1 Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan Holdings Inc.

	Companies' approach
① **Background and purpose of accounting**	• CCBJH group, which is responsible for production, transport, sales, collection and recycling etc. of Coca-Cola products, is the largest domestic bottler company covering Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and 35 prefectures in Japan. In order to reduce GHG emissions, we have developed and promoted efficient strategies under a close cooperation structure with Coca-Cola Japan Company, based on an overall view of supply chain emissions from the Coca-Cola system as a whole. • We transparently disclose corporate GHG emissions, and share information with our many stakeholder about overall state of GHG emissions, potential countermeasures in the hope that this will lead to further emissions reduction.
② **Utilization of accounting results**	• We disclose the accounting results, through various surveys such as CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), DJSI (Dow Jones Sustainability Indices), our website, publications such as CSV reports, etc.. • We use accounting results to examine concrete measures for reducing GHG emissions.
③ **Benefits of accounting**	• GHG emissions by each process in a product life cycle are now clear which gave us visibility of areas to work on by CCBJH group and by the Coca-Cola system as a whole. • As the accounting enabled us to know which categories have a high environmental impact, we now have a clear idea on challenges to work on in the future.
④ **Internal system for accounting**	• CSV Promotion Department in Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan Inc., which is the core company of our group's soft drinks business, has led and worked on data collection and calculation coordinating with each department in manufacturing, logistics, and sales equipment divisions. • Some metrics listed in the CSV report are backed by a limited third-party warranty on the validity of the calculation.

2 Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan Holdings Inc.

	Companies' approach
⑤ **Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions**	● In order to realize a sustainable society, we clearly indicated our own non-financial targets "CSV Goals" in 2019, which consist of eight categories such as water, climate change, World Without Waste, etc. Particularly, we are driving activities to achieve our goal of eliminating the use of fossil fuels by reducing GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 (compared to 2015) for climate change, and adopting use of recycled PET resin for all products with the percentage of 90% by 2030 for World Without Waste. ● As we share targets for CO_2 emissions with global Coca-Cola companies, we measure emissions in five processes: raw materials, packaging, manufacturing, logistics, and sales, and report to The Coca-Cola Company in the United States. Worldwide, we are also promoting our activities with a goal of 25% reduction compared to 2015 by 2030.
⑥ **Issues in supply chain emissions accounting**	● We consider it an urgent task to formulate a long-term target for the period after 2030 and to start working toward the target by entire Coca-Cola system in Japan. ● Implementing system to enhance efficiency of aggregation work, and collecting more accurate data can be raised as challenges.
⑦ **Other (Optional)**	

3 Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan Holdings Inc.

※Accounting period : January-December 2019

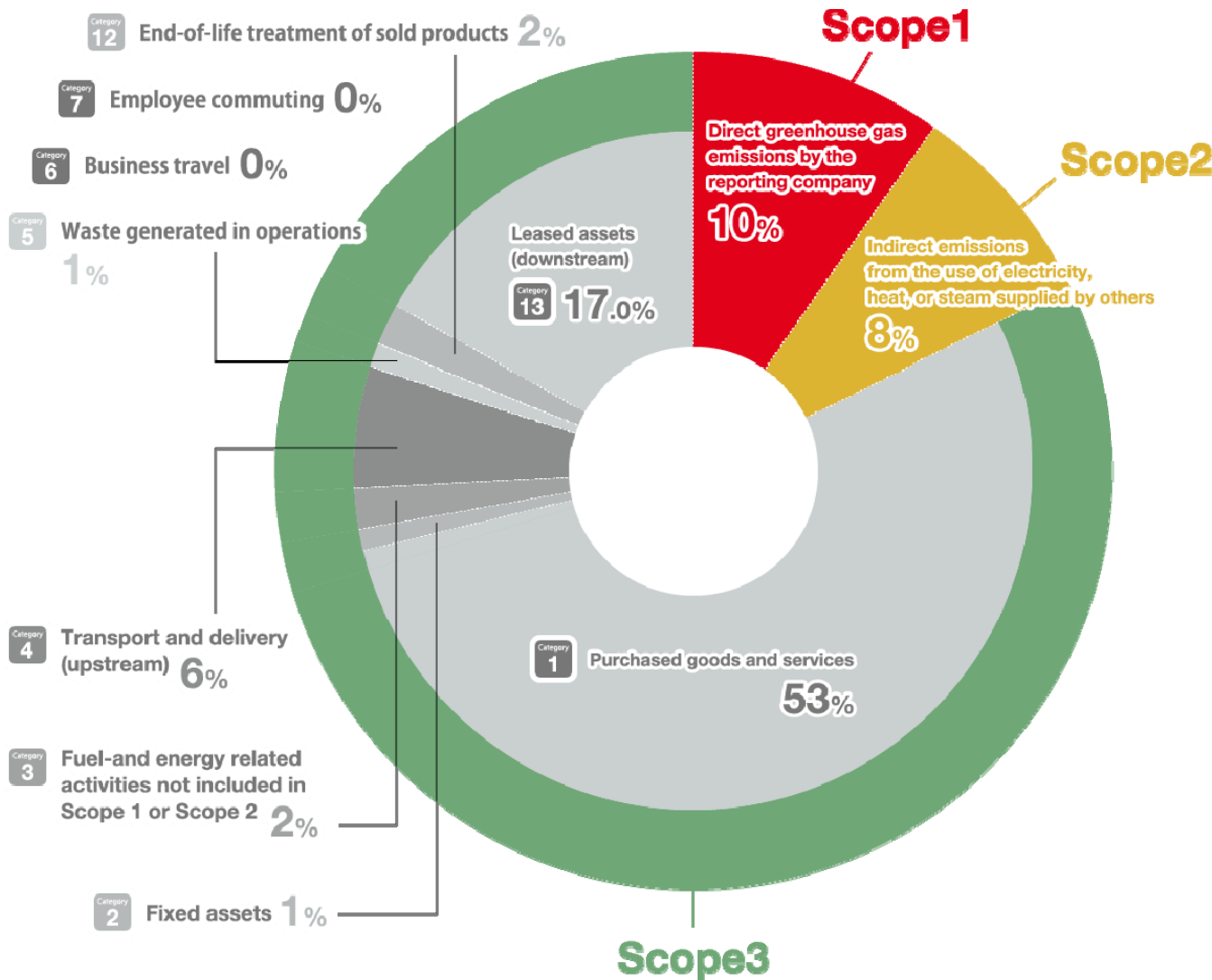| Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : January-December 2019	
	Activity data	**Emission factor**
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	● Procured raw materials (based on weight)	● Based on The Coca-Cola Company's emissions factors
Category 2: Capital goods	● Fiscal year increase in amount of fixed assets (net price)	● Emissions factor according to price of fixed assets (※1: Emissions factor database <Ver2.4>)
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	● Amount of fuel, electricity, heat used	● Emissions factor for fuel procurement (※1: Emissions factor database <Ver2.4>)
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	● Amount of fuel used for outsourced transportation	● The Coca-Cola system in Japan uses emissions factors calculated based on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Reporting Manual Version 1.2
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	● Waste by weight or disposal fee	● Emissions factors for waste by type and treatment method (※1: Emissions factor database <Ver2.4>)
Category 6: Business travel	● Employee transportation expenses paid	● Emissions factors for transportation expenses (※1: Emissions factor database <Ver2.4>)
Category 7: Employee commuting	● Employee commuter expenses paid	● Emissions factors for transportation expenses (※1: Emissions factor database <Ver2.4>)
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	● N/A	● N/A
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	● N/A	● N/A
Category 10: Processing of sold products	● N/A	● N/A
Category 11: Use of sold products	● N/A	● N/A
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	● Reported amount by weight of containers and packaging recycled, according to the Recycling of Containers and Packaging Act	● Emissions factors for waste by type and treatment method (※1: Emissions factor database <Ver2.4>)
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	● Amount of electricity used by the company's sales equipment (vending machines)	● Emissions from electricity use is calculated by multiplying the annual electricity use of one vending machine by the number of vending machines in operation in the applicable fiscal year. (※2)
Category 14: Franchises	● N/A	● N/A
Category 15: Investments	● N/A	● N/A

※1: "Emissions Intensity Database for Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Organization Supply Chains" <Ver2.4>
※2: The emissions factor for electricity is 0.421 kg-CO_2/kWh.

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※Accounting period : January-December 2019

Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

End-of-life treatment of sold products **2**% — Category 12

Employee commuting **0**% — Category 7

Business travel **0**% — Category 6

Waste generated in operations **1**% — Category 5

Leased assets (downstream) Category 13 **17.0**%

Transport and delivery (upstream) **6**% — Category 4

Fuel-and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 **2**% — Category 3

Fixed assets **1**% — Category 2

Scope1 — Direct greenhouse gas emissions by the reporting company **10**%

Scope2 — Indirect emissions from the use of electricity, heat, or steam supplied by others **8**%

Purchased goods and services Category 1 **53**%

Scope3

Results of CO$_2$ emissions (t-CO$_2$)

Scope 1 ： 191,551
Scope 2 ： 157,019
Scope 3 ： 1,654,555
Total: 2,003,125

5   Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan Holdings Inc.

Reference material

Coca-Cola globally sets calculation items for each of five processes : Raw materials, packaging, manufacturing, logistics, and sales.
The calculation items for each process in Japan are as follows:

- Calculation items in Japan

- ➢ Raw materials: Sweeteners (sugar cane, corn, sugar beet), orange, lemon, apple, mango, coffee, tea, CO_2 (raw materials), milk
- ➢ Packaging :   Plastic bottles, glass bottles, aluminum cans, steel cans, paper packs, can lids, caps, crowns, labels and cardboard
- ➢ Manufacturing: Purchased power, A heavy oil, city gas, natural gas, LNG, LPG
- ➢ Logistics: Vehicle transport (gasoline, diesel, LPG, CNG), rail and ship transport
- ➢ Sales: Purchased power (coolers, vending machines, dispensers)