through Goal #9, part of the Resource Efficiency pillar of Crown's Twentyby30 program). Crown teams around the world are taking part in local efforts to mitigate the biodiversity crisis. Crown believes addressing our impact

on our ecosystems and recognizing the dependency we and our stakeholders in our value chain have on them is critical because emissions are directly related to the sustainability of these ecosystems and how that could impact our business. Crown's investments in water replenishment and consumption-reduction projects in 2024 directly support our climate transition plan by reducing operational water stress, strengthening resilience to climate-driven water scarcity, and contributing to the sustainable management of shared freshwater resources across our value chain. Additionally, Crown plans to disclose pursuant to the TNFD recommendations within the timeframe of the TNFD early adopters program in 2026. Crown's climate transition plan incorporates the entire Company's operations and includes its transit packaging business unit. As such, the environmental issues of Plastics and Forests are considered in our plan as well. For example, the Company completed risk assessments of its operating sites, including of its transit packaging business which incorporates the environmental issues of Plastics and Forests by the nature of the operations.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Crown's strategy affected by climate and water-related risks and opportunities is evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons: Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, Crown's Business and Executive Leadership, and relevant Crown subject matter experts. These groups are tasked with assessing relevant climate and water -related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to climate change and water adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses 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 potential strategic changes based on material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Risks and opportunities are concentrated in Crown's manufacturing facilities. Current and anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its products and services. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities:

- *Climate: Crown's decision to establish a process for all new construction considering potential weather-related risks was made to support Crown's ability to continue to provide its products and services through utilizing more resilient infrastructure.*
- *Water: As our products and services utilize water in the manufacturing process, Crown has set a target to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025. This has involved identifying and incentivizing water re-use opportunities and water and identifying and eliminating losses and leaks.*
- *Forest-related risks and opportunities have influenced our product strategy by driving the adoption of paper as a key alternative substrate within our packaging portfolio. For example, we introduced paper straps in place of traditional polypropylene straps while ensuring that our paper products are sourced from FSC, SFI, and PEFC- certified materials and/or incorporate recycled paper content to support sustainable sourcing practices.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Crown's strategy around upstream/downstream value chain and how environmental 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 environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to 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. This evaluation is ongoing. Within the value chain, risks and opportunities are concentrated Crown's material sourcing and recycling efforts. Current and anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its upstream and downstream value chains. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities: Climate: 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. Water: Crown assesses water related risks within our supply chain to ensure there is no risk of business interruption due to supply chain availability. Crown will access our supply chain sites through WRI Aqueduct tool and identify the physical water stress of the basins these sites are located. Forests: Crown Signode manufactures paper-based products which have to rely on availability of the raw materials from upstream suppliers. Crown purchases these from several suppliers and has multiple routes for procurements while maintaining its strategy to source paper that is 100% either recycled or from certified sources for forest management and verified through certification bodies such as FSC, PEFC, and SFI. As of 2024, 71% of the paper Crown sources is recycled, while the remaining 29% comes from suppliers—67% of which are certified by FSC, PEFC, and/or SFI.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Crown's strategy around investment in R&D and how climate and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area is evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, Crown's Business and Executive Leadership, and relevant Crown subject matter experts. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate and water -related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to climate change and water 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 R&D investment, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Risks and opportunities are concentrated in Crown's manufacturing facilities. Current and anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its investment in R&D. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities: Climate: 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 and optimize manufacturing processes. Crown also encourages suppliers to also commit to R&D investments to work towards 1.5C targets. Water: Crown has set a target to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025, which has involved investigation of new and hybrid technologies toward Minimal to Zero Liquid Discharge. Forest-related risks and opportunities have shaped our R&D strategy by including innovation in paper-based alternatives to reduce reliance on plastic. Crown Technologies has supported the Transit Packaging Division with significant time, effort, and resources to advance paper strap solutions and increase recycled content in our products, while ensuring the strength and quality needed to meet customer requirements.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Crown's strategy around Operations and how climate and water-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 and water -related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to climate change and water 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 material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Risks and opportunities are concentrated in Crown's manufacturing facilities. Anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its operations. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities: Climate: Since 2023, Crown's Project Management and Engineering (PM&E) team has been exploring efficiency opportunities on a broad scale for global operations as well as considering environmental efficiency when building new plants. To help address Scope 1 emissions, Crown is optimizing all gas used in facilities through proper heat recovery and electrification of heating equipment where possible. Reducing our Scope 2 emissions: Committing to reach 75% renewable electricity by 2030 and 100% by 2040 as part of our Twentyby30 goals. Crown aims to reduce operational water use by 20% by the end of 2025, supported by flowmeter installations and major 2024 investments in efficiency upgrades, especially at high water-stress sites, to cut consumption, boost reuse, and strengthen resilience in line with our climate and water strategy.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Risks related to climate change and water serve as an input for financial planning in the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons because they are included in the Company's annual Enterprise Risk Management process to identify potential effects on financial performance. Water availability and weather is considered when strategically planning for new construction to avoid additional expenses such as trucking in water from other sources. Opportunities are considered when budgeting for CAPEX and R&D. Since 2020, Crown has set aside a Sustainability CAPEX budget to fund emission reduction and water-savings initiatives. The 3.6.1 Water disclosure focusing on our Ensenada, MX plant serves as a case study that represents achievement of reduced indirect operating costs, as it reflects an opportunity stemming from water consumption reduction. The Company is committed to allocating resources to meet our climate and water goals and spending at least 50% of R&D budget on sustainability. Progress toward our Twentyby30 goals is reviewed at the highest executive level annually along with risks and opportunities associated with these elements to determine resource allocation and investment decisions. We select emission reduction and water conservation initiatives based on the associated financial opportunities such as reduced indirect operating costs with lower demand for electricity or water. Crown recognizes that sustainability performance can affect financial performance in ways such as access to capital, and therefore we engage with investors on the topic and maintain high scores in risk rating assessments such as Sustainalytics, MSCI, and ISS. Steps are taken to minimize the impact of these elements. As a case study example, robust insurance policies can cover liabilities associated with damage from severe weather occurrences like the hurricane described in the 3.1.1 Climate disclosure. We recognize physical damage to a site could lead to decreased revenues due to lost production capacity. No site is responsible for more than 3.2% of the Company's overall

revenue. Our TCFD report includes details of the annual and ongoing considerations of the physical and transition risks and opportunities along with modelling scenarios to 2050. Crown’s investment decisions align with our climate transition plan in ways such as securing favorable pricing for renewable energy and exploring new technology for our operations.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☒ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Forest-related opportunities have influenced our direct costs through our commitment to responsible sourcing. By prioritizing recycled materials and ensuring that any virgin paper comes from FSC, PEFC, or SFI-certified suppliers, we align with customer and regulatory expectations for sustainable packaging. While virgin paper is more costly, it is essential for maintaining the strength and integrity of our products. Wherever possible, we substitute recycled content to manage costs, but the premium on certified virgin paper reflects the direct costs associated with this opportunity.
[Add row]

(5.4) 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
	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-75

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

75

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-1.5

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-5

(5.9.5) Please explain

In general, CAPEX in 2024 was limited; thus CAPEX decreased between the current and previous reporting year. CAPEX is expected to increase next year due to Crown's 2025 reduction target year. This is expected to focus on transitioning to closed-loop water cycles, implementing recycling mechanisms, strengthening

controls and monitoring, leakage detection, expanding reuse practices, and adopting reverse osmosis technologies. Target achievement will be prioritized via water reduction projects and CAPEX spending. OPEX dropped ~1.5% between the current and previous reporting year due to a ~1.5% drop in withdrawal of water between 2023 and 2024 as result of water use efficiency measures, some of which are a result of CAPEX projects and some as a result of improved usage practices. In 2025, OPEX is expected to drop by 5% to align with a 5% drop in water withdrawal. Future planned CAPEX and OPEX will contribute to Crowns goal of a 20% decrease in water withdrawal from a 2019 base year.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We use a set price determined by benchmarking against current trading systems, potential new regulations, and peers, which contained inherent assumptions on future changes in the regulatory landscape. Crown also assumed that prices used in regulatory schemes would increase by 2030. This price will be reviewed annually and updated as needed. We expect this to change to reflect the changes in the trading schemes and taxes in various regions and updated scientific findings. It is likely to increase to drive behavior change to make significant progress in lowering emissions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) 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 updated 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. Crown takes a global average of major carbon markets to assess its annual price on carbon. Based on the Bloomberg Carbon Market Global Outlook 2024, the expected percent increase over the next six years through 2030 timeframe of the California carbon market is from 42/metric tonne in 2024 to 93/metric tonne in 2030, or over 100% increase.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

50

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

50

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ 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.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The internal price of carbon is implemented in Crown's Sustainability CAPEX program that supports operations across 100% of regions and business units company-wide and 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. This price is evaluated annually. This is connected to Crown's identification of opportunities and deployment of sustainability CAPEX for energy efficiency and electrification projects, which are discussed in our high-level Climate Transition Plan. The shadow price is used to show value in making investments and exploring opportunities in line with reaching our goals of reducing carbon emissions. As a tool, Crown utilizes a standard internal form to be used in funding applications that calculates the emissions and associated financial impact with the internal carbon price applied to the cost and savings of the project. This form is reviewed by the Sustainability team for all projects to be considered for sustainability CAPEX funding.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) principles.

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF (Deforestation and Conversion Free) principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). Moreover, 71% of the paper purchased is recycled paper. The strong commitment to DCF principles therefore mainly applies to the remaining 29% of the paper purchased that is sourced from virgin paper.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Core suppliers are defined as critical and fundamental to Crown's business. Crown's threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment are those within the aluminum and steel industry, as those suppliers contribute to 84% of supplier emissions within purchased goods and services and 68% of all scope 3 emissions. Therefore, 84% is the defined threshold that Crown uses to classify suppliers with substantive dependencies and/or impacts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

49

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Dependence on commodities

- ☒ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- ☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We focus on those representing the top 80% of our transit packing unit's total spend, which includes approximately 1,000 suppliers. We consider suppliers below this threshold to be less strategic and with limited environmental impact. A small portion of these top 1000 suppliers, namely 69 suppliers, are actual paper providers, who then effectively set the threshold.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

69

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Basin/landscape condition
- ☒ Dependence on water
- ☒ Impact on water availability
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Crown defines the threshold as those suppliers which comprise approximately 84% or more of its Scope 3 emissions associated with the Company's purchased goods and services. Crown classified suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts using basin conditions. In relation to water, the sourcing team evaluates whether suppliers hold environmental certifications such as SEDEX, ASI, or EcoVadis.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

49

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Crown's rationale for using the criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized as including material sourcing, procurement spend, product lifecycle, business risk mitigation, and in line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts related to climate change and safety and compliance to prioritize suppliers and how this relates to our engagement on this environmental issue is that these are key areas of focus for the Company, as identified either through our materiality assessment or internal strategy. This rationale also factors in increasing business resilience and anticipating future risks. Crown's prioritization of supplier engagement is associated with all business unit activity, across all product lines, and is not tied to any one specific regulation.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests
- ☒ Business risk mitigation

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Crown's rationale for using the criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized as including material sourcing, procurement spend and product lifecycle and safety and compliance, and in line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts related to forests to prioritize suppliers and how this relates to our engagement on this environmental issue is that these are key areas of focus for the Company, as identified either through our materiality assessment or internal strategy. This rationale also factors in increasing business resilience and anticipating future risks. Crown's prioritization of supplier engagement is associated with all business unit activity, across all product lines, and is not tied to any one specific regulation. For all three-material sourcing, procurement spend and product safety and compliance the Company's rationale is tied to keeping the percentage of recycled paper content high and to have a high percentage of certified sources of both virgin and recycled paper.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Crown's rationale for using the criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized as including material sourcing, procurement spend and product lifecycle, in line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts related to climate change and water, and safety and compliance to prioritize suppliers and how this relates to our engagement on this environmental issue is that these are key areas of focus for the Company, as identified either through our

materiality assessment or internal strategy. This rationale also factors in increasing business resilience and anticipating future risks. Crown's prioritization of supplier engagement is associated with all business unit activity, across all product lines, and is not tied to any one specific regulation.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	<i>Suspend and evaluate</i>
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	<i>Suspend and evaluate</i>
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	<i>Suspend and evaluate</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

If suppliers are found in non-compliance, we suspend and engage appropriately.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We expect our paper suppliers to uphold a strict no-deforestation and no-conversion policy for natural ecosystems, enforced through our vetting, sourcing processes, and policies. Compliance is monitored by verifying FSC, PEFC, and SFI certifications from our key paper suppliers. Since we define suppliers with substantive dependencies and impacts as the 69 paper suppliers that make up our transit packaging unit's top 80% of spend, we consider 100% of our paper suppliers to be in

scope and subject to this requirement. As of 2024, 33 of these 69 suppliers (48%) hold certifications. The remaining 36 non-certified suppliers are being monitored, and we expect certification levels to increase going forward as we prioritize sourcing from certified suppliers and expand our use of recycled paper.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Crown requires suppliers to meet water-related environmental standards as part of its sourcing process. Suppliers are asked to disclose and share data on their water stewardship data and practices through platforms such as EcoVadis, ASI and SEDEX. This enables Crown to monitor progress, encourage transparency, and promote collaboration on water reduction, with compliance measures in place to suspend and engage, as needed.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Rationale & coverage justification: Crown prioritizes engagement with aluminum & steel suppliers, who account for ~70% of total supplier spend and Scope 3 emissions. These suppliers represent 84% of emissions in the purchased goods and services category. The 76–99% coverage in columns 5–9 reflects Tier 1 suppliers by spend and emissions, representing ~70% of spend-related engagement and ~84% of emissions-related engagement. Engagements focus on collecting GHG emissions data and reduction targets to align supplier progress with Crown's Scope 3 goals. Through engagement with industry groups, Crown collaborates with suppliers to promote recycling-focused policies. In 2024, Crown and aluminum suppliers partnered with the Global Beverage Can Circularity Alliance (GBCCA) to create a Global Advocacy Plan for Aluminium Beverage Container Circularity, including business cases for Vietnam, Florida, and the UAE. We work alongside suppliers with Can Manufactures Institute (CMI) in USA and Metal Packaging Europe (MPE) and European Aluminium in Europe to advocate for aluminium and steel materials as endlessly recyclable to advocate for aluminium and steel as endlessly recyclable. Metrics & success criteria (information collection): measured by alignment on reported and industry emissions data, increased recycled content in supplied metals, and completion of supplier surveys targeting 100% response.

Rationale: these metrics ensure access to the best available data for GHG reporting. Metrics& success criteria (innovation and collaboration): defined by engagement with at least one primary supplier on GHG-reducing policy and whether a jointly developed policy was brought to lawmakers. Rationale: policy work is labor-intensive and one engagement per year is recommended. While ongoing, this work has already yielded positive outcomes by enhancing supplier responsibility in emissions measurement and reduction and increasing supplier access to knowledge for regulatory compliance. These outcomes are particularly impactful for vulnerable suppliers by providing structured guidance, shared tools, and collaborative support to improve their environmental practices. As stated in our high-level Climate Transition Plan, Crown regularly works with suppliers to address emissions through near-term energy efficiency and upstream circularity. These efforts support climate mitigation and the achievement of key sustainability actions within our high-level Climate Transition Plan.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :compliance with emissions disclosure regulations

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Crown takes a proactive approach to engagement on environmental initiatives regarding Forests. We prefer our suppliers to provide recycled paper or offer deforestation-free certifications to ensure environmental stewardship. The effect of the engagement on the environmental action of collecting environmental risk and opportunity is to be able to align with our suppliers on their progress toward the circular economy in terms of their recycled content and have productive discussions on the actions they are taking to contribute to the circular economy. Additionally, the effect of engagement regarding supplier certifications results in deforestation-free sourcing across our value chain and the protection of natural resources that fall within our area of influence.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :compliance with recycled content and sourcing certification disclosure regulation

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Crown takes a proactive approach to engagement on water initiatives. The effect of the engagement on the environmental action of collecting water-related data and information (water consumption, water policy, WASH, etc.) via EcoVadis as well as our supplier risk questionnaire is to be able to align with our suppliers on their progress toward water as a resource reduction in terms of their intent to share and collaborate on best practices around water and share actions both Crown and our suppliers are taking to make strides in waste and resource reduction, which also helps vulnerable suppliers. The 76-99% coverage represented in columns 5-9 represents Tier 1 supplier with 70% of engagement related to spend. Crown is exploring plans to engage with suppliers via collaboration on water replenishment projects in the future to more directly affect change and achieve water stewardship across our supplier base. Criteria for measuring success is whether the supplier is considered acceptable from the risk assessment response and includes details of their progress through best practice sharing. Metrics to assess effectiveness of engagement include meetings and communications. Crown's reasons behind the selection of this criteria and these measures is that water is key to Crown's success as a company and water-related goals and targets comprise one quarter of Crown's sustainability program priorities. and these measures is that water is key to Crown's success as a company and water-related goals and targets comprise one quarter of Crown's sustainability program priorities. A specific example of this supplier engagement in practice in 2024 can be seen through Constellium, one of Crown's largest suppliers, which has committed to reduce water consumption by 10% by 2025. This commitment has already led to tangible results, including an annual savings of 200,000 m³ of avoided water consumption in 2024, with further projected reductions of 370,000 m³ per year in 2025 through improvements such as reducing water used to cool furnaces. In addition, Constellium is implementing further measures to cut water use and is actively involved in the "Rhin Vivant" program, a regional initiative in France that promotes biodiversity and coordinated water stewardship. These actions highlight how supplier engagement is not only driving measurable reductions in water withdrawal but also supporting broader ecosystem protection.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Adherence to water disclosure requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The rationale behind engaging these stakeholders is to enhance relationship management with customers through meeting their requests. For example, an increasing number of customers are requesting for information on information on our products, including Scope 3 emissions and product carbon footprints. Additionally, 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. 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. As stated in Crown's Climate Transition Plan, Crown engages with employees, suppliers, and customers on a regular basis beyond the materiality assessment process. This helps to prevent any unforeseen changes. Therefore, this engagement contributes to the achievement of Crown considering how our transition to net zero impacts stakeholders such as customers. We will continue to evaluate these impacts when making business decisions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and 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. This engagement was selected because it represents the impact of our partnership with major customers associated with recycling awareness. Typically, these efforts are either directly with their product consumers or through the support of campaigns or collaboration with other organizations, such as Every Can Counts or our US Trade Association, The Can Manufacturers Institute. Crown's measure of success is % based on participation. To date, 100% of our major customers have engaged in some form of recycling awareness efforts. We have hosted recycling campaigns with elementary schools in the US via Scrap University Kids, \ a national (US) non-profit organization, to help educate and further promote recycling of our products. For example, we hosted a recycling campaign in our Bowling Green area elementary school together with others in our value chain and in different cities across the US in order to help drive awareness around the benefits of recycling cans. Because of this campaign, it was calculated that approximately one million cans were recycled.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Tier 2 Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Crown engages suppliers to share information about our products and relevant certification schemes because it allows Crown to map the extent of recycled and certified content (FSC, PEFC, SFI sourced) in the paper being supplied. Specifically, Crown engages suppliers with obtaining an FSC certification. Most of the engagements are with Tier 1 suppliers. However, some Tier 2 suppliers are also engaged on a need basis. Crown has procurement directly from producers as well as traders that are spread across multiple countries.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The engagement has enhanced the commodity performance of our suppliers through increased recycled content, as we work closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). Crown's criteria for measuring success is the percentage of recycled content from certified sources, which was selected because it helps us track our goal to transition to a fully certified supply chain. As an outcome, overall the recycled content stands at 70% and of the rest 30%, 66.67% is from certified sources. The target is to move to 100% recycled / certified paper in the next term.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Customers frequently request detailed information about the environmental footprint of our paper-based products, including paper straps, angle boards, and paper bags. In response, we provide product footprint data by request. These disclosures include Product Carbon Footprint results based on Lifecycle Assessments that evaluate each product's carbon impacts from cradle to gate - from raw material extraction through production. The assessments cover the key indicator of greenhouse gas emissions offering customers transparency and data to support their own sustainability goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We engage with customers by providing transparent, product-level environmental data, such as Product Carbon Footprints based on a cradle-to-gate scope following Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) for our paper straps, angle boards, plastic straps, steel straps and paper bags. This helps customers make more sustainable purchasing decisions and supports compliance with future regulations like CSRD and CSDDD. Our engagement enables customers to reduce Scope 3 emissions, select lower-impact product options, and streamline environmental reporting. Measures of success include: Uptake of lower-impact products, integration of our data into customer disclosures, positive customer feedback, and strengthened partnerships with sustainability-driven customers.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sustainability remains a core focus of Crown's business strategy and commitments. Crown recognizes the role of corporate social responsibility and the impact of sustainability performance on economic opportunity and stakeholder relationships, including customers and employees. Investors and shareholders were chosen for sharing information on environmental initiatives, including progress and achievements because they play a critical role in shaping the strategic direction and financial stability of the organization. Crown has developed a multi-platform Shareholder engagement program that results in active dialogue with both current and prospective investors globally. Major elements of the program include sustainability and corporate governance, among other matters. Periodically, the Company hosts investor day events, which may also include facility tours. The Company also cultivates relationships with the stewardship teams of its index-based Shareholders. Transparent communication about climate performance enables investors to assess Crown's resilience, regulatory compliance, and alignment with global sustainability goals. As a major manufacturer with operations worldwide, Crown can significantly impact industry progress by supporting important sustainability initiatives and adopting practices that create change both within the organization and within partner relationships. As shared in the Climate Transition Plan, Crown conducts current and near-term actions to adjust investments and business model decisions to align with 1.5C targets. Therefore, the information and data that Crown shares with investors on climate progress can further enablement of Crown's climate transition plan through building investor confidence and potentially attracting capital to support climate goals. This engagement enhances accountability, as informed and engaged investors can monitor performance and deepen support in driving Crown's transition to a low-carbon future.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement builds trust and credibility, demonstrating proactive management of climate-related risks and progress toward goals. This transparency has the potential to attract access to green financing and enable investments in low-carbon technologies and infrastructure. It enhances accountability as stakeholders can monitor progress continuous improvement. Crown's Twentyby30 objectives encompass multiple aspects of sustainability reflecting areas which may be material to our business as well as areas where we believe we can create notable impact. Structured within five core program pillars: Climate Action, Resource Efficiency, Optimum Circularity, Working Together and Never Compromise, these initiatives include efforts such as making operational improvements in energy, water and waste and elevating our focus on material use efficiency, recycling, responsible and ethical sourcing and food safety. Criteria for measuring success includes the breadth of engagement, and a metric used to assess the effectiveness of this engagement is the % of ownership represented in engagement activities. This measure was selected because it helps to capture the perspectives of shareholders who hold significant influence, helping align our strategy with Shareholder expectations. In 2024, Crown engaged a third-party to conduct a comprehensive investor perception study. We also estimate that during 2024 we had direct engagement with investors owning well over 60% of Crown's outstanding shares
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ International Paper Company

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

- ☒ Robert Bosch GmbH

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

- ☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Unilever plc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

- ☒ Topsoe A/S

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ C&C GROUP PLC

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO₂e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ The Coca-Cola Company

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

- ☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved water quality
- ☒ Improved water stewardship
- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)
- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Working together on improved access and consumer education on recycling can lead to lower carbon footprints for products throughout the supply chain.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

More data would be needed to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of the initiative.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ The Coca-Cola Company

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :Work on increasing recycling access and rates

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Crown has ongoing conversations with the customer regarding aligning sustainability initiatives to lower emissions through promoting circularity of material. The customer has supported recycling initiatives in line with Crown's efforts to build a more circular economy.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success for this initiative is measured by engagement with stakeholders about development regarding recycled content or recycling initiatives.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini2

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☒ Other collective action, please specify :Work on increasing recycling access and rates

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Crown has ongoing conversations with the customer regarding aligning sustainability initiatives to lower emissions through promoting circularity of material, product design, and freight optimization.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Success for this initiative is measured by engagement with stakeholders about development regarding recycled content or freight optimization.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:



No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Operational control	Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.
Forests	Select from: ☒ Operational control	Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.
Water	Select from: ☒ Operational control	Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.
Plastics	Select from: ☒ Operational control	Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Operational control	Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Yes, an acquisition	Saarlouis	Saarlouis is a plant that Crown acquired in 2023 and began reporting on in 2024.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Restatements to our baseline year of 2019 are made when necessary to accommodate for various improvements in the quality and accuracy of our reported data. These restatements include changes to Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on updates to the following: procurement data used for calculating our fuel consumption, renewable energy data, annual emissions factors, acquisitions and divestments, boundary changes and scope 3 categories. Our policy is to review our baseline emissions on an annual basis, and the significance threshold is at management's discretion.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We collect and use mainly primary commodity usage data, but supplement for any known gaps using methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. We combine that data with their appropriate emission factors and AR6 GWPs to calculate our Scope 2 emissions. The emission factors used include Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Canada and International Energy Agency (IEA) where those are available. We apply the most granular and up-to-date factors we currently have access to.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531870

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect and use mainly primary commodity usage data, but supplement for any known gaps using methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. We combine that data with their appropriate emission factors and AR6 GWPs to calculate our Scope 1 emissions. The emission factors used include Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Canada, International Energy Agency (IEA) and AIB's European Residual Mixes. We apply the most granular and up-to-date factors we currently have access to.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

827913

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect and use mainly primary commodity usage data, but supplement for any known gaps using methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. We combine that data with their appropriate emission factors and AR6 GWPs to calculate our Scope 2 emissions. The emission factors used include Department for Environment Food

and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Canada and International Energy Agency (IEA) where those are available. We apply the most granular and up-to-date factors we currently have access to.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

846255

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We collect and use mainly primary commodity usage data, but supplement for any known gaps using methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. We combine that data with their appropriate emission factors and AR6 GWPs to calculate our Scope 2 emissions. The emission factors used include Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Canada, International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB's European Residual Mixes, Green-e's US Residual Mixes and utility specific emission factors where those are available. We apply the most granular and up-to-date factors we currently have access to.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9742019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary supplier data is used for activity inputs and emission factors. Whenever primary supplier data was not available or of sufficient quality, activity-based calculations were supplemented based on recycled content, technology type, and other relevant factors. Other direct materials were calculated based on activity data and emission factor sources such as EcolInvent. All remaining emissions for indirect goods & services were estimated using an Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO LCA) database (the US EPA EEIO's database). All data is reported as cradle-to-gate.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87599

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using company spend in the reporting year for North America extrapolated to global expenses. Procurement categories were paired with relevant industry categories in the US EPA EEIO database. Data is reported cradle to gate.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218739

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities were calculated for emissions from all stream losses (T&D & WTT) losses from purchased electricity and WTT emissions from purchased fuels. Emissions were calculated using IEA loss factors for electricity (all upstream emissions) and the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) WTT emission factors for fuels and electricity.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

642964

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using company spend in the reporting year for North America extrapolated to global expenses. Procurement categories were paired with relevant industry categories in the US EPA EEIO database. Data is reported including WTT.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38251

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Waste Generated in Operations is based on total weight of waste generated by material type and waste destination. Each waste volume per source is multiplied by the relevant DEFRA emission factor (based on material type and destination) to derive total emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11122

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions include business travel activities including air travel, rental car and train. (Hotel stays are excluded as an optional activity). Activity-based data for North America was utilized for air travel with Defra emission factors assigned by flight haul length, then extrapolated to global activities. Rental car and train estimated based on North American procurement data extrapolated to global operations, using the US EPA EEIO spend-based model. Emissions include WTT.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61121

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using employee commuting distances and average regional commuting patterns (i.e., the mix of personal vehicle, public transportation, biking, etc.). Emissions were calculated using modal emission factors as published by Defra.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions associated with leased assets are included in scope 1 & 2. Crown does not have emissions from upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187210

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions associated with customer-paid transportation and warehousing, and retail emissions. Emissions are calculated based on an estimate of total customer-paid transactions as compared to all outbound deliveries. Retail emissions calculated based on average retail size and total volume of Crown's average product as compared to the total store volume, as well as a weight-based allocation of packaging in comparison to the total product weight. All emissions reported as WTT.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203621

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant emissions include downstream sealing of cans when they are filled with the final product. Emissions are calculated using total units of product multiplied by published Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data, using beverage cans as a representative product.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions from product lines such as can makers, neckers, hand strapping tools, spray machines, robotics, and others. The total units for each relevant product type was multiplied by average energy consumption per year, total estimated years in operation, and weighted average electric power emission factors based on Crown's regional sales.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186998

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Each product type (e.g., aluminum, glass, PET, PP, etc) was assigned a weighted average end of life emission factors (as published by Defra and the US EPA EF Hub) and recycling rates in final markets.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Downstream leased assets 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 7.2 based on Crown Holding's review of operations.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Crown does not have franchises, therefore this emissions category is not relevant

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions associated with joint ventures and other investment types are included in scope 1 & 2.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions associated with other (upstream) and other investment types are included in scope 3.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions associated with other (downstream) and other investment types are included in scope 3.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562894

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We collect and use mainly primary commodity usage data, but supplement for any known gaps using methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. We combine that data with their appropriate emission factors and AR6 GWPs to calculate our Scope 1 emissions. The emission factors used include Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Canada, International Energy Agency (IEA) and AIB's European Residual Mixes. We apply the most granular and up-to-date factors we currently have access to.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

714395

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463038

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We collect and use mainly primary commodity usage data for all sites in our operational control and supplement for any known gaps using methodologies outlined in the GHG Protocol. We combine that data with their appropriate emission factors and AR6 GWPs to calculate our Scope 2 emissions. The emission factors used include Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Environment Canada, International Energy Agency (IEA), AIB's European Residual Mixes, Green-e's US Residual Mixes, and utility specific emission factors where those are available. We apply the most granular and up-to-date factors we currently have access to.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8490114

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier-specific method
- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Spend-based method

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

86

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on supplier surveys for aluminum and steel (these commodities represent ~80% of all PG&S emissions. Whenever primary supplier data was not available or of sufficient quality, activity-based calculations were supplemented based on recycled content, technology type, and other relevant factors. Other direct materials were calculated based on activity data and emission factor sources such as EcolInvent and Defra. All remaining emissions for indirect goods & services were estimated using an Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO LCA) database (the US EPA EEIO's database). All data is reported as cradle-to-gate. FLAG emissions provided for timber purchases associated with pallets and paper/cardboard. These were estimated based on volume-based procurement data and an assumed breakdown based on known countries of origin. Land Management (CO2 and non-CO2) were estimated using scientific publications; LUC estimated based on the Global Forest Watch database.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

103357

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Extrapolated 2022 total actual emissions for this category normalized by 2022 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) spend data, from the 2022 Crown Holdings annual report, to 2024, using 2024 PP&E spend data from 2024 Crown Holdings annual report, and adjusted for inflation.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

285351

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities were calculated for emissions from all stream losses (T&D & WTT) losses from purchased electricity and WTT emissions from purchased fuels. Emissions were calculated using loss emission factors by country for electricity (all upstream emissions) for electricity and UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) WTT emission factors for fuels.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

263174

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using company spend by region and transport and storage service type (road, sea, rail, warehouse, packaging, freight) and applying regional spend based emission factors. Data is reported including WTT.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

54834

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated at the company level for waste data by treatment type (compost, conversion to energy, incineration, landfill, recycled) at company level using global and rest of world emission factors from ecoinvent 3.11

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11134

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions include business travel activities including air travel, rental car and train. (Hotel stays are excluded as an optional activity). Spend-based data by region was utilized with regional spend based emission factors. Emissions include WTT.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43301

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using employee commuting distances and average regional commuting patterns (i.e., the mix of personal vehicle, public transportation, biking, etc.) based on employees data from 2022 and normalized to global count of employees in 2022 applying 2024 released Defra factors and then applying the normalized emission number (based on 2022 employee count) per employee to the total number of employees in 2024. Emissions include TTW and WTT.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions associated with leased assets are included in scope 1 & 2. Crown does not have emissions from upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

120595

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Relevant emissions include downstream sealing of cans when they are filled with the final product. Emissions are calculated using total units of product multiplied by published Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data, for beverage cans and glass products.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

634777

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Average data method

☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Relevant emissions include electricity usage associated with downstream cleaning and filling of beverage and food cans when they are filled with the final product. Emissions are calculated using total units of product multiplied by published Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data for power use per unit multiplied by regional electricity emission factor.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

243720

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions includes emissions from product lines such as can makers, neckers, hand strapping tools, spray machines, robotics, and others. The total units for each relevant product type was multiplied by average energy consumption per year, total estimated years in operation, and weighted average regional electric power emission factors based on Crown's regional sales.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

231311

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Each product type (aluminum cans, steel cans, structural steel, glass, PET, PP, paper and cardboard) was assigned a regional weighted average end of life (based on emission factor for recycled, landfilled using Defra, USA EPA Hub) and regional recycling rates and multiplied by the weight of the product type for each region.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Crown does not have any downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to its organization

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Crown does not have franchises, therefore this emissions category is not relevant

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions associated with joint ventures and other investment types are included in scope 1 & 2.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions associated with other (upstream) are included in other Scope 3 categories

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions associated with other (downstream) are included in other Scope 3 categories.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

7051323

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

114079

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

241911

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

537373

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

38223

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9480

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

46304

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

169284

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

212210

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1874087

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

155564

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

8661579

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

102315

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

251363

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

596103

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

30271

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6531

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

47596

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

183488

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

230813

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1155907

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

189551

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

10839362

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

90956

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

248487

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

592274

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

60307

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4632

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

48156

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

181136

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

221757

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1155907

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

181488

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

9253884

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

82303

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

212848

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

639393

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

124240

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4118

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

61121

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

188189

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

190631

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1155907

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

186856

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

97420189

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

87599

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

218739

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

642964

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

38251

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

11122

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

61121

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

187210

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

203621

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1155907

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

186998

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2024 CDP Verification Statement_Final issued 20250618.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1 & 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2024 CDP Verification Statement_Final issued 20250618.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 & 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2024 CDP Verification Statement_Final issued 20250618.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1 & 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2024 CDP Verification Statement_Final issued 20250618.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1 & 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17052

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Crown's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in 2024 through direct supply green power, additional on-site solar generation, a solar PV project, and Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) purchases for sites in the Americas, Europe, and Asia. This resulted in a 17,052 metric tons CO2e decrease YoY. Compared to our 2023 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,087,475 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 1.6% decrease ($17,052 \text{ mtons CO}_2\text{e} / 1,087,475 \text{ mtons CO}_2\text{e} * 100$).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2312

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other emission reduction activities Crown implemented globally in 2024 include initiatives such as equipment replacement and process optimization, These accounted for 2,312 metric tons CO2e. Compared to our 2023 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,087,475 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 0.2% decrease (2,312 mtons CO2e / 1,087,475 mtons CO2e * 100)

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Crown had no divestments in the reporting year.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12932

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We acquired a beverage can plant in Saarlouis in 2023 and began reporting its emissions this year in 2024. This site had 12,931 mtons of CO₂e emissions in 2024. Compared to our 2023 Scope 1+2 total of 1,087,475 metric tons CO₂e, this resulted in a 1.2% increase (12,932 mtons CO₂e / 1,087,475 mtons CO₂e * 100).*

Mergers**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Crown had no mergers in the reporting year.

Change in output**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

3077

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Based on a 5% increase in production numbers, we determined that 5% of the changes in emissions are due to a change in output. Taking that value divided by total 2023 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,087,474 metric tons CO₂), this results in an decrease of 0.3% (3,077 mtons CO₂e / 1,087,475 mtons CO₂e *100)*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Crown had no change in methodology in the reporting year.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

26692

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Taking site closures and openings into account for 2024, there was an overall 26,691.90 metric ton difference YoY. Taking that value divided by total 2023 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,087,475 metric tons CO₂), this results in an increase of 2.5% (26,692 mtons CO₂e / 1,087,475 mtons CO₂e *100)*

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Crown had no change in physical operating conditions in the reporting year.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

84879

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*A total of 84,878 metric tons of unidentified emissions decreases happened in 2024. Taking that value divided by total 2023 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,087,475 metric tons CO₂), this results in a decrease of 7.8% (84,878 mtons CO₂e / 1,087,475 mtons CO₂e * 100). This change is likely from optimizing performance and efficiency.*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Crown had no other changes in the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

561113

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

901

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

880

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4182

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4182

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

373

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

373

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2902

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3273

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21612

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18202

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13038

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

151

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

133

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9935

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16820

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16820

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31732

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16027

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4834

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18941

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18941

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1354

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2008

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2008

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

327

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

293

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

283

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2288

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7860

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2429

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1544

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4741

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10819

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21235

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3458

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5772

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8341

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1956

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23748

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23748

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1167

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7421

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7421

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5476

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2623

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6879

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1241

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

320

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

320

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4578

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10462

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10462

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

66

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1993

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9420

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9420

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

239181

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

119062

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36879

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

231

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

321

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2474

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

670

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

511

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

511

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7799

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26470

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26470

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1226

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2925

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2925

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3410

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3522

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10296

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8502

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12501

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20624

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1112

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

154

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

110

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14221

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32226

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28577

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

299

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

228

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

228

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2230

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5859

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5859

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6836

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20605

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3261

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9985

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9985

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11899

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15245

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147170

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

249860

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

124543

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16846

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49706

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49706

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

37120

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Closures

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

12011

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Spec Pack

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2601

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Food

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9095

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Europe - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

59675

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Machinery & Tool

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

877

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Food

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

20532

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Colombiana - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

31126

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Spec Pack

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

123

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Mexico Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

237826

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

110660

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Aerosol

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5366

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Headquarters

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

698

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Caribbean

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

333

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Crown Holdings, Inc.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

12739

Row 18

(7.17.1.1) Business division

MecTEC

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

56

Row 19

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Brazil - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

20701
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Beverage

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

467337

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Food

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29960

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Aerosol

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5366

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31126

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Other

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14371

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Closures

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12011

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Spec Pack

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2724

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

171179

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28776

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Spec Pack

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5915

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5915

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Colombiana - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2008

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2008

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Food

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12228

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12228

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17216

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12051

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

96520

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

100700

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Closures

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10071

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10342

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Headquarters

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

394

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Spec Pack

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

209

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

293

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

116169

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

112520

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Machinery & Tool

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1730

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1337

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Food

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27556

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27579

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Aerosol

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6218

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2900

Row 14

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Mexico Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

114125

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31941

Row 15

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Crown Holdings, Inc.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8725

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8716

Row 16

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Europe - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

123179

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

104814

Row 17

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Caribbean

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

920

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

920

Row 18

(7.20.1.1) Business division

MecTEC

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Beverage

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

543875

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

292109

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Closures

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10071

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10342

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

96520

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

100700

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Food

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40705

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40728

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Other

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10882

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10052

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Specialty Packaging

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6124

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6207

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Aerosol

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6218

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2900

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562894

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

714395

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

463038

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions associated with our company's full consolidated accounting group are provided above in full. The approach Crown has taken to determine what is included in the consolidated accounting group is in accordance with how the company reports on its financial statements.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A

*[Fixed row]***(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.****Row 1****(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name***Signode Industrial Group LLC***(7.23.1.2) Primary activity***Select from:*☒ Plastic products**(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary***Select all that apply*☒ No unique identifier**(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

31126

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96520

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100700

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Considering Signode as a legal subsidiary of Crown Holdings, these metrics are broken down. They are also reported above as Signode is included in company emissions as the transit packaging operating division.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

1398411000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

66703

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) 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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

1398411000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

54870

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) 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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

- ☒ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Category 2: Capital goods | ☒ Category 10: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Category 6: Business travel | ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations |
| ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting | ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products | ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services | ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- ☒ Currency

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

1398411000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1242071

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) 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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

67476000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3219

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

6

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) 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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

67476000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2648

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) 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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

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

67476000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

59932

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) 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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

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 product level, which would more accurately represent a customer's emissions.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Crown engages with value chain partners and works to improve data collection to in turn improve emissions allocations. Crown provides a wide range of innovative packaging products that vary widely in terms of magnitude and scope of resources used. It is neither practical nor efficient to track energy usage at the project level to represent emissions by customer.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(7.30) 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)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2842523

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2842523.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

806885

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2192675

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2999560.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1412

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1412.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3875

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3875.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

810760

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5036610

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5847370.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1958

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2782304

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

423691

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

556849

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

106866

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

58261

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2842523

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

423691

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

556849

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

106866

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

42646

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

42255

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4265

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3875

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6853

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6853.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Barbados

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

604

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

604.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19544

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

602

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20146.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

244323

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

244323.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

316

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

316.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50315

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50315.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34641

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

33884

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

68525.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32006

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32006.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13507

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13507.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

554

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

23

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

577.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4047

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4047.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37896

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37896.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29497

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

34

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29531.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16960

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16960.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32305

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3685

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35990.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9371

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9371.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18877

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18877.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21993

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

362

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22355.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

610

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

610.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27737

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27737.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

565

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

136

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

701.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14927

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

839

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15766.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

323276

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

323276.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1370

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1370.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8671

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8671.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1182

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1182.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42550

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42550.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7692

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7692.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28795

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28795.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73019

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

97

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

73116.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14249

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

776

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15025.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1719

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

613

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2332.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66227

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66227.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

404

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

404.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14615

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

83

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14698.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48747

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48747.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23815

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23815.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77502

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

77502.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

742410

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

85

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

742495.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97348

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97348.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

69323

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2012

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity*Select from:*☒ No additional, voluntary label**Row 2****(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ Ireland**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates**(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type***Select from:*☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, hydropower, and wind**(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

188767

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ GO**(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Captured carbon

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Hydropower and wind

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

223144

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Mexico

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2019

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

8671

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1719

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

7500

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Thailand

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Geothermal

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

48746

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Turkey

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

We are using excess 2023 RECs to cover the remaining MWh used in Turkey in 2024.

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

77502

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☒ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

[Add row]

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

	Sourcing method
Row 1	Select from: ☒ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.98

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

2883

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

2493

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Crown has 3 sites in India which generate renewable power that is sold and not consumed, and the RECs are retained. This RE is included in the total MWh of RE generated by these facilities.

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.53

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

362

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

362

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☒ GO

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.06

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

839

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

839

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.1

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

97

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

97

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Tunisia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

83

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

83

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Kenya

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.19

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

136

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

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.72

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

602

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

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.7

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

1078

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

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.30.20) 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 does both directly and indirectly contribute 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.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☒ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☒ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

We faced challenges to sourcing renewable electricity in our Asia Pacific region, specifically in Vietnam where there is limited renewable electricity on a grid level yet available for commercial buyers. We are working with industry groups to understanding the developing market for Direct Power Purchase Agreements. While we wait for the appropriate availability, we have covered some of our electricity load in the region through unbundled EACs. We are committed to providing 100% renewable electricity.

[Add row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00008694

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

1025932

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11801000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Total revenue decreased by 1.74% while emissions decreased 6% YoY, leading to a 4% decrease in the intensity. Contributing to the decrease in emissions were the projects described in section 7.55.2 which included an estimated 2,300 mtons CO2e reduction for 2024 and an increased amount of renewable energy being included in our usage mix.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00010826

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

1277582

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11801000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Total revenue decreased by 1.74% while emissions decreased 3% YoY, leading to a 3.24% decrease in the intensity. Contributing to the decrease in emissions were the projects described in section 7.55.2 which included an estimated 2,300 mtons CO2e reduction for 2024 and an increased amount of renewable energy being included in our usage mix.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.42

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

metric tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Crown uses 'the change in total waste from baseline year to current year' as a metric for the Company's waste data. The value for 2024 was 0.42. This was calculated by: the 2024 waste total of 383,744/ the 2019 waste total of 910,698. The 2023 figure for this waste metric was 0.53. Therefore, from 2023 to 2024, this metric decreased by 20% ($0.42 - 0.53 / 0.53$).

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Crown Holdings_ Inc. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Wednesday_ 23 July 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

547085

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

783783

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

0.000

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

1330868.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

665434.000

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

562894

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

463038

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

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:*☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

45.83

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) 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.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target was set as part of our ambition of 1.5C SBTi alignment and Crown's Twentyby30 sustainability program. Reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions is part of our efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of our products.

(7.53.1.84) 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 electricity from a Texas-based wind farm. Comparable projects are being considered in other regions of operation. Crown also currently has on-site solar panels at sites in the US, Europe, and Asia and contracts to receive renewable energy credits in many countries. By the end of 2024, Crown has reached 26% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 (51% towards our target).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/22/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

9742019

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

9742019.000

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

9742019.000

(7.53.1.35) 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)

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

27.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7062963.775

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

8490114

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

8490114.000

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

8490114.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

46.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Crown Holdings, Inc. revised its target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services from 16% to 27.50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. This better represents Crown's commitment to reduce the impact of its largest Scope 3 category.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown Holdings, Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 27.50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target was set as part of our ambition of 1.5C SBTi alignment and Crown's Twentyby30 sustainability program. Reducing our Scope 3 emissions is part of our efforts to work with our value chain partners and to reduce the carbon footprint of our products.

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

Crown plans to achieve a 27% 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.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Crown Holdings_ Inc. - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Wednesday_ 23 July 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/22/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

547085

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

783783

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

9742019

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

642964

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

1155907

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

11540890.000

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

12871758.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.35) 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

(7.53.1.38) 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)

100

(7.53.1.45) 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)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1287175.800

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

562894

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

463038

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

8490111

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

263174

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

243720

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

8997005.000

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

10022937.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.59

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown Holdings, Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution and use of sold products 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Crown Holdings, Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution and use of sold products 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year.

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

Crown plans to achieve its long term emissions reduction goal primarily through the Twentyby30 sustainability program, which outlines measurable targets across environmental, social, and governance dimensions. To meet these targets, Crown is implementing the following measures: energy efficiency projects, renewable energy procurement, an enhanced circularity strategy, and greater stakeholder engagement.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/10/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

2147053

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

9

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

75

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

37

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.42

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of ABS1 target as reported in 7.53.1.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

- ☒ RE100
- ☒ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Our objective is to decrease the emissions associated with electricity used to operate our business and to positively contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy while mitigating risk associated with lack of cleaner energy sources.

(7.54.1.21) 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, on site solar at multiple sites globally, and contracts to purchase EACS to achieve 100% energy usage for our operations in the UK, Turkey, and Ireland (among others) and partial coverage in Brazil and Thailand (among others). We continue to look for similar projects to expand the amount of green energy consumed in our operations such as VPPAs in other regions. We plan to increase our coverage gradually strategically following the availability and financial performance of projects in the regions in which we operate. To date, our VPPA in the US has contributed the most to achieving our 75% renewable energy target by 2030.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/22/2025

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Crown Holdings_ Inc. - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Wednesday_ 23 July 2025.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown Holdings, Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce emissions to minimize Crown's impact on the environment, minimize risk of climate-related effects on the world and our Company, comply with any potential future regulations associated with carbon emissions, and lower the cost of operation, if possible. This goal also aligns with customer expectations and shows our stakeholders that sustainability and responsible business are priorities.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

There are currently no planned milestones in place. Crown continues to explore potential milestones as we further build out our carbon transition plan.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Our Twentyby30 company goals with a target year of 2030 serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2050. 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 27.5% also serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2050. 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.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We are continuously tracking our progress through data collection and engagement with value chain partners. Each year we share our progress publicly through CDP and our annual Sustainability Report. The data is audited and verified following the The Greenhouse Gas Protocol standard and ISO 14064-3 verification criteria.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/21/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown's commitment to Net Zero by 2040 includes the scope of the entire Company. We committed to this goal when we signed on to The Climate Pledge. This ambitious target aims to meet the goals of The Paris Agreement 10 years early.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce emissions to minimize Crown's impact on the environment, minimize risk of climate-related effects on the world and our Company, comply with any potential future regulations associated with carbon emissions, and lower the cost of operation, if possible. This goal also aligns with customer expectations and shows our stakeholders that sustainability and responsible business are priorities.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

There are currently no planned milestones in place. Crown continues to explore potential milestones as we further build out our carbon transition plan.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

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 27.5% 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.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We are continuously tracking our progress through data collection and engagement with value chain partners. Each year we share our progress publicly through CDP and our annual Sustainability Report. The data is audited and verified following the The Greenhouse Gas Protocol standard and ISO 14064-3 verification criteria.
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	0
Implementation commenced	1	0
Implemented	17	2312
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

613

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

305000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

305000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

219

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

140000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

135000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

85

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

17000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

215

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

456000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

91000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

26

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

52200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

510000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 2 (market-based)**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory***Select from:*☒ Voluntary**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)**

10000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ 1-3 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 11-15 years**Row 17****(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

471

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

56000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

Row 18

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

321

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

312000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

312000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

Row 19

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

93

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

111000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

33000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

Row 22

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8800

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 23

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7900

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 24

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4400

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

14300

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 25

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7900

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 28

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

130000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

58000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

Row 29

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

150000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

Row 30

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

39

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

33000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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 drive compliance with regulatory requirements and standards.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Food and beverage protection and extended shelf life

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ 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.

(7.74.1.4) 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 >98%. Additionally, our Signode transit packaging division uses recycled materials in its products. In sum, 94% of our reporting year revenue, nearly \$11million USD, was from products that are reusable, recyclable and/or compostable.

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

94
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	152386	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	152386

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

152.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

914.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source*Select all that apply*☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)**(8.5.7) Please explain**

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products**(8.5.1) Country/area of origin***Select from:*☒ France**(8.5.2) First level administrative division***Select from:*☒ Unknown**(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)**

2742.95

(8.5.5) Source*Select all that apply*

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1371.47

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

152.39

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier

understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4723.97

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country’s share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2590.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

761.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

457.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3047.72

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

457.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country’s share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3504.88

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country’s share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier

understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2742.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country’s share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

120232.55

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5790.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2590.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We currently lack full visibility into the exact timber source locations for our paper raw materials. As an interim approach, we have allocated our total procured volume of 152,386 metric tons across the top countries where we purchase paper, using each country's share of our total global paper spend as a reasonable proxy for volume, since actual source volumes are not yet available. This provides a practical estimate given current data limitations and the multi-tiered nature of our supply chain. As a converter, we are typically two to three steps removed from the timber source, so we prioritize working with fully certified suppliers who demonstrate strong adherence to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes encouraging FSC, PEFC, or SFI certification and supporting supplier understanding of DCF requirements. While we cannot yet provide a breakdown by state or manufacturing location due to supplier variability, we are actively working to improve traceability. In 2024, 71% of the paper we sourced was recycled, and of the remaining 29%, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We commit to a No Deforestation target by ensuring that all forest-based materials in our supply chain originate from responsibly managed sources that have not been subject to deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems after 1994, in alignment with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards. This includes prohibiting the sourcing of materials from areas where natural forests have been cleared for plantations or other land uses, and prioritizing high conservation value forest protection.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 1993-1997

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2026-2030

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Resource use and efficiency

☒ % of recycled content used in paper and packaging products

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

68

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

71

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target applies specifically to the Transit Packaging business unit (Signode) within Crown Holdings, as this is where all sourced paper originates and where forest-related impacts are most relevant. Signode operates globally with over 80 manufacturing facilities across six continents, serving markets in the Americas, EMEA, and Asia-Pacific. The scope of the target is limited to paper suppliers, as forest-related risks are not relevant to the other materials sourced across Signode's operations. Within this scope, the target covers all packaging materials, with a focus on maximizing recycled content wherever feasible. Virgin paper is excluded only where its strength properties are essential to maintaining product integrity. In such cases, we prioritize certified sources to ensure responsible sourcing practices. Since recycled content is already substituted wherever possible, the target is largely being implemented in practice. Paper-related revenues represent only about 1% of Crown Holdings' total revenues. Of the paper purchased, 71% is recycled. Of the remaining 29% virgin paper, approximately 67% is certified, primarily by FSC (over 70%), with the balance certified by PEFC or SFI. As a result, only around 0.12% of total company sales currently come from non-certified sources.

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

Wherever technically feasible, our goal is sourcing 100% recycled paper. In 2024, 71% of our paper was recycled, reflecting a consistent upward trend supported by greater market availability and internal procurement practices that prioritize recycled content. Virgin paper remains necessary in limited cases to ensure product strength, but wherever substitution is possible, recycled content is used. For the virgin paper we do source, approximately 67% is certified, primarily by FSC, meaning that only about 0.12% of Crown Holdings' total sales are linked to non-certified paper. Our plan focuses on partnering with suppliers to expand recycled content, improving traceability through chain-of-custody certifications, and embedding these practices within our Twentyby30 program under the Optimum Circularity pillar. As recycled content is already substituted wherever feasible, the target is largely implemented in practice, with progress continuing year over year.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Crown's commitment to sourcing 100% of its paper from recycled materials directly supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), by reducing reliance on virgin fiber, lowering emissions, and helping protect forests and biodiversity.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Crown's internal traceability system is focused on paper from virgin sources and ensuring appropriate certification is received that validates the source of wood used in the value chain to produce the paper that Crown uses in its products. 71% of the paper supplied is from recycled sources. The remaining 29% of sourced timber products are from virgin wood. Currently, 67% of the virgin sourced products are traced by engaging with suppliers who certify their products to SFI, FSC, and PEFC standards/certifications. We prioritize FSC certification in our data collection from suppliers. If FSC certification is not available, we then verify whether the supplier holds PEFC or SFI certifications. While some suppliers may maintain both FSC and PEFC certifications, FSC is recorded as the primary certification. These standards enhance traceability by establishing rigorous certification systems that ensure wood and paper products originate from responsibly managed forests and require detailed documentation and tracking of materials throughout the supply chain, from forest operations to final products. By purchasing products with chain-of-custody certification, Crown is able to verify the sustainability of the products we purchase.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

100

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

19.4

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

19.4

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Of the total 152,386 MT of paper we sourced in 2024, 71% was recycled, and the remaining 29% was virgin fiber. Of that virgin portion, 67% was certified by FSC, PEFC, or SFI, which means approximately 29,609 MT, or 19.4% of our total paper volume, was certified by a recognized forest certification scheme. We prioritize FSC certification in our data collection from suppliers. If FSC certification is not available, we then verify whether the supplier holds PEFC or SFI certifications. While some suppliers may maintain both FSC and PEFC certifications, FSC is recorded as the primary certification.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Canadian Paper - FSC.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

While Crown understands the importance of monitoring and estimating our deforestation footprint, it has not been a strategic priority for our company to date. As products made from timber products comprise only 1% of our total revenue, our primary focus is on areas where we can have a more significant impact. We are committed to sustainability and continually evaluate our practices to ensure responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship across our core business areas. As

an early adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Disclosures TNFD, Crown will integrate enhanced monitoring systems of natural ecosystems, to include deforestation and the conversion of other natural ecosystems in 2026.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

10

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greater customer awareness
- ☒ Greater enforcement of regulations
- ☒ Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- ☒ Price premium for certified materials
- ☒ Increased demand for certified products
- ☒ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
- ☒ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- ☒ Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

As a Tier 3–4 converter, we recognize our position several steps removed from the raw timber source, which presents inherent challenges in achieving full Deforestation- and Conversion-Free (DCF) status. To address this, we prioritize sourcing from suppliers who are fully certified and committed to DCF principles, actively working with them to ensure understanding and compliance with these requirements. We encourage suppliers to obtain recognized certifications such as FSC, PEFC, and SFI to support responsible sourcing. However, some suppliers face barriers in meeting stringent DCF criteria, often due to limited resources or infrastructure needed to implement necessary changes. Ensuring consistent compliance across a diverse, multi-tier supply chain is complex and resource-intensive. Achieving full traceability back to the original forest source remains challenging due to the involvement of multiple suppliers and sub-suppliers, alongside technological and logistical constraints in supply chain tracking. To overcome these challenges, we are strengthening supplier engagement and aligning procurement policies with DCF requirements through contract reviews and ongoing dialogue. Our milestone is to transition to 100% certified paper sourcing by 2030, coupled with a continued increase in recycled paper content, as key steps toward achieving full DCF status.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ We do not supply requesting members with goods and services containing this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Crown does not currently calculate GHG emissions or removals from land use management and land use change, as timber-related materials account for less than 1% of total revenue. To date, these activities have not been defined or confirmed as material or relevant to Crown's overall emissions footprint, and no additional investment or reduction program has been established in this area beyond standard procurement practices.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Environmental protection
- ☒ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- ☒ Human rights protected under international law
- ☒ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Supplier self-declaration
- ☒ Third party tools
- ☒ Third party databases

(8.14.5) Please explain

Europe is now the first region where we operate to implement legally binding deforestation-related regulation. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) entered into force in June 2023 and requires that certain commodities, including wood and derived products like paper, be deforestation-free and legally produced, with strict due diligence obligations placed on companies importing these products into the EU. As a downstream actor in the value chain - typically Tier 3 or 4, as a paper converter - Crown's Europe division is actively preparing for compliance, working in close coordination with our suppliers who source the trees and pulp. While Crown is not directly placing raw materials on the EU market, we recognize our role in supporting our upstream partners in meeting EUDR due diligence requirements. Although the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) currently only applies to the EU market, it's the most significant regulation of its kind so far - and it's likely that similar rules

could emerge in other regions. With that in mind, we're treating EUDR as a global priority and taking proactive steps to get ahead of future requirements. That means focusing our paper sourcing efforts, where possible, on recycled materials or certified sources (like FSC, PEFC, or SFI). This helps us stay prepared, reduce risk, and align our practices with evolving expectations across our global business. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and demonstrate a strong commitment to deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) principles. This includes collaborating with suppliers to ensure they understand and meet EUDR obligations, and encouraging the use of credible certifications such as FSC, PEFC, and SFI. We are aligning our procurement practices and supplier agreements with these standards and transitioning to a fully certified supply chain. Given that our paper is sourced from multiple countries, with varying national laws, this effort involves complex engagement across multiple tiers of the supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk of water stress
- ☒ Risk of biodiversity loss
- ☒ Organization has operational presence in area
- ☒ Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
- ☒ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- ☒ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

We are strengthening our efforts around biodiversity as part of our commitment to environmental stewardship. Our approach focuses on identifying, understanding, and mitigating the potential impacts of our operations on natural ecosystems. One of the key tools we use is the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), which helps us assess all company sites using the STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration) metric. These assessments help us identify biodiversity risks, which are then followed up with onsite evaluations to validate findings and guide action. We prioritize landscapes for engagement by analyzing the natural areas surrounding our plants and considering any site-specific ecological sensitivities. This includes conducting onsite biodiversity risk assessments and identifying appropriate mitigation steps, such as removing invasive species and promoting local biodiversity through training and awareness programs. Water stewardship is also a major focus. As part of Goal #9 under the Resource Efficiency pillar of our Twentyby30 program, Crown is committed to replenishing 100% of the water we consume from water-stressed locations back to the corresponding watersheds by 2030. In certain regions, we are also subject to local government regulations that reinforce sustainable land-use practices. For example, in the UK, our Peterborough site is governed by a stringent planning process that mandates detailed surveys and reports, including those on ecology and biodiversity, before any development can proceed. These planning conditions are legally binding, and we fully complied with them as part of our permitting and development process. In addition, under our ASI (Aluminum Stewardship Initiative) certification, we conduct biodiversity assessments for relevant sites, using IBAT to identify risks to species, biodiversity loss, and heritage areas. These insights support tailored action plans developed with biodiversity consultants and allow us to contribute to broader landscape and jurisdictional initiatives through site-specific restoration and conservation efforts.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Crown Cabreuva facility water replenishment project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Jundiai Mirim Watershed

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

400

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☒ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☒ Please specify :2024

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

160000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☒ Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☒ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☒ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☒ Collaborate on integrated watershed management and remediation activities

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☒ Sub-national government

☒ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The PCJ Consortium is an intermunicipal organization formed by constituents of the Piracicaba, Capivari, and Jundiaí (PCJ) River Basins. Its mission is to recover and protect water springs across the region, which has long faced a severe water crisis. To help protect local water sources, Crown partnered with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the São Paulo Water Fund. This three-year initiative strengthens water security in the Jundiaí Mirim Watershed—a threatened source that supplies water to Crown's Cabreúva facility and is part of the larger PCJ basin, which provides drinking water to over 10 million people. Since inception, more than 117,000 cubic meters of water have been saved, including 58,800 in 2024. Conservation spans nine rural properties, protecting 100 hectares of forest. The project sequesters 360 metric tons of carbon per year and offsets 1,310 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent annually. It has also brought rural sanitation support through 25 biodigesters, directly benefiting 25 families. The initiative strengthened ties with Jundiaí's rural community through engagement with local family farmers. Farmers help identify and map conservation areas and receive Payment for Environmental Services (PES) for preserving forests. This model restores degraded land, conserves existing forests, and provides financial and technical support that helps landowners address water challenges while contributing to regional goals. Beyond water and carbon impacts, the project improves water quality through reduced runoff and erosion, supports healthier habitats, and increases native plant diversity. These ecological gains are paired with economic benefits for landowners through added income and property value, fostering a more resilient rural economy. In 2024, Crown representatives visited the watershed to meet landowners and ensure progress. Crown's collaboration with TNC reflects a long-term commitment to water security, ecosystem restoration, and community support.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☒ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Crown has periodic meetings with The Nature Conservancy and local governmental bodies to understand the progress of the initiative. The effort has saved about 100 hectares of forest in the area annually, replenishing more than half of the water consumed in our Cabreuva plant by the project completion date, and has offset 1,310 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year. We recently visited the area directly impacted by this work to speak with local landowners and ensure that the project is on track to make a meaningful community impact for those who interact with or rely on the water source.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Peterborough

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

12

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☒ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

☒ Implementer: Executes actions based on the collective goals

☒ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☒ Please specify :2024

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

323875.62

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☒ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

- ☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- ☑ Increased and/or maintained protected areas
- ☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ☑ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping
- ☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

Enhance government and capacity

- ☑ Support enforcement of land-use and/or zoning plans

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- ☑ National government
- ☑ Sub-national government
- ☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

As part of our engagement with jurisdictional initiatives supporting sustainable land use, Crown aligns with local land-use planning frameworks in the regions where we operate. A key example of this is our engagement with the City of Peterborough in the UK during the development of our new facility on a former brownfield site. In the UK, local planning authorities enforce stringent environmental and biodiversity regulations under the Environment Act 2021, including the requirement to demonstrate a measurable Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for new developments. Crown supported compliance with this regulation by funding comprehensive ecological studies and biodiversity offset contributions as part of the planning approval process. Extensive surveys and plans were developed by site consultants, including a Biodiversity Net Gain Report, Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Ecological Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), Protected and Notable Species Report, Method Statement for Plant Species Translocation, and a Biodiversity Risk Assessment. Importantly, the LEMP is subject to an ongoing planning condition, requiring Crown's commitment to long-term ecological management and committed funding to ensure compliance. As part of the site's development obligations, 191,025 was paid to the local authority to support biodiversity offsetting through the enhancement of roadside verges, and an additional 50,000 was contributed to improving local foot and cycleway infrastructure. While these payments were executed by the developer managing site construction, they were ultimately funded by Crown. This project reflects our broader approach of selecting land already zoned for

industrial use - where biodiversity and ecological factors have typically been pre-assessed during planning. In some cases, land clearance occurs prior to our purchase, reducing direct biodiversity impacts from our side. Our Environmental team also integrates site history into project assessments through local Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes, ensuring alignment with jurisdictional biodiversity requirements. Through this type of engagement, Crown demonstrates its commitment to responsible land use and proactive compliance with regional biodiversity frameworks that support deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) outcomes.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☒ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Yes – progress is monitored using a shared external framework. In the UK, our Peterborough site is subject to the Environment Act 2021 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) framework, with compliance tracked through external planning conditions.

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

One of the key achievements of our engagement with jurisdictional land-use frameworks is the successful development of our Peterborough, UK site in full compliance with the UK’s Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements under the Environment Act 2021. Through this process, we supported a wide range of biodiversity assessments and planning obligations, including the development of a Landscape & Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), which includes long-term biodiversity commitments and ongoing ecological site management. Progress is monitored through the ongoing planning conditions tied to the LEMP, which require the site to be managed according to biodiversity goals set during the approval process. Compliance is overseen by the local planning authority, with input from ecological consultants where needed. Internally, our Environmental team tracks milestones related to these commitments and integrates findings into broader ESG and site-level performance reviews. This project has helped establish a model for how we approach land-use decisions globally - by prioritizing industrial-zoned land, proactively assessing environmental risks through tools like Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and aligning with local jurisdictional frameworks that promote sustainable land use. These efforts support our overarching goal of maintaining deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) operations wherever possible.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☒ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

☒ Other, please specify :Supplier engagement

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Crown implements policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains primarily through supplier engagements in the following countries USA, Canada, France, Sweden, Turkey, Italy, UK, Denmark, Netherlands, Slovakia, India, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Finland, Belgium, Ireland. We expect suppliers to follow universally accepted employment practices and to prioritize health and safety. This includes explicitly stating that suppliers shall: •not employ anyone under the legal working age. • not permit the use of forced or compulsory labor, slavery or human trafficking in their own facilities or in their supply chain. •provide a workplace free from harassment, including sexual, verbal, physical or demonstrative behavior that creates an offensive, hostile or intimidating environment. •not discriminate against current or prospective employees on grounds of race, ethnicity, color, national origin, ancestry, nationality, citizenship, religion, age, gender (including gender identity or expression), sexual orientation, disability, genetic information, uniformed service, veteran's status or any other characteristic protected by applicable law, ordinance or regulation. •endeavor to provide a safe work environment in compliance with all applicable laws or, in the absence of applicable laws, best industry practices. Suppliers shall take actions to minimize accidents, injury and illness during the course of work. • recognize the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining under applicable law. • comply with all applicable labor laws, including those related to wages, overtime, vacations, absences, disability, maximum working hours and legal right to work. • Aligning our supply chain practices with the standards set by certifying bodies and ensuring full compliance. Our supply chain involves multiple tiers of suppliers, and gathering certification details from all of them is a complex and time-consuming process. We are transitioning to a fully certified supply chain. • Working with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes. By the end of 2025, we aim to have a significant portion of our raw materials certified. This includes completing the necessary supplier audits and aligning our procurement practices with certification standards.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Threatened and protected species

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with regulation

☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Namtok Samlan National Park is within 10km radius from the CROWN TCP Beverage Cans Co., Ltd., Nong Khae and the Crown Bevcan and Closures (Thailand) Co., Ltd. plant. A local biodiversity consultant was engaged to conduct onsite field surveys during November 2023 to study areas and collect information on the local biodiversity. Government departments, a non-governmental organization (NGO) and local people were consulted for the surveys. A total of 133 floral species consisting of 78 tree species, 32 herbs & grasses, 12 shrubs, 6 climbers and 5 palms belonging to 50 families were recorded in the study area. Based on the

assessment, a biodiversity assessment plan was created in 2023 for conservation of biodiversity which includes awareness program on biodiversity conservation and management. For the Thailand facilities specifically, actions implemented in 2024 included enhancing butterfly conservation efforts by planting butterfly-friendly species such as Nerium, Bougainvillea, and Hibiscus to improve nectar sources and pollination, organizing the fourth consecutive year of tree planting activities, during which 120 trees were planted within the plant boundary, and continuing to work toward the removal of non-native plant species, planting of priority native trees and shrubs, and planning for the development of a native species nursery and greenbelts to enhance natural buffers within and around the site. Ongoing biodiversity awareness and education programs for employees are set to continue at the site. These initiatives stem from Crown's commitment to achieving certification with the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI), which includes a rigorous set of environmental and social standards. As part of the ASI certification process, in 2024, Crown conducted several supporting assessments, including a Proximity Report, a Freshwater Report, and a PS6 (Performance Standard 6) Report, which highlighted that the Thailand sites are located near Key Biodiversity Areas and include nearby heritage sites and the presence of threatened or vulnerable species. Through this ongoing engagement, Crown continues to integrate biodiversity risk management and conservation into our operational planning, contributing to both local ecosystem health and broader sustainability goals.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

14.415428

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

100.850386

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

17840

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with regulation

☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Monitoring frequency, monitoring methods, indicators measured, and details on measured outcomes: This project is monitored annually and uses a methodology informed by biodiversity assessment studies. The project is a result of two biodiversity assessment studies undertaken by Crown in the vicinity of the Nong Khae area. Examples of indicators measured are greenbelt development, native species, butterfly conservation initiatives, and awareness programs. Based on the recommendations in the biodiversity assessment report, additional details on measured outcomes are provided below: •Develop Greenbelts to help reduce the spread of dust and noise from active operation areas, provide visual buffers and, depending on their design, provide habitat and biodiversity corridors for certain species. •Develop nursery of native species to increase the diversity of targeted native flora. It is recommended that the plant have its own controlled nursery of native and endangered species. • Invasive species management by planting as per a list provided by the consultant for green belt and industrial plantation •Butterfly

Conservation Initiatives by developing a butterfly conservation zone. •Awareness programs on Biodiversity Conservation and Management for capacity building among CROWN in terms of knowledge about basics of biodiversity: species, habitats and ecosystems, importance of biodiversity for businesses, conservation of threatened species, importance of indicator species in restoration, avoiding human-wildlife conflict, use of tools such as Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS), Integrated Biodiversity Management System (IBMS) etc. •Biodiversity assessment and audit of the management plan to be conducted periodically to find out the gaps if any for compliance of commitment towards biodiversity conservation and sustainability with review progress yearly and biodiversity comprehensive assessment to be conducted or at least reviewed and updated once every 5 years if there are no changes. The project investment is \$17,500, and the Thailand site contributed an additional \$340 in 2024, bringing the total to \$17,840 for the project period.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Threatened and protected species

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with regulation

☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Danang, Vietnam: There are three protected areas within 10km radius from the CROWN Beverage Cans Da Nang Ltd., of which two protected areas i.e. Hai Van-Han San Tra and Nam Hai Van are within the areal distance of one km. The field surveys were conducted during November 2023 to collect information on local biodiversity. Government. departments, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and local people were consulted during the surveys. Several species of faunal diversity were found in the study area in which 18 species of mammals, 17 species of Aves/ birds, 6 species of reptiles and 22 species of fishes have been recorded in the project area. The Biodiversity assessment study further identified 49 tree-species, 14 shrub species, 25 herb species, 7 grasses and 7-climbers in the core and buffer areas. Based on the assessment, a biodiversity assessment plan has been created for conservation of biodiversity in better way that includes butterfly conservation initiatives, awareness program on biodiversity conservation and management, biodiversity assessment and audits of biodiversity management plan periodically. As part of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) audit requirements Crown undertook a review of the area using Proximity report, and Freshwater report that highlighted that the plant was in an area of Key Biodiversity areas, and heritage sites and also listed species that are in the threatened, vulnerable in high-risk categories. Based on this review, Crown decided to undertake an onsite biodiversity risk assessment employing local biodiversity consultants. They provided tailored recommendations for remediation and conservation, including: - Planting native tree and shrub species within the plant's boundary - Developing greenbelts to enhance ecological buffering - Removing non-native species that may disrupt local ecosystems - Establishing a nursery for native plants - Continuing the butterfly conservation initiative - Implementing biodiversity awareness programs and site-specific education initiatives.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

16.130295

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

108.115206

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

12500

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with regulation

☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Monitoring frequency, monitoring methods, indicators measured, and details on measured outcomes: This project is monitored annually and uses a methodology informed by a biodiversity assessment study undertaken by Crown in the vicinity of the Lien Chieu Industrial Park near Da Nang. Examples of indicators measured are invasive species, butterfly conservation, native species, and awareness programs. Based on the recommendations in the biodiversity assessment report, additional details on measured outcomes are provided below: •One invasive or alien species was recorded inside the plant/ factory premises. In buffer zone, nine species were recorded. Plan to eradicate alien invasive species from the plant premises and buffer zone. Invasive species management by planting as per a list provided by the consultant for green belt and industrial plantation •Butterfly Conservation Initiatives by developing a butterfly conservation zone. •Develop nursery of

native species to increase the diversity of targeted native flora. It is recommended that the plant have its own controlled nursery of native and endangered species.

- Awareness programs on Biodiversity Conservation and Management for capacity building among CROWN in terms of knowledge about basics of biodiversity: species, habitats and ecosystems, importance of biodiversity for businesses, conservation of threatened species, importance of indicator species in restoration, avoiding human-wildlife conflict, use of tools such as Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS), Integrated Biodiversity Management System (IBMS) etc.
- Biodiversity assessment and audit of the management plan to be conducted periodically to find out the gaps if any for compliance of commitment towards biodiversity conservation and sustainability with review progress yearly and biodiversity comprehensive assessment to be conducted or at least reviewed and updated once every 5 years if there are no changes.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Municipality meter (Invoiced) and factory meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water withdrawal helps mitigate risks related to water scarcity, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, vital for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, which include reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance the company's reputation for corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants, across all geographic regions, are monitored. Water data is collected globally, centralized at the corporate level, integrated into KPIs, audited, and monitored through meters or billing.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metered- Direct monitoring using water meters and invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water withdrawal quality at our beverage plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can also lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Monitoring is limited to 26-50% of sites due to the nature of their processes. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants across all regions. Monitoring water quality is essential as different manufacturing processes require specific water quality parameters to ensure optimal performance and to meet production needs.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal quality is monitored at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing and this analytical testing can be done internally or externally.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water withdrawal quality at our beverage plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can also lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Monitoring is limited to 26-50% of sites due to the nature of their processes. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants across all regions. For production sites using water, incoming water quality is monitored, ensuring it meets specific standards for hardness and conductivity, with constant testing throughout the process.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters are used to measure discharge volumes in real-time. In a few cases, such as offices and some sites that are not considered water consumers, we estimate discharge by applying a percentage of the total water withdrawal. This percentage is determined based on the type of manufacturing process and the presence of water-intensive equipment.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge volumes at 100% helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030 and is important to better understand our overall water consumption and identify opportunities for efficiency improvements. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants across all regions, are monitored. Wastewater volumes and discharge destinations are tracked at the plant level and managed regionally and corporately. Crown continuously works to improve measurement accuracy.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real time. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of discharge volumes by destination helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. This also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-stress watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants globally, are monitored. Wastewater volumes and discharge destinations are tracked at the plant level and managed regionally and corporately. We keep track of sites that discharge water to municipal systems, rivers, oceans, and groundwater. Some facilities do not discharge water externally, as they treat their wastewater on-site and reuse it.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter reading, we maintain detailed records of the discharge treatment level and methods at all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of discharge volumes by treatment method helps mitigate risks related to freshwater discharge, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. All facilities globally are monitored. Wastewater treatment varies by facility: ~32% of sites treat water on-site using appropriate technologies to meet local standards, while ~68% discharge directly into municipal systems.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using automatic water samplers, manual samplers, and lab testing and as is required by site level operating permits. Key measures such as pH may be monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are collected daily to analyze parameters such as metal concentration and load, 5-day biological oxygen demand (BOD), and total suspended solids (TSS), for example.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at 100% of our beverage plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to discharge quality, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. This supports accurate reporting, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process requirements. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. All plants manage discharge parameters based on local regulations and treatment type. Those treating wastewater on-site monitor BOD, COD, Oil & Grease, and other locally required parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Plants that discharge water into bodies of water, such as rivers and oceans, adhere to the required frequency for laboratory analyses. This frequency can vary and may be monthly, semi-annually, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality at the site level using automatic water samplers, manual samplers and lab testing. Key measures that may be monitored include parameters such as nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and/or other priority substances are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are collected on a daily basis for analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge quality—emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances) at 100% of our beverage production plants, (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to discharge quality, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. This supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process requirements. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. All plants manage discharge parameters according to local regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use sensors specifically designed to monitor temperature in wastewater and industrial effluent treatment applications at all our beverage production plants. The online sensors (thermometers) are factory calibrated and regularly maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge temperature at 100% of our beverage production plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to discharge temperature, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management also leads to cost savings and enhances corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process needs. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. Our facilities do not discharge water above 150F, and all wastewater discharge temperatures comply with local regulations and permits where applicable.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure our water consumption monthly using a water balance which considers water withdrawals and water discharges. Withdrawals and discharges are measured with flow meters, and in a few cases like offices and warehouses where direct metering is not feasible, consumption is estimated based on employee headcount and the standard usage factors (liters/person/day).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water consumption helps mitigate risks related to withdrawal, discharge, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management leads to cost savings and enhances corporate responsibility. No sites or facilities are excluded from monitoring. All Company sites, including warehouses, offices, and plants worldwide, track total water inputs (municipal, groundwater, rain, surface water) and monitor discharge to calculate consumption using the formula: Consumption equals Withdrawal - Discharge. Changes in water storage are not considered material to our operation and are therefore excluded.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water recycled/reused is measured via flow meters that are installed at key points

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring water recycling and reuse at 100% of our beverage production plants and some transit packaging sites (26-50% of total sites) helps mitigate environmental impacts and advance water stewardship. It supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe WASH, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management also leads to cost savings and enhances corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process needs. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. If water is intended for discharge but is instead reused directly (e.g., Washers), we meter the outlet flow at the point of reuse. Similarly, if water is treated before being reused, we monitor the treated water outlet to quantify the volume recycled.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facility audits, health and safety inspections, and compliance checks with local regulations & internal standards. We have also established a program at a corporate level to measure, ensure and maintain that all of our employees have access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring WASH services helps Crown identify and mitigate risks associated with environmental impact and progress towards water stewardship. It also enables accurate reporting and benchmarking, which are essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 goals related to ensuring all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Additionally, WASH contributes to the health and safety of our employees. No sites or facilities are excluded from monitoring. Facilities

refers to warehouses, businesses, offices, and plants and all geographic regions where Crown operates. Crown provides clean water access, sanitation, and hygiene to its employees worldwide. A formal WASH program has been developed, and a comprehensive survey that covers WASH was distributed globally. The purpose of this survey is to ensure that all employees have access to WASH and to identify and address any potential gaps.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8335.41

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Water withdrawals were lower compared to the previous year as a result of increased water efficiency measures. These actions form part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes concentrating our efforts on initiatives where we can create notable impact, including making operational improvements in water efficiency. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity. In 2024, we integrated a newly acquired site into our portfolio and conducted a backcast to incorporate its historical water data. Additionally, we identified a reporting discrepancy at another site, where water consumption was mistakenly reported instead of water withdrawal. To ensure consistency and accuracy across our dataset, we rebaselined our water data to reflect these updates. Thus, our updated 2023 total water withdrawal that we are comparing against is 8615.81 ML.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6004.57

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Water discharges were lower compared to the previous year as a result of decreased water consumption and decreased in water withdrawal, as well as improved water efficiency. These actions form part of Crown’s Twentyby30 program, which includes concentrating our efforts on initiatives where we can create notable impact, including making operational improvements in water efficiency. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity. In 2024, we integrated a newly acquired site into our portfolio and conducted a back cast to incorporate its historical water data. Additionally, we identified a reporting discrepancy at another site, where water consumption was mistakenly reported instead of water withdrawal. To ensure consistency and accuracy across our dataset, we rebase lined our water data to reflect these updates. Thus, our updated 2023 total water discharge value that we are comparing against is 6055.34 ML

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2330.84

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Water consumption figures are based on measured primary data on water withdrawal and water discharge at all operations. Water consumption was lower compared to the previous year as a result of improved water efficiency measures. These actions form part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes concentrating our efforts on initiatives where we can create notable impact, including making operational improvements in water efficiency. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity. In 2024, we integrated a newly acquired site into our portfolio and conducted a back cast to incorporate its historical water data. Additionally, we identified a reporting discrepancy at another site, where water consumption was mistakenly reported instead of water withdrawal. To ensure consistency and accuracy across our dataset, we rebase lined our water data to reflect these updates. Thus, our updated 2023 total water consumption value that we are comparing against is 2560.47 ML.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

2792.66

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Additional sites in our portfolio are in water-stressed areas, compared to last year.

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

33.50

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. The scope of the assessment is annual and provides full coverage, with no exclusions. Crown uses actual data - not estimated data - derived from a database of property addresses and site/facility locations. Crown selected the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess and mitigate water-related risks because it enables insights into water stress, quality, and quantity in Crown's operational areas. This tool aids in informed decision-making and helps Crown in planning sustainable water management strategies. Crown defines water stress in accordance with the WRI Aqueduct too: "water stressed" is where baseline water stress equals or exceeds 40%.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

759.16

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower. Surface water is relevant as we withdraw from rainwater, rivers, lakes, and other sources for manufacturing and building use (e.g., bathrooms, kitchens). Total water withdrawn is based on direct measurements, monitored across sources, and decreased nearly 27% in 2024. Rainwater is $\sim 1\%$ of total withdrawal. We expect withdrawals to keep declining due to smart technologies and efficiency. In 2024, we integrated a new site with historical data and corrected a reporting discrepancy at another site where consumption was reported instead of withdrawal. To ensure consistency, we rebaselined our data, with the updated 2023 freshwater withdrawal value at 996.07 ML.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Crown does not use this type of water source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2005.03

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower. Groundwater is relevant as we withdraw from wells for manufacturing and building use (e.g., bathrooms, kitchens). Total water withdrawn is based on direct measurements. Groundwater withdrawal increased 6% in 2024, due to integrating a new site with historical data and correcting discrepancies at two sites (one reported consumption instead of withdrawal, another reported municipal water). To ensure consistency, we rebaselined our data. The updated 2023 groundwater withdrawal value is 1881.65 ML. Withdrawals are expected to decline over time with smart technologies and efficiency improvements.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Crown does not use this type of water source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Crown does not use this type of water source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5571.22

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower. Third-party sources are relevant as we withdraw water from municipalities for manufacturing and building use (e.g., bathrooms, kitchens). Total water withdrawn is based on direct measurements. Third-party withdrawal decreased nearly 3% in 2024 and is expected to continue declining with smart technologies and efficiency improvements. In 2024, we integrated a new site with historical data and corrected a reporting discrepancy at another site where consumption was reported instead of withdrawal. To ensure consistency, we rebaselined our data. The updated 2023 withdrawal value is 5738.08 ML.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1228.09

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower. Fresh surface water is relevant as we discharge to rivers. Total discharge is based on direct measurements. Fresh surface water discharge decreased about 8% from 2023 and is expected to continue declining with smart technologies, improved efficiency, and water circularity. In 2024, we integrated a new site with historical data and corrected a reporting discrepancy at another site where consumption was reported instead of withdrawal. To ensure consistency, we rebaselined our data. The updated 2023 discharge value is 1326.92 ML.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

86.78

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; Deviation between $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher / lower; Deviation $\pm 10\%$ much higher / lower. Brackish surface water is relevant to Crown, because one of our plants discharges to this destination. The reported volume of total water discharged sourced from direct measurements. Each source was monitored in 2024. Brackish surface water discharge increased slightly from the previous year due to production demand. Despite the fact that discharge has increased, the consumption at this site has decreased due to efficiency improvements at this site. We expect discharge to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies, improved efficiency, and water circularity.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

23.6

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Only one site discharges to groundwater, and the reported discharge destination for 2023 was previously inaccurate. The site discharged 18.72 ML in 2023 and 23.6 ML in 2024. The increase in discharge in 2024 compared to 2023 is primarily due to higher water withdrawal driven by increased production demand. Additionally, expansion activities at the site contributed to the overall rise in water use and subsequent discharge.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4666.1

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Third party destinations are relevant to Crown because we discharge wastewater to municipalities. The reported volume of total water discharged sourced from direct measurements. Each source was monitored in 2024. Third party discharge slightly increased by less than 1% from the previous year. One of our sites was discharging water to a third-party destination, while another site had incorrectly reported its discharge destination. After correcting this, the accurate 2023 discharge volume to third-party destinations is 4,638.42 ML. We expect discharge to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies, improved efficiency, and water circularity.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower**(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency**(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to**

Select from:

☒ 21-30**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

Thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower. In 2023, the volume of discharge undergoing tertiary treatment was 5,429.45 ML. In 2024, the volume is lower due to reduced total water withdrawal and consumption, driven by improved water reuse efficiency and process optimizations. Tertiary treatment is relevant for $\sim 30\%$ of facilities using more water and chemicals that require higher-level treatment, not needed at other sites. Onsite treatment removes oil and grease, organics, suspended solids, aluminum, fluoride, sulfate, and phosphorus through three stages: physical-chemical treatment, filtration, and ion removal. Treated water is monitored for pH, TDS, COD, and TSS to ensure compliance with global standards. Crown maintains compliance with local wastewater standards at all facilities. Sites discharging into rivers, especially in regions with strict regulations, receive enhanced treatment to meet COD and BOD limits. Discharge volumes are expected to decline further due to reduced water use, smarter technologies, and improved employee engagement. Following rebaselining and implementation of an improved tracking system, the 2023 baseline was confirmed at 5,429.45 ML for comparison.

Secondary treatment**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

☒ Not relevant**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

All water treated through tertiary treatment first undergoes both primary and secondary treatment stages. There is no direct discharge following only secondary treatment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5.69

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. In 2024, 5.69 ML were treated by primary treatment at only one site which represents less than 1% of our total facilities., and there was no need for tertiary treatment for this site since it doesn't use any hazardous chemicals within the process. In the reporting year, 2024, the volume is slightly higher due to an increase in total water withdrawal and consumption due to increased process demand. However, we anticipate that our discharge volumes will continue to decrease year over year due to ongoing reductions in total water withdrawal and consumption. This is driven by increased water reuse efficiency, investment in smart technologies, and enhanced employee engagement.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Crown doesn't discharge water to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

865.49

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Following the rebaselining process and the implementation of an enhanced tracking system, the 2023 figures were adjusted to reflect more accurate and consistent data, resulting in a total of 620.58 ML for that year. For the reporting year 2024, the discharge volume is higher due to the fact that three production facilities without tertiary discharge treatment withdrew more water in 2024 due to higher production demand, but improved efficiency by using less water per unit and discharging more overall. These discharges correspond to approximately 66% of our facilities, which do not directly use water in their processes or any other hazardous chemicals. As a result, their wastewater is within the parameters required for discharge into the municipal system. The municipal water treatment system handles our wastewater using various methods, and these methods can vary depending on the regulations and permits in each country/state. But in general, they start with pre-treatment, next, chemical treatment, and this is followed by biological treatment, Finally, tertiary treatment to ensure water meets local standards. This systematic approach allows for safe discharge or reuse. We anticipate that our discharge volumes will continue to decrease year over year due to ongoing reductions in total water withdrawal and consumption. This is driven by increased water reuse efficiency, investment in smart technologies, and enhanced employee engagement.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*These facilities don't discharge water, they treat the discharge in STP and re use it for gardening, and they represent approximately 2.3% of total Crowns sites.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- ☒ Nitrates
- ☒ Phosphates
- ☒ Pesticides
- ☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

We do not routinely sample the identified pollutants of heavy metals and pesticides in question as from process knowledge there are not heavy metals and pesticides or other EU Water Framework Directive priority substances commonly in our discharge. In other words, those categories would be inapplicable.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

According to our comprehensive process assessments, our discharge does not contain pesticides or EU Water Framework Directive priority substances, so we do not routinely sample for these pollutants. However, in line with best practices and regulatory guidance, we continuously monitor our discharge to ensure full compliance with local permit requirements and the operational parameters of our wastewater treatment plant, which are tailored to our specific manufacturing processes. While we do not have a specific numerical emission value for these pollutants, we ensure that our discharge aligns with regulatory requirements through our monitoring efforts.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Crown's definition of facility: sites, buildings, offices, warehouses, office space. Aggregated reporting does not apply. We carried out a detailed assessment to identify Crown sites located in water-stressed regions. The process began by confirming the precise latitude and longitude of each site to ensure accurate geospatial analysis. Using this data, we conducted a water risk assessment across Crown locations, evaluating physical risk using eight key indicators, each structured around the dimensions of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability, and scored on a scale from (0 to 5) to reflect the severity and potential impact. and also, an assessment based on the water stress levels (ranging from low to extremely high). Sites classified as having high to extremely high-water stress are prioritized for water replenishment projects, in alignment with Crown's goal to replenish 100% of the water consumed in such regions. To assess both current and future risk and to prioritize sites for action, we applied a set of criteria: a physical risk quantity score of 4–5, a water stress indicator above 80% (classified as extremely high), and additional considerations such as high-water consumption (more than 10 million gallons), based on the scale and intensity of site operations.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

*We have not assessed water risks upstream.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ensenada

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☒ Tijuana (Tia Juana)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.8755

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-116.60569

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

96.97

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

94.69

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.28

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

43.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

43.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

53.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption as withdrawals minus discharges, showing a decreasing trend. Volumes come from direct measurements. The facility uses water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and can manufacturing. Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities: This area is “extremely high-water stress,” and water is critical for operations. Without proactive measures, Crown risks operational disruptions, higher water costs, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities include adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices to reduce dependency and lower costs. Crown invests in local water conservation initiatives, such as the \$7.5 million washer and dryer replacement at the Ensenada facility in 2024 and a nearby water replenishment project restoring instream flows and saving over 18 million liters annually. Total discharge at Ensenada was slightly higher due to increased production. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tunisia

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Tunisia

- ☒ Medjerda

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.784933

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

10.073384

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

68.11

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

68.11

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

28.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

28.6

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

39.53

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption as withdrawals minus discharges, showing a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are from direct measurements. The facility uses water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and manufacturing. Third-party withdrawals come from municipal suppliers; discharges do not include water sent to other organizations. Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities: This area is “extremely high-water stress,” and water is critical for operations. Without proactive measures, Crown risks operational disruptions, higher water costs, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities include adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices to reduce dependency. Crown invests in local conservation initiatives; in 2024, a water replenishment project at this site in the Medjerda basin aims to save ~30 million liters annually via smart irrigation. Total water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption increased due to higher production and operational demands. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation ±5% about the same; ±5–10% higher/lower; ±10% much higher/lower.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Vichisa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☒ Bravo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

28.297796

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-105.510607

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

108.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

108.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.69

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5.69

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

103.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption as withdrawals minus discharges, showing a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are from direct measurements. The facility uses water for industrial, cooling, cullet and general services. Third-party withdrawals come from municipal suppliers; discharges do not include water sent to other organizations. Dependencies, Impacts, Risks & Opportunities: This area is “extremely high-water stress,” and water is critical for operations. Crown could face disruptions from shortages, higher procurement costs, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities exist in adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices to reduce dependency and potentially lower costs. Crown invests in local conservation initiatives to mitigate scarcity risks. Water withdrawals and consumption remained steady year-over-year, while total discharge was slightly higher due to operational variations. Trends are driven by increased on-site recirculation after treatment and reuse, with most discharge being small volumes of domestic wastewater. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation $\pm 5\%$ about the same; $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ higher/lower; $\pm 10\%$ much higher/lower.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Worland

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- ☒ Mississippi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.023769

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-107.961052

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

88.41

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

88.41

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

31.27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

31.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

53.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data is specific to this location, where Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption by subtracting discharges from withdrawals, with a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are measured directly. The facility uses water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and can treatment. The third-party source withdrawal is from a municipal supplier. Discharges to third-party destinations do not include water sent for future use. Dependencies and Risks: This area is “high-water stress,” and the facility depends on water for can manufacturing. Without proactive measures, Crown risks operational disruptions, higher water costs, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities include adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices to reduce dependency and lower costs. Water withdrawals and total consumption decreased compared to the previous year, while total discharge increased due to changes in operational processes affecting water recycling and wastewater generation. From 2023 to 2024, higher wastewater volumes but lower consumption and withdrawal reflected improved efficiency, supported by optimized flow rates in a new can washer at this site. For “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; +/- 5-10% higher/lower; +/- 10% much higher/lower

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes, we maintain records of the water source for all Crown sites.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. Each plant monitors water withdrawals and ensures compliance with wastewater discharge permits by regularly tracking water quality against standard parameters.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. We maintain records of the destination of all discharged water to ensure transparency.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. The treatment method is determined based on the specific site process and the required discharge quality, in alignment with local permits.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3, 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. All Crown sites are in full compliance with local regulations and discharge permits related to water quality.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol – Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition CDP Guidelines. The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG, water and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3 303-4, 303-5. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. Water withdrawal and discharge are specifically verified by our third-party verifier, providing indirect verification of water consumption.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

11801000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1415767.19

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Crown anticipates that due to our 20% water savings goal by 2025, our water efficiency will improve. We are committed to decommissioning and replacing inefficient equipment as well as the implementation of best practices, improving water monitoring through better metering and implementing best practices on water reuse/recirculating.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Aluminum Beverage Can

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.0198

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

1,000 aluminum beverage cans

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity is determined by dividing the total water consumption across all of our beverage sites by the total production of aluminum beverage cans. The resulting figure is then multiplied by 1,000 to express the water intensity per 1,000 aluminum beverage cans, there is no water in the final product. Global average is 0.0198 cubic meters per thousand cans.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Crown produces food, beverage, and transit packaging. All the materials used to produce our products are approved for use in the regions in which they are sold (FDA, EFSA, etc). Our products are regulated under REACH and do not have any Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) above the 0.1% threshold.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products that require no water or minimum water usage in the manufacturing process are defined as having low water impact. For Crown, this includes paper slip sheets, 3pc food packaging, Closures, Aerosol, Plastics, and promotional packaging. Since no site is excluded from reporting, this also includes offices and warehouses with all domestic usage of water. Can manufacturing does not add water to the final product. The opportunity lies in improving the rinsing cycle, improving the wastewater treatment, eliminating or improving the cooling systems that are water cooled or open cooling systems, improving water efficiency in the washers, reusing water. This applies to both the product use and production aspects of our company value chain. We also utilize tools like the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess water risk and availability, which can inform low water impact assessments. While we don't subscribe to a standard for providing and defining low water impact products, we have conducted LCA assessments on several of our products and report out on our water usage.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Products that require no water or minimum water usage in the manufacturing process define low water impact. For Crown, this includes paper slip sheets 3pc food packaging, Closures, Aerosol, Plastics, and promotional packaging. Since no site is excluded from reporting, this also includes offices and warehouses with all domestic usage of water. Can manufacturing does not add water to our final product so it is a product that gives opportunity to improve the rinsing cycle, improve the wastewater treatment, eliminate or improve cooling system that are water cooled or open cooling systems, improve water efficiency in the washers, reuse water, there are many opportunities to reduce water in its processes.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from:

	Target set in this category
	☒ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes
Other	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

9843.93

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

7875.14

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

8335.41

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

77

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☒ Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide. No parts of the business are excluded.

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

Crown has engaged all business units to save water by sharing best practices, applying new technologies, reducing process usage, implementing recirculation, and promoting employee stewardship. The rate of progress varies, but by the end of 2024, total water withdrawal was reduced 15.3% from the 2019 baseline. As an endorser of the CEO Water Mandate and UNGC Forward Faster, and through participation in the UNGC Leadership Summit, Crown reinforced its commitment to sustainable water management in 2024. Efficiency projects across sites drove notable savings: flow indicators in Tunis cut water and energy use 17%, improved cleaning in Brazil reduced consumption 10%, and water meters in Bowling Green lowered standby use 26%. These actions highlight Crown's focused approach to advancing water sustainability through innovation and operational improvements.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our goal is to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025. Crown has seen significant growth and is both completing and undertaking new production site projects. Despite this expansion, we reduced water usage in our operations by 15.3%, achieving 77% progress toward our reduction goal to be achieved by the end of 2025, based on the 2019 baseline. Crown has made strong progress toward its water reduction target, progressing 65% toward the goal last year and increasing to 77% this reporting year (2024). With the target year set for the end of 2025, there is a high priority to continue investing in water efficiency projects across sites to sustain this momentum. These projects, which have already delivered significant water savings through innovations in our processes and systems, remain central to Crown's strategy for meeting its 2025 water reduction commitments. Last year, we integrated a newly acquired site into our portfolio and conducted a back cast to incorporate its historical water data. Additionally, we identified a reporting discrepancy at another site, where water consumption was mistakenly reported instead of water withdrawal. To ensure consistency and accuracy across our dataset, we rebase lined our water data to reflect these updates. The updated baseline for 2019 is 9843.93 ML.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

8895.52

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5775.28

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5775.28

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No facility is excluded; all sites must comply with local wastewater standards and those of the countries in which they operate. Every facility must ensure that its discharged water is free of what are deemed to be hazardous chemicals in their respective locations and does not harm the environment. When Crown set this target, it began monitoring discharge water across all facilities. The goal is to maintain compliance each year within established parameters. There isn't a specific discharge amount to achieve; instead, the total discharge, based on our operations and volume, must consistently meet the required standards.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Crown achieves 100% wastewater compliance through actions that include implementing rigorous wastewater treatment processes to meet or exceed regulatory standards and conducting regular monitoring and testing to ensure continuous adherence to compliance requirements. Additionally, investing in advanced technologies and training for staff enhances the effectiveness of wastewater management practices.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Crown monitors this compliance at each site, regional and corporate level to ensure compliance. When Crown set this target, it began monitoring discharge water across all facilities. The goal is to maintain compliance each year within established parameters. There isn't a specific discharge amount to achieve; instead, the total discharge, based on our operations and volume, must consistently meet the required standards. Last year, we integrated a newly acquired site into our portfolio and conducted a back cast to incorporate its historical water data. Additionally, we identified a reporting discrepancy at another site, where water consumption was mistakenly reported instead of water withdrawal. To ensure consistency and accuracy across our dataset, we rebase lined our water data to reflect these updates. The updated baseline for 2019 is 8895.52 ML.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Ensure all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

26000

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

23000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Organization-wide, no exclusions.***(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target**

To increase the number of employees using safely managed WASH services, Crown has invested in actions such as: Infrastructure investment, regular maintenance and upgrades, employee training and awareness, compliance with international standards, and continuous monitoring and feedback mechanism, Also, Crown conducts onsite audits of existing facilities to ensure they meet safety and hygiene standard on yearly basis. In 2024, Crown launched a WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) program, drawing inspiration from the WASH4Work initiative led by the UN CEO Water Mandate, UNICEF, and WHO. Internal surveys based on this framework were developed in late 2024 and distributed in 2025. Collaborative meetings with regional EHS and HR teams were conducted to collect feedback, share data, and develop an action plan. Each survey question is aligned with criteria defining high-quality WASH standards. A gap analysis is scheduled for 2025 to identify further opportunities for improvement.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Crown is committed to ensuring all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. To ensure continued access to WASH for all employees. Crown surveys its facilities on a global scale every year to ensure compliance. We don't have a specific target number for this goal; instead, we must ensure that all our employees, regardless of their number, have access to WASH services annually.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☒ Other, please specify :By 2030, Replenish 100% of water consumed from high scarcity watersheds back to those watersheds

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

888.77

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

79.83

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

9

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions; this target applies to all sites identified as water-stressed with “High” or “Extremely High” water stress scores based on our WRI Aqueduct risk assessment. We address these sites by implementing projects within their basins to replenish the volume of water consumed by operations.

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

Crown has launched replenishment projects in water-stressed locations, collaborating with partners and seeking new ones. As a CEO Water Mandate endorser, Crown joined the Water Action Hub and 100 Basin App to identify potential partners. Our comprehensive risk assessments prioritize sites for replenishment. In 2024, projects in Cabreuva-Brazil, Korinthos-Greece, and Ensenada-Mexico, achieved 9% replenishment. The Greece project improves local treatment, saving over 26 million liters annually. The São Paulo Water Fund, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, saved 117 million liters securing the Jundiaí Mirim Watershed. Our Ensenada project supports Colorado River Delta restoration, saving 18 million liters annually. A smart irrigation project in Tunis aims to save 30 million liters. Crown will continue investing in water restoration projects and partnerships to advance our replenishment targets and promote sustainable water management in stressed basins.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Over the next three years, we plan to launch projects in extremely high-stress basins with the highest water consumption at our facilities, followed by initiatives in high-stress basins with lower consumption. We are actively seeking partnerships with NGOs, government agencies, and other stakeholders. Our goal is to implement two to three projects annually as part of Crown's Twentyby30 sustainability program.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- ☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- ☒ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

Plastic goods/products

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods/products
- ☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products

End-of-life management

- ☒ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

(10.1.3) Please explain

Crown's plastic strapping was made from a global average of 58% recycled content in 2024. This is a 4% improvement from last year. Crown has set a target to increase the recycled content of the plastic products manufactured by 10% globally by 2030 as compared to our 2019 baseline year. As an example of how the Company is working toward this target, in 2024, Signode Dylastic Pro strapping was introduced with a design to replace traditional embossed PP strap and semi auto as fully automated machines. Engineered and produced in Europe with patent-pending "S" type embossing results in a reduction in carbon footprint, a greater strap performance and less coil changes to provide a greater production uptime. Patent-pending "S" type embossing delivers superior mechanical properties compared to regular "diamond" embossing whilst requiring less resources for production, leading to a 10% reduction in carbon footprint, 33% more capacity per coil, increased production uptime and lowered running costs, optimized performance for machine use with great stiffness and low camber for optimal feeding.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The Signode division of Crown's transit packaging division manufactures and sells consumables/protective products with long use/life that are plastic/paper combination.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The Signode division manufactures machinery for securing unfilled beverage cans for shipment to fillers and for other packaging systems. Some of the components are made of durable plastics. The quantity used is not measured as these are parts that come as part of a larger product system that consists of plastics and other substrates, including metals.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Crown's Signode division manufactures stretch film and plastic strapping solutions that are used in packaging solutions. These are manufactured using polypropylene, polyethylene (LDPE/LLDPE/HDPE) and PET.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Crown's beverage cans in some regions, as well as transit packaging products are packaged for shipment as finished goods using plastic stretch films. However, the quantity is small and is not tracked at this time.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin renewable content

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

100

(10.4.7) Please explain

Durable goods sold form part of larger systems, and the quantities and percentage recycled content of these plastic products are not monitored as these form a small portion of the larger system.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin renewable content

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

100

(10.4.7) Please explain

Durable goods sold form part of larger systems, and the quantities and percentage recycled content of these plastic products are not monitored as these form a small portion of the larger system. It is assumed that the majority of such plastic components are made of PET, which is recyclable or from recycled materials.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

160000

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.7) Please explain

The total plastic packaging sold is assumed to have a similar profile of recycled content as of the plastic raw material procured.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- ☒ % virgin fossil-based content
- ☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.7) Please explain

The percentage recycled content is based on supplier provided information of the recycled content.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The types of resins that are from recycled sources and used in the manufacture of plastic packaging products include LFPE, LLDPE, HDPE, PP, PET, rPET, PS, polycarbonate and PVC. Of all these recycled material PET constitutes about 55%. PET is a recyclable material, and the rest are technically recyclable.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The types of resins that are from recycled sources and used in the manufacture of plastic packaging products include LFPE, LLDPE, HDPE, PP, PET, rPET, PS, polycarbonate and PVC. Of all these recycled materials, PET constitutes about 55%. PET is a recyclable material, and the rest are technically recyclable.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1362

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

This is the total reported plastics used across Crown that is recycled.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1362

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

(10.6.12) Please explain

This is the total reported plastics used across Crown that is recycled.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1362

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

This is the total reported plastics used across Crown that is recycled.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) 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
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Pressure indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

IBAT Disclosure report was generated for all Crown sites, including production sites and warehouses. The report provided information in 2 stages. The first stage is to identify if a site is a sensitive site. This was based on the area of influence (site and buffer) overlapping with a protected area or KBA. The assessment provided information on whether the area of influence (site and buffer) has STAR Threat Abatement and/or STAR Restoration scores exceeding the global median values of 0.01 and 0.003 respectively. In the second stage, sites identified as sensitive were assigned a significance score to aid prioritization of sites.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Based on IBAT analysis Crown does not have operations immediately adjacent to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Based on IBAT analysis Crown does not have operations immediately adjacent to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Crown does not have operations located in Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

IBAT Disclosure report was generated for all Crown sites that include production sites and warehouses. The report provided information in 2 stages. The first stage is to identify if a site is a sensitive site. This was based on the area of influence (site and buffer) overlapping with a protected area or KBA. The assessment provided information on whether the area of influence (site and buffer) has STAR Threat Abatement and/or STAR Restoration scores exceeding the global median values of 0.01 and 0.003 respectively. In the second stage, sites identified as sensitive were assigned a significant score to aid prioritization of sites. In addition, multi-site reports were generated providing information by site number of KBA's, PA's and STAR scores on Threat Abatement and Threat Restoration.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

IBAT Disclosure report was generated for all Crown sites that include production sites and warehouses. The report provided information in 2 stages. The first stage identified if a site is a sensitive site. This was based on the area of influence (site and buffer) overlapping with a protected area or KBA. The assessment provided information on whether the area of influence (site and buffer) has STAR Threat Abatement and/or STAR Restoration scores exceeding the global median values of 0.01 and 0.003 respectively. In the second stage sites identified as sensitive were assigned a significant score to aid prioritization of sites. In addition, multi-site reports were generated providing information by site number of KBA's, PA's and STAR scores on Threat Abatement and Threat Restoration.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

- ☒ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Barbados

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Bulgaria

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

- ☒ Not assessed

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Cambodia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Canada

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Colombia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

- ☒ Not assessed

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Finland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Greece

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Singe site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 17

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 18

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 19

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Jamaica

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 21

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Kenya

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 22

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 23

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 25

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 27

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 28

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Saudi Arabia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 30

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Slovakia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 31

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 32

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 33

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 34

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) 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

Previous IBAT Proximity and Water report determined a need to undertake an onsite Biodiversity Assessment. An onsite assessment was carried out in 2023 by a local biodiversity consulting company that was familiar with the regions. The study included understanding the study area (sizes, land use, location, geography, climate, nearby ecological sensitive areas, and socio-economic scenarios), carrying out stratified random sampling that covered the different habitats in the core zone and buffer zone around the site location, understanding the floral and fauna biodiversity within the study area, biodiversity impact identification and evaluation, and providing mitigation recommendations. The biodiversity assessment report submitted by the consultant company thus identified action items to improve biodiversity in the areas. The report also highlighted that the operations at the three plants had limited biodiversity impacts in the vicinity of the plant sites studied. In 2024, the local

teams began mitigation measures suggested based on the reports. These included exploring development of native species nursery, butterfly conservation initiatives, development of greenbelts, and developing awareness programs on biodiversity conservation and management.

Row 35

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Trinidad and Tobago

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- ☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 36

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Tunisia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 37

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 38

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Single site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 39

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 40

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Row 41

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple sites

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 5 km

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

Manufacturing facility/ ties and warehouses

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Operational controls

☒ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) 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

Previous IBAT Proximity and Water report determined a need to undertake an onsite Biodiversity Assessment. An onsite assessment was carried out in 2023 by a local biodiversity consulting company that was familiar with the regions. The study included understanding the study area (sizes, land use, location, geography, climate, nearby ecological sensitive areas, and socio-economic scenarios), carrying out stratified random sampling that covered the different habitats in the core zone and buffer zone around the site location, understanding the floral and fauna biodiversity within the study area, biodiversity impact identification and evaluation, and providing mitigation recommendations. The biodiversity assessment report submitted by the consultant company thus identified action items to improve biodiversity in the areas. The report also highlighted that the operations at the three plants had limited biodiversity impacts in the vicinity of the plant sites studied. In 2024, the local teams began mitigation measures suggested based on the reports. These included exploring development of native species nursery, butterfly conservation initiatives, development of greenbelts, and developing awareness programs on biodiversity conservation and management.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Crown Holdings Inc. engaged LUCIDEON to provide independent assurance for their “2024 Sustainability Report ‘A Shared Purpose.’ The aim of the engagement is to provide assurance regarding the GRI index’s adherence to the chosen reporting guideline, as well as reliability and objectivity of the reported information. Emissions is one of the verified statements.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2024 CDP Verification Statement_Final issued 20250618.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☒ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :ISO 14064-4

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Crown Holdings Inc. engaged LUCIDEON to provide independent assurance for their “2024 Sustainability Report ‘A Shared Purpose.’ The aim of the engagement is to provide assurance regarding the GRI index’s adherence to the chosen reporting guideline, as well as reliability and objectivity of the reported information. Water is one of the verified statements.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2024 CDP Verification Statement_Final issued 20250618.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information
	Forest response is provided, however, Forests accounts for 1% of our Company's revenue.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ No

