

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

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

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	No

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France

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

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CCK

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>Crown Holding's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman of the Board (COB) is the individual responsible for oversight of climate-related issues. The CEO/COB is also responsible for the final review of Crown's annual CDP responses and Sustainability Report, which provides insight into how the company is managing climate-related risks and opportunities as well as other components of Crown's sustainability program. While Crown managers and employees that are more directly involved with day-to-day operations drive progress at a more granular level, we understand that it is critical to have executive leadership support of our sustainability program.</p> <p>As an example of a climate-related decision made in 2021, our CEO and then-President approved the decision to commit to net-zero carbon emissions by 2040 via The Climate Pledge.</p>
Board-level committee	<p>While Crown's entire Board of Directors oversee ESG and climate-related issues, the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are responsible for decision-making for climate and other sustainability-related policies. They periodically review and assess the Company's sustainability programs and policies, including climate-related issues. These programs and policies are in place to support Crown's climate-related goals and practices. The committee members make recommendations to the Board to further the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses.</p>

Board-level committee	The members of the Audit Committee on Crown’s Board of Directors are responsible for reviewing the Company’s climate and other ESG-related disclosures, reports and audits. They also review management’s assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of applicable internal controls relating to ESG reporting. The Audit Committee members review the assessment and measurement of the Company’s progress towards achieving its ESG-related goals and objectives, including the pace of such progress and the Company’s performance with respect to key ESG metrics.
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<p>As part of Crown’s regular meetings with the Board of Directors, there is ongoing review and assessment of emissions reductions initiatives such as energy efficiency projects, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures. For example, Crown’s CEO/COB, 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 setting Science Based Targets - a key aspect of Crown’s climate action.</p> <p>Additionally, the CEO/COB reviews Crown’s annual CDP response, which provides insight both into risk management policies as well as progress against Crown’s emissions reduction targets. As part of the review process, Crown’s Vice President of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown’s CDP response.</p> <p>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 /COB who uses the appropriate discretion to</p>

		determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign.
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C1.1d

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

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Where in the organizational structure this position (s) and/or committee (s) lie: Crown Holding's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman of the Board (COB) is one individual responsible for oversight of climate-related issues and is one of the organization's highest-ranking decision makers. Our CEO/COB is responsible for our organization's operations and reports directly to the Board of Directors. The CEO/COB is also responsible for the final review of Crown's annual CDP response and Sustainability Report that provides insight into how the company is managing climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as other components of Crown's sustainability programs.

A rationale of why responsibilities for climate-related issues have been assigned to this / these position (s) or committee(s): Sustainability is embedded at all levels within Crown, from policies and procedures to programs and our value chain. For example, our CEO has oversight and direct responsibility to Crown's broader business strategy and therefore, routinely engages with a wide variety of decision-makers across the organization. These internal stakeholders can both directly and indirectly impact the success of Crown's sustainability program, and having an individual responsible for managing climate-related issues that has this broad purview of our organization is key to meeting our strategic objectives.

Crown’s Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors is a group made up of global leaders that are responsible for collecting information to better inform Crown’s sustainability strategy, which allows the company to take a data-driven approach to prioritizing climate-related risks and opportunities. This group is also responsible for ensuring that the appropriate communication channels are being utilized to elevate to both Crown’s risk management team, as well as the company’s executive leadership team. While the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees decision-making and progress of ESG goals, the Board of Directors’ Audit Committee is responsible for disclosures, reports and audits of climate and other ESG-related issues. As another group of global leaders with industry experience, they regularly review applicable internal controls and management’s assessment of the Company’s progress towards sustainability goals.

Outside of board-level oversight and CEO involvement, the Vice President of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs is also responsible for leading sustainability initiatives. He is also directly involved with the Company’s Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee that is tasked with identifying innovative ways to manage operational risks and opportunities related to climate change. Alongside driving accountability and performance in meeting Crown’s sustainability goals, this individual helps groups within the company, such as the Research and Development and EH&S groups, identify synergies to further help manage climate change.

Crown has also developed a Global Sustainability Committee that helps make strategic decisions related to all three dimensions of sustainability and guides daily activity to help meet Crown’s global goals. This committee is composed of Crown’s Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, the VP of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs, Director of Sustainability and others within the Investor Relations team, Technology, Procurement, Human Resources, EHS, Risk Management, and Legal.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Our Board of Director selects and controls the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and is additionally evaluated by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC). In 2021, the NCGC

			<p>evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance while considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the NCGC has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increasing shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market.</p> <p>In 2021, additional objectives were added into the CEO's compensation structure, which includes achieving our Twentyby30 program. Within the Twentyby30 program there are several climate-related goals. Performance in meeting these objectives is a key consideration in the evaluation of our CEO's compensation.</p>
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	Crown has created a monetary incentive program based on the progress made to achieve efficiency targets. All of Crown's facility managers have established efficiency indicators that are included as part of their annual performance review. There is a direct reflection on their compensation based on whether the KPIs for the indicators are met or exceeded.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Operational level employees in several divisions within Crown are incentivized to meet corporate sustainability performance indicators, such as decreasing GHG emissions per standard unit, through annual performance reviews. Employees are challenged to continue to increase production while maintaining the same level of energy consumption.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	The sustainability efforts that take place in our plants all over the world are recognized annually. The best projects are publicly celebrated by our Chairman in the Chairman Sustainability Awards, the results of which are published in our Sustainability Report. We award groups within our metal packaging and transit plants for an Environmental Sustainability Award, a Safety Sustainability Award, and a Social Sustainability Award. In 2021, a Divisional Excellence in Sustainability Award was presented to Crown Brazil for their achievement of Zero-Waste to Landfill.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	These time horizons are aligned with other business practice time horizons in terms of how organizational risks are assessed.
Medium-term	1	3	These time horizons are aligned with other business practice time horizons in terms of how organizational risks are assessed.
Long-term	3	15	These time horizons are aligned with other business practice time horizons in terms of how organizational risks are assessed.

C2.1b

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

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

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the organization: Crown has established a risk management team that conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership; who are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and appropriately allocating resources and establishing mitigation plans. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate both risks and opportunities in order to determine what may meet the threshold of how we define substantial financial or strategic impacts, or anything over \$1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. At a minimum, the risk management team reports to the Board of Directors on an annual basis in order to ensure there is top-down support and transparency of these impacts. Additionally, Crown proactively participates in a variety of industry working groups to continue to stay abreast of emerging trends and to monitor best practices.

How Crown makes decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control the identified climate-related risks and to capitalize on opportunities:

Crown's Board of Directors has established a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee made up of global leaders that are responsible for collecting information to better inform Crown's sustainability strategy, which allows them to take a data-driven approach to prioritizing risks and opportunities. Once a risk has been identified, there are a few different indicators which are evaluated to determine whether we mitigate, transfer, accept, or control those climate-related risks or opportunities. Those indicators include:

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

We also take into consideration the processes that we already have in place which may help mitigate or capitalize on those risks or opportunities. We evaluate these alongside subject matter experts' feedback within the organization, and collaborate with key strategic management who have control over the processes that are impacted to determine the appropriate next steps. The above process is all done with direct connection and communication to senior level leadership.

Example of a transitional risk/opportunity:

Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment including action on addressing climate change and reducing emissions. New and emerging mandates on and regulations of our products and processes could pose potential risks and adversely affect Crown if not proactively managed. For example, governmental authorities in the United States and abroad have introduced or are contemplating enacting legal requirements, including carbon taxes, cap and trade systems or mandated changes in energy consumption in response to potential impacts of climate change. This could pose negative financial impacts such as increased costs of operation from compliance or insurance perspectives, early retirement of existing assets due to policy change, and exposure to litigation costs. Conversely, these emerging laws and regulations could create an opportunity to avoid negative potential impacts as a result of failing to take action against climate changes. Failure of governments or of Crown and other businesses to transition to a carbon-neutral economy by enforcing and/or investing in effective climate-change mitigation measures could destroy ecosystems and populations. Crown manages this risk and leverages opportunity in a number of ways through our:

- Sustainability Steering Committee and internal risk management teams continuously assess changes in future regulation related to climate change and utilize the company's enterprise risk management tool to identify and prioritize risks.
- Environmental Sustainability Policy establish processes to maintain environmental awareness and mandate environmental considerations for evaluating projects, products, processes, and purchases.
- A dedicated sustainability CAPEX budget for energy efficiency projects which result in sustainability returns, reduce energy consumption and associated emissions, and minimize exposure to any future cap and trade programs and other future regulation related to our energy consumption.

Example of a physical risk/opportunity: Crown's global operations are subject to physical risks such as extreme weather events. While the risk may be acute, they can become chronic with rising temperatures and rising sea levels that change precipitation patterns and cause extreme variability in weather patterns. Increases in severity and frequency of these events could cause damage to infrastructure and assets or disrupt or temporarily shutdown operations, which could adversely impact the business. Additionally, various raw materials used in manufacturing operations, could become limited or become temporarily unavailable if Crown's suppliers were impacted by extreme weather events. These impacts could lead to reduced revenue, workforce challenges, increased operating costs, increased capital costs, and increased insurance premiums/reduced availability of insurance on assets in high-risk locations. Crown

manages this risk and leverages opportunity in a number of ways, including:

- Having agreements in place to ensure adequate supplies of raw materials
- Using uninterrupted functioning and information technology systems
- Weather prediction services
- Updating equipment, assets, and infrastructure where feasible

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

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Crown considers current regulatory risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of current regulation to our business. Crown’s enterprise risk management team is responsible for continuing to evaluate current regulations and identifying ways to mitigate regulatory risks. We primarily collaborate with our EH&S team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown uses various raw materials such as steel, aluminum, water, natural gas, electricity and other processed energy, in our manufacturing operations. In 2021, consumption of steel and aluminum represented 13% and 80% of consolidated cost of products sold, respectively. Due to the significance of these raw materials to the overall cost of products sold, understanding current regulatory risks that could impact both the availability and cost, such as tariffs, is key to understand. While Crown generally attempts to mitigate raw material price risks through our sales agreements, Crown may be unable to increase its prices to offset increases in raw materials due to regulatory impacts. Understanding that customers' demand for our products is an area that we've defined as having substantive impact on our business and therefore, we have sought to continue to include ongoing evaluations of current regulations as part of our risk management processes.</p> <p>Additionally, Crown is subject to numerous laws and regulations related</p>

		<p>to environmental protection that may increase Crown’s operating costs. For example, Crown is currently subject to regulations relating to operating permits, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste, emissions into the atmosphere, and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. Complying with these regulations impose a financial cost to Crown’s operations. Our risk management process continually seeks to identify and ensure compliance with these regulations.</p>
<p>Emerging regulation</p>	<p>Relevant, always included</p>	<p>Crown considers emerging regulatory risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of emerging regulation to our business. We primarily collaborate with our EH&S team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown’s enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate emerging regulations and identifying ways to mitigate emerging regulatory risks.</p> <p>Crown’s operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection of employee health and safety. Future regulations may impose stricter environmental requirements on the packaging industry and may require additional capital investment. Anticipated future restrictions in some jurisdictions on the use of certain materials, for example in coatings, may require the Company to modify processes, for example through using additional control equipment. This could result in increased costs, both in research and development as well as in eventual operational costs.</p> <p>In addition, several governmental authorities in Europe, the United States and elsewhere have introduced or are contemplating enacting legal requirements, including emissions limitations, cap and trade systems or mandated changes in energy consumption, in response to the potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Working in a global context, at a time where climate change is considered a critical issue, means that it is critical to keep on top of developments in climate change regulation, as these could impact our</p>

		market, our consumers and customers, our processes and thus the overall cost of doing business.
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Crown considers technology risks to be relevant to our business and these are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of emerging regulation to our business. We primarily collaborate with our Executive Vice President of Technology and Regulatory Affairs to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown’s enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate technology and identifying ways to mitigate technological risks.</p> <p>Crown manufactures a variety of food cans and ends in assorted shapes to a variety of food marketers. We currently utilize current and innovative technologies to produce these food cans and continuously seek to provide our customers with high quality products that also provide environmental benefits. For example, in our manufacturing facilities, we utilize natural gas in our ovens to cure coatings. To reduce our natural gas consumption, we continuously evaluate opportunities to reduce our thermal energy usage and associated emissions footprint. An example is through investigating technological innovations and alternative processes, which can reduce the need for thermal energy in curing coatings. Using technology to move from thermal energy to electricity brings longer term benefits as we work to increase our renewable electricity usage to 100%.</p> <p>We understand that we are subject to risks in relation to changing technologies that are used in our production processes and the competitive disadvantages that may arise by competitors adopting or developing these technologies. Crown continues to evaluate and invest, not only in technologies that provide our customers with innovative product designs, but also in technologies such as renewable assets that will help us to do this more cost-effectively and with reduced environmental impact.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	Crown considers legal risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations

		<p>and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate with General Counsel to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown’s enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate legal risks.</p> <p>Crown is currently subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection of employee health and safety. Additionally, a number of governmental authorities in the European Union and the United States, have enacted, or are considering, legal requirements relating to product stewardship, including mandating recycling, the use of recycled materials and/or limitations on certain kinds of packaging materials such as plastics. Any legal risks associated with these new requirements could impact our cost and overall profitability. We continuously evaluate our Corporate Environmental Sustainability Policy to ensure proactive mitigation of legal risks related to climate change.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Crown considers market risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate our Global Sourcing team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown’s enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate market risks.</p> <p>Crown uses various raw materials such as steel, aluminum, water, natural gas, electricity, and other processed energy in our manufacturing operations. In 2021, consumption of steel and aluminum represented 13% and 80% of consolidated cost of products sold. Due to the significance of these raw materials to the overall cost of products sold, understanding current regulatory risks that could impact both the availability and cost, such as tariffs, is key to</p>

		<p>understand. While Crown generally attempts to mitigate raw material price risks through our sales agreements, Crown may be unable to increase its prices to offset increases in raw materials due to regulatory impacts. Understanding that customer's demand for our products is an area that we've defined as having substantive impact on our business and therefore, have sought to continue to evaluate changing prices of raw materials as part of our overall risk assessments.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Crown considers reputational risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. Our enterprise risk management team primarily collaborates with our legal counsel and with our VP of Investor Relations and Communications to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate reputation risks.</p> <p>Crown is subject to substantial competition from producers of alternative packaging made from glass, paper, flexible materials, and plastic. Our sales depend heavily on the volume of sales by our customers in the food and beverage markets. If consumer perception around metal packaging shifts, we incur risks both from potential decreases in demand for our products; as well as higher operational costs if packaging changes lead to changes in our manufacturing operations process.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Crown considers acute physical risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate with our VP of Risk Management to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for</p>

		<p>continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate acute physical risks.</p> <p>As a global organization, Crown's risks to the uncertainty of physical risks to extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods will vary by geography. However, we continue to rely on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our information technology systems. Any damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to acute physical risks such as an increased severity in extreme weather events are viewed as having the potential to have substantive risk to our operations.</p> <p>Additionally, Crown uses various raw materials and inputs primarily aluminum and steel, in its manufacturing operations. These and other materials used in the manufacturing process have historically been available in adequate supply from multiple sources. The Company has agreements for what it considers adequate supplies of raw materials. However, sufficient quantities may not be available in the future due to risks such as increased severity of extreme weather events.</p> <p>Crown manufactures metal and glass packaging primarily for the food and beverage can market. Weather represents a substantial uncertainty in the yield of food products and is a major factor in determining the demand for food cans in any given year. For example, poor weather conditions that reduce crop yields of packaged foods can decrease customer demand for food containers, therefore directly impacting demand for Crown's products.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Crown considers chronic physical risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate our VP of Risk to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors.</p> <p>Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate chronic physical risks.</p> <p>Crown uses various raw materials such as natural gas, electricity, and other processed energy in our manufacturing operations. As a company, we understand that as chronic physical risks such as rising</p>

		<p>mean temperatures and variable weather patterns become more prevalent, there is a risk for increased operational costs. For example, in some of our Middle East facilities, we have had to address the high facility temperatures which had become an issue for worker safety. While we do believe this is a relevant risk and continue to evaluate as part of our overall risk assessment, we do not believe this currently poses a substantive financial risk to our operations.</p>
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C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Tornado

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

The Company's exposure to physical risks vary by geography, but damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to physical risks related to climate change have already had an adverse impact to Crown's business. Specifically, in December of 2021, a late season tornado outbreak occurred, producing catastrophic damage across portions of the Southern United States. Not only did the tornado cause physical damage to our plant in Bowling Green, Kentucky, USA, it also resulted in production downtime, further impacting sales.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

150,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact incurred in 2021 from the Tornado totalled \$150M, which was largely covered by insurance. This included \$25M to rebuild the Bowling Green facility and an additional \$125M in costs related to production downtime and reallocating supply of product, including freight fees associated with reallocation of orders in order to fill contractual orders.

Cost of response to risk

150,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Damage to the Bowling Green facility caused by the tornado resulted in an insurance claim estimated at approximately \$150 million USD.

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

Case study: When we built our Bowling Green Kentucky facility in 2021, natural catastrophe modelling revealed that, like most of the central U.S., Bowling Green is a tornado prone area. As a result, Crown built the plant with a high-wind resistant roof. The roof was tested in December of 2021, when the Bowling Green plant was impacted by an EF-3 tornado. Although the plant suffered \$25M in physical damage, the roof remained attached to the building and protected employees, infrastructure, production,

equipment and assets. This allowed for the facility to restart production much faster than if the roof had detached, as was the case for many buildings in Bowling Green during the tornado. The tornado event proved that our roof standards were effective in preventing additional damages and impacts to production equipment that may have otherwise occurred without the wind-resistant roof in place.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

12,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2021, Crown achieved a savings totalling \$12,500,000 as a result of our renewable energy initiatives and energy efficiency projects. This includes a return of \$10M related to the US VPPA in its first full year of operation and \$2.5M in cumulative savings from sustainability capital expenditure energy-efficiency projects focused on material reduction, machine/equipment replacements, water efficiency, lighting and HVAC efficiency, motors and drives and process optimization.

Cost to realize opportunity

5,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Crown spent \$5 million in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures. Crown leverages the Nominating and Corporate Governance Board of Directors Committee and 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 savings initiatives, recycling of raw materials, and product development and innovation in parallel to its established emissions reduction goals.

Case study: In response to the importance of preparing for physical risks associated with climate change while shifting to a next-zero future, our 15-year wind power Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in the US came online in 2020. This enabled all of our beverage can plants in the U.S. and Canada to operate from renewable electricity and, in 2021, we expanded that VPPA in order to accommodate for growth of our business. With the VPPA in effect and our beverage manufacturing facilities in the U.K. already operating on 100% renewable electricity through renewable energy credits, approximately 30% of Crown's global operations are now using renewable electricity.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

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

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

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

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		<p>In-line with Crown’s Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a 9-year time horizon. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations, and the scope includes the entire organization. We make the following assumptions in our scenario analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2021 rate • Renewable energy technology improves in efficiency and cost to install; more electric vehicles at a better price; energy and water efficient technologies improve our own operations • Level of policy movement remains similar to now, with some additional climate-related policies • Temperature increases based on available RCP2.6 model
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		<p>In-line with Crown’s Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a 9-year time horizon, in line with our target year for our current Corporate sustainability targets. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations, and the scope includes the entire organization. We assumed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

			<p>brown energy should favor green energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2021 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
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C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

What possible future developments need to be probed?

What forces and developments have the greatest impact on the future of the Company?

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

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

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

initial scenario analysis, but are currently actively assessing how transition risks and our developments to mitigate the risks may impact the future of the Company.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Crown’s strategy around products and services and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown’s Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future.</p> <p>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. Our Board of Directors and Crown’s CEO/COB, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our products and services, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Crown’s strategy around supply chain / value chain and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown’s Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either</p>

		<p>currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future.</p> <p>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. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO/COB, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our supply chain / value chain, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Crown's strategy around investment in R&D and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future.</p> <p>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. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO/COB, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our investment in R&D, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing.</p>
Operations	Evaluation in progress	<p>Crown's strategy around our operations and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our</p>

		<p>overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future.</p> <p>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. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO/COB, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our operations, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing.</p>
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C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Acquisitions and divestments	As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of physical risks will vary by geography. However, Crown increasingly relies on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of its information technology systems. Any damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to physical risks related to climate change will have an adverse impact to Crown's business and overall operational costs. 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.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

511,858

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

768,007

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

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

1,279,865

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

100

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

100

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

639,932.5

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

545,488

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

597,528.06

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

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

1,143,014.06

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

21.3852148469

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

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

Crown plans to achieve targets for Scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy efficiency projects and sourcing renewable energy. Energy efficiency projects being implemented at manufacturing sites around the world include upgrading outdated equipment, process optimization and improvement, and heat recovery and reuse. A 15-year virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) generates more than 440,000 megawatt-hours (MWhs) of electricity from a Texas-based wind farm. This helps prevent over 310,000 metric tons of carbon emissions annually. Comparable projects are being considered in other regions

of operation. Crown also currently has on-site solar panels at sites in the US and Europe and contracts to receive renewable energy credits in Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, Ireland and the United Kingdom. By the end of 2021, Crown has reached 21% of the 50% reduction target for Scope 1 and 2.

The emissions reduction initiatives which contributed the most to achieving this target in 2021 included procuring renewable energy and allotting a sustainability CAPEX budget for energy efficiency improvements to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year

2019

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

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

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

8,938,555

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

8,938,555

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

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

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

79

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

16

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

7,508,386.2

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

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

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

10,230,048

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

10,230,048

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

-90.303536198

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Covered emissions in 2019 base year were rebaselined and updated to 8,939,555 to account for the sale of our European tinplate business . Crown has committed to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services by 16% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

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

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

The initiative which contributed the most towards achieving this target this year was when we rebaselined our Scope 3 emissions in 2021 to better understand where in our supply chain we will have the most effect in reducing our emissions. From this review, we have begun initiatives to reduce our Scope 3 emissions and plan to see improvements in the coming years.

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

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

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

2,143,928.8

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

9.52

Target year

2030

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

75

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

30.44

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

31.9486866219

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

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

We are working toward our renewable energy target via both on-site and off-site wind and solar projects. As we work to implement more on-site renewable projects, to date, the off-site projects have the most impactful contribution. Project examples include both a current 15 year VPPA in North America and green energy contract in the United Kingdom, where we have off-site renewable energy projects set up to achieve 100% energy usage for our operations in both regions. We continue to look for similar projects to expand the amount of green energy consumed in our operations such as VPPAs in

other regions.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

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

Unsure

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

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

Our Twentyby30 company goals with a target year of 2030 serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2040. Our Twentyby30 company goals include goals to reduce Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, sourcing 75% renewable electricity by 2030, as well as reducing VOC emissions by 10% by 2030. Additionally, our 1.5 degree-aligned SBTi targets with a target year of 2030 to reduce absolute GHG emissions from operations (Scope 01 and 02) by 50% and to reduce absolute GHG emissions from supply chain (Scope 03) by 16% also serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2040. Crown is dedicated to mitigating climate change. As we

reach our short- and medium-term goals, we will continue to consider longer term goals that could mitigate emissions beyond our value chain.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	52	9,413.54
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

399

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

60,408

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

115,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

906

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

263,400

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

424,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

37

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

9,000

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

21,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

384

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

148,000

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

201,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

388

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

352,000

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

680,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,922

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

289,000

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

337,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

16,000

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

315,000

Payback period

16-20 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,687

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

268,200

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

331,600

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

158

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

95,000

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

95,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

972

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

91,000

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

65,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

375

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

149,000

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

225,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

39

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

6,000

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

14,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions
Process material efficiency

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

36

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

86,000

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

25,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

C4.3c

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

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

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

Other, please specify

Food and beverage protection and extended shelf life

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Iron and steel

Other, please specify

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

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Food and beverage production require significant energy and resource allocation. Relative to the products packed in metal packaging, the package ensures safe and efficient delivery of the products to the retail store and to the final consumer for consumption without any refrigeration. Packaging food in cans typically extends the product life considerably, with an average shelf life of two years or more, compared to an average fresh product shelf-life of two weeks or less. Furthermore, aluminum and steel are highly recyclable in almost every community, both where there is developed infrastructure, but also even where there isn't. For example, in Brazil where there is informal recycling, the aluminum beverage can recycling rate is >98%. Additionally, our Signode transit packaging division uses recycled materials in its products. In sum, 94% of our reporting year revenue, or \$10,739 million USD, was from products that are reusable, recyclable and/or compostable.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

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

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

94

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Crown Europe sold the European Tinsplate business to KPS Capital Partners, LP

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On August 31, 2021, the sale of Crown Europe's Tinsplate business to KPS Capital Partners was completed. Crown retains a 20% ownership stake in the business, which includes 44 manufacturing facilities in 17 countries in Europe, the Middle East and Africa which produce food cans and ends, aerosol cans, metal closures and promotional packaging for various consumer brands. Net proceeds of the sale were allocated to pay down debt, invest in beverage can capital projects, and repurchase shares over time. The new company operates under the name Eviosys.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

511,858

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789,180

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

768,007

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8,938,555

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

C5.3

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

545,488

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

10,230,048

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Spend-based method

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

100

Please explain

Purchased Goods and Services, or PG&S, emissions were calculated based on a combination of the average-data method and the spend-based method, where spend data was multiplied by secondary EEIO emission factors per unit of economic value and weight data was multiplied by secondary emission factors per unit of weight of the product.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This Scope 3 category does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD

"Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 6.1 based on Crown Holding's review of operations.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0001003

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

1,143,015.63

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

11,394,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

20.41

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Total revenue increased by 21.32% while emissions decreased 3.45% YoY, leading to a 20.41% decrease in the intensity. Contributing to the decrease in emissions were the projects described in section 4.3b which included an estimated 9,414 mtons CO₂e reduction for 2021 and an increased amount of renewable energy being included in our usage mix.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	544,681	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	358	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	449	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	393,404
Europe	74,426
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	72,975
Africa	4,683

C7.3

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

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Americas - Aerosol	7,635
Americas - Beverage	87,532
Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage	18,592
Americas - Caribbean	446

Americas - Closures	13,111
Americas - Colombiana - Beverage	1,784
Americas - Food	22,794
Americas - Machinery & Tool	599
Americas - Mexico Beverage	208,395
Americas - Spec Pack	226
Asia Pac - Beverage	57,775
Asia Pac - Food	8,821
Asia Pac - Spec Pack	3,227
Crown Holdings, Inc.	6,273
Europe - Beverage	69,568
Headquarters	3,500
Signode Industrial Group LLC	35,210

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Aerosol	7,635
Beverage	453,009
Closures	13,111
Food	28,947

Machinery & Tool	599
Spec Pack	3,476
Signode Transit Packaging	35,210
Other	3,500

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	418,848	232,795
Europe	146,266	129,495
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	223,140	223,140
Africa	12,098	12,098

C7.6

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

- By business division
- By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Americas - Aerosol	10,804	7,553
Americas - Beverage	141,431	8,870
Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage	20,443	18,037
Americas - Caribbean	1,026	1,026
Americas - Closures	12,706	11,933

Americas - Colombiana - Beverage	2,230	2,230
Americas - Food	28,212	38,611
Americas - Machinery & Tool	1,633	964
Americas - Mexico Beverage	130,355	73,442
Americas - Spec Pack	500	511
Asia Pac - Beverage	166,025	166,025
Asia Pac - Spec Pack	10,220	10,220
Crown Holdings, Inc.	186	188
Europe - Beverage	133,091	105,957
Headquarters	1,846	1,015
Signode Industrial Group LLC	125,891	137,192
Asia Pac - Food	13,755	13,755

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Aerosol	10,804	7,553
Beverage	596,780	377,769
Closures	12,706	11,933
Food	39,881	50,280

Machinery & Tool	1,633	964
Spec Pack	10,811	10,822
Signode Transit Packaging	125,891	137,192
Other	1,846	1,015

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	130,543	Decreased	11.03	Crown's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in 2021 through direct supply green power and Renewable Energy Credit purchases or acquisitions for sites in the Americas and Europe. This resulted in a 130,543 metric tons CO ₂ e decrease YoY. Compared to our 2020 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,183,809 metric tons CO ₂ e, this resulted in a 11.03% decrease (130,543 mtons CO ₂ e / 1,183,809 mtons CO ₂ e * 100).
Other emissions reduction activities	9,414	Decreased	0.8	Other emission reduction activities Crown implemented globally in 2021 accounted for 9,414 metric tons CO ₂ e. Compared to our 2020 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,183,809 metric tons CO ₂ e, this resulted in a 0.80% decrease (9,414 mtons CO ₂ e / 1,183,809 mtons CO ₂ e * 100).

Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	99,163	Increased	8.38	A total of 99,163 metric tons of unidentified emissions increases happened in 2021. Taking that value divided by total 2020 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,183,809 metric tons CO ₂), this results in an increase of 8.38%, likely due to activity post-Covid.
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

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

Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	2,910,433	2,910,433
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		688,514	1,578,962	2,267,477
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	1,637	1,637
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy				
Total energy consumption		688,514	4,491,033	5,179,547

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
--	---

Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,562
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10,961.42

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10,961.42

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Barbados

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

610.81

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

610.81

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

21,975.98

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

21,975.98

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

210,791.34

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

210,791.34

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

402.14

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

402.14

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Cambodia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

58,495.69

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

58,495.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

69,162.03

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

69,162.03

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

46,662.96

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

46,662.96

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11,581.18

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11,581.18

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

633.67

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23.91

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

657.58

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,206.59

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,206.59

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

45,424.74

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

45,424.74

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

19,475.32

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

19,475.32

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

34,285.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

34,285.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

31,690.69

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

31,690.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

22,290.98

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

22,290.98

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

15,985.62

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

15,985.62

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Jamaica

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

583.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

583.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Jordan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

28,617.72

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

28,617.72

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Kenya

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

649.33

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

649.33

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

19,395.19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

19,395.19

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

343,827.69

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

343,827.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

13,277.83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

13,277.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,979.48

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4,979.48

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

32,047.64

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32,047.64

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

19,385.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

19,385.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

32,803.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32,803.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,993.37

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1,993.37

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

94,902.83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

94,902.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

17,899.97

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

712.72

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

18,612.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,688.68

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

900.82

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

2,589.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

65,376.26

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

65,376.26

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Trinidad and Tobago

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

467

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

467

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Tunisia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10,141.41

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10,141.41

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

42,883.99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

42,883.99

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

25,619.02

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

25,619.02

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

80,446.81

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

80,446.81

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

706,481.85

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

706,481.85

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

112,776.06

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

112,776.06

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9,156.48

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9,156.48

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

23,048.34

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

23,048.34

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

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

2,014

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Financial contract that provides Renewable Energy Credits or Certificates (RECs) from a specific renewable energy project located off the company's property (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

57,448.21

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

57,448.21

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,021

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Mexico

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

142,877.19

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

142,877.19

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Mexico

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

2,019

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Turkey

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

42,244.95

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

42,244.95

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Turkey

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

2,021

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

80,292.4

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

80,292.4

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2,021

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Financial contract that provides Renewable Energy Credits or Certificates (RECs) from a specific renewable energy project located off the company's property (VPPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

342,602.97

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

342,602.97

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2,020

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

C8.2i

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

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

Denmark

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify

This is district heating and determined not to be low-carbon heat

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

0

Comment

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

Sweden

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify

This is district heating and determined not to be low-carbon heat

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

0

Comment

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

Switzerland

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify

This is district heating and determined not to be low-carbon heat

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

0

Comment

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

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

924.62

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

924.62

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

924.62

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,849.24

Comment

Country/area of generation

Italy

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

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

437.64

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

437.64

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

437.64

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

875.28

Comment

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

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

1,199.99

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

1,199.99

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

1,199.99

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,399.98

Comment

C8.2k

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

Our renewable energy sourcing strategy does both directly and indirectly contribute to bringing new capacity into the grid. This is true both 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 sourcing it and 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 where we have a strong wind power presence in our renewables portfolio, and therefore we contribute to driving increased demand for renewable energy from the grid.

C8.2I

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

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

C8.2m

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

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Viet Nam	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	We faced challenges to sourcing renewable electricity in our Asia Pacific region, specifically in Vietnam where there is no renewable electricity on a grid level yet available. We are adapting by funding renewable on-site projects. We are committed to providing 100% renewable electricity in that country and in all countries in which we operate, by 2040.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

Verification/assurance status

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Crown Holdings Inc - CY2021 CDP Verification Statement Final V01 issued 20220721.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire document

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

ISO 14065:2013 "Requirements for Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies for use in Accreditation or Other Forms of Recognition"

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Crown Holdings Inc - CY2021 CDP Verification Statement Final V01 issued 20220721.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire document

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

ISO 14065:2013 "Requirements for Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies for use in Accreditation or Other Forms of Recognition"

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Crown Holdings Inc - CY2021 CDP Verification Statement Final V01 issued 20220721.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire document

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

ISO 14065:2013 "Requirements for Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies for use in Accreditation or Other Forms of Recognition"

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Crown Holdings Inc - CY2021 CDP Verification Statement Final V01 issued 20220721.pdf

Page/section reference

Entire document

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

ISO 14065:2013 "Requirements for Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies for use in Accreditation or Other Forms of Recognition"

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14065-3:2019 Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statement.	Energy consumption is verified on an annual basis, organization-wide. Crown verifies this information as part of the emissions inventory verification process. Verification of energy consumption is related to the questions within section C8.  1

 1Crown Holdings Inc - CY2021 CDP Verification Statement Final V01 issued 20220721.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.1d

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

Our strategy for complying with the carbon pricing systems in which we anticipate being regulated by includes keeping abreast of current and upcoming regulations in all regions, and by assessing the development and impacts of carbon-related pricing or taxation with a particular emphasis on our EMEA region, which includes Europe. This is because we anticipate being regulated indirectly through our purchases of raw materials through the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) starting January 1, 2023, namely through our imports of aluminum from outside of the European Union, with the requirement to potentially assess whether we purchase certificates under this carbon pricing system likely by 2027.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

18

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

2

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

25

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Crown's Scope 3 emissions represent approximately 90% of our total emissions and the procurement and production of metals represent over 83% of Scope 3. GHG emissions from metal production can be significantly reduced by increasing renewable electricity use and recycled content. Our supplier outreach aims to gather full understanding of our supplier's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and reduction opportunities, as well as opportunities to improve the footprint of the materials they utilize (i.e. understanding the break-out of virgin versus recycled material utilization.)

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

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

% of customers by number

100

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

0

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

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

this campaign, it was calculated that Denver residents recycled 25% more loose aluminum cans.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

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

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

95

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

95

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Suspend and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

 Crown_20by30brochure_2022.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Climate change is the most significant risk of our time. Corporate action to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions will have a significant impact on the fight against climate change and Crown is up for the challenge. We have set Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals to reduce our Scope 01 emissions coming from the combustion of fossil fuels in our operations; our Scope 02 emissions generated from the production of non-renewable electricity used in our operations; and our Scope 03 emissions coming from our value chain, in particular from the production of the materials we buy to make our products. Our Climate Action strategy focuses on production efficiency, product and process innovation, strategic material procurement and utilization of renewable electricity. This strategy acknowledges that climate change can have financial impacts on our global business, but we can create opportunity for growth by proactively mitigating risks throughout our value chain.

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 Sustainability Steering Committee is the group that was formed specifically to influence and drive Crown's strategy. This team is made up of multi-functional global leaders that help maintain consistency across Crown's global footprint. Additionally, Crown has published sustainability information in mainstream annual reports and we've published a biennial

sustainability report since 2011 that helps drive consistency for internal and external stakeholders. We aim to report annually going forward.

C12.3a

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

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

Mandatory climate-related reporting

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

Our organization engages directly with policy makers regarding mandatory climate-related reporting in the various countries in which we operate. For example, while many if not all of the countries in which we operate have mandatory climate-related reporting, one such example is in North America in the operating countries of Canada, Mexico and the United States, where we engage directly with governments in the completion of mandatory climate-related reporting through emissions reporting, as well as engage with such agencies in the associated permit reviews and approvals which are climate-related.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa

Europe

North America

South America

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We engage directly with governments in the completion of mandatory climate-related reporting through emissions reporting, as well as engage with such agencies in the associated permit reviews and approvals which are climate-related, via direct in-person discussions, as well as via other means of communication such as phone calls, email exchanges or online platforms.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify
Europen

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

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

EUROPEN is committed to the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Concretely, EUROPEN members are striving towards carbon neutrality of the packaging value chain and providing solutions to reduce the carbon footprint of packaging and packaged products.

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

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

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

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

25,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The aim of our organization's funding is to influence improvements to the important issue of climate change through an influence of actionable policy in addition to on the ground efforts.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Crown__2021 Annual_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Strategy, p. 22, 40; Emissions targets, pp. 22, 61; Risks & opportunities, pp. 52,56, 71; Other metrics, p. 14-15, 22, 40.

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

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

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	SDG

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

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

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

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

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Entire document  1

 1Crown and Biodiversity_FINAL_v2.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	11,394,000,000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

131.25

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,679,920

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

143.77

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,679,920

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

314.9

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

4,030,580

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is

captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

344.94

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

4,030,580

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

735.43

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

9,413,210

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

805.59

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

9,413,210

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

974.11

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

12,468,120

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1,067.04

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

12,468,120

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

80.34

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,028,370

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

88.01

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

1,028,370

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is

captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

19,125.44

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

244,797,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

20,950.02

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

244,797,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Crown does not expect that this challenge can be overcome because of the nature of our industry. We provide a wide range of innovative packaging products, including aerosol cans, beverage packaging, closures and capping, food cans, and promotional and Signode transit packaging solutions around the world. These products vary widely in terms of the magnitude and scope of resources used. It would not be practical nor efficient to track energy usage at the project level, which would more accurately represent a client's emissions.

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

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

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms