



Crown Holdings

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 585

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored. 587

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 587

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website. 588

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

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

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

12010000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CCK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

China

India

Italy

Kenya

Spain

Mexico

Poland

Sweden

Turkey

Brazil

Canada

France

Greece

Jordan

Denmark

Finland

Germany

Ireland

- Belgium
- Myanmar
- Tunisia
- Barbados
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Australia
- Indonesia
- Singapore
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Jamaica
- Colombia
- Malaysia
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Viet Nam
- Saudi Arabia
- Republic of Korea
- Trinidad and Tobago
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lacrosse - WH - Urbancrest

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.902163

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.088064

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lancaster - WH - Urbancrest

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.904774

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.090733

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Belcamp Warehouse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.468247

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.232861

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Calgary Alberta WH - L

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.986868

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.966779

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cheraw - WH

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.696734

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.903353

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore Serv Fac- Harbour Front

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.264793

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.819262

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dubuque

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.48875

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-90.773146

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bangpoo (SAMUTPRAKARN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.53862

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.64903

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Huiyang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.130314

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.463333

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Shanghai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.2121

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.687655

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Tianjin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.563466

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.807922

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Vietnam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.86431

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.93142

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Zhejiang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.58261

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.62799

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Agoncillo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.433988

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.276156

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bangi (Selangor 2)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.93473

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.75788

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CMB Lancaster (Anchor Hocking)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.726122

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.627525

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barbados

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.120428

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.472821

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Alsip

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.683209

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.758279

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Batesville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.344885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.921933

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Botcherby

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

54.888401

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.90826

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Belcamp

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.477446

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.232626

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Braunstone

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.631374

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.194816

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Carnaud Metalbox (SHIPLEY)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.841175

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.760323

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bogota (TOCANCIPA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

4.963209

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-73.944269

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cambodia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.529593

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bowling Green

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.040177

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.307989

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cabreuva

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.249876

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.076447

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Calgary

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.986743

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.971096

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CMB Wortley (Shiple unit 12)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.788655

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.58789

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Crawfordsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.046319

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.902098

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Custines

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.785484

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.138152

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Da Nang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.12684

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

108.108985

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dammam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.390723

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

50.144845

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cheraw

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.685434

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.890931

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Connellsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.995572

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.590325

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dong Nai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.864296

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.931383

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dubai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.989828

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

55.046826

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Conroe

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.344412

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.472357

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dayton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.684924

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.222531

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Decatur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.935057

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.076136

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ensenada

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.8755

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-116.60569

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Estancia - Nordeste

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-11.122816

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-37.382063

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Had Yai Food Packaging (Hatyai)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

6.9585

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.53905

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Goleniow

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.559362

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.857219

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Faribault

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.291065

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.293388

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Had Yai Foodcan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

7.08569

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.55796

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fort Bend

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.638993

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.6121

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hangzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.274089

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.155069

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanoi (THUONG TIN HA TAY)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.832629

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

105.876269

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guadalajara

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.577562

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.28989

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Heshan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.608813

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.172371

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanover - 2P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.832393

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.974927

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Indonesia (Karawang)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.429478

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.35844

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Izmit

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.719102

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.057304

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jeddah

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.43039

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

39.23032

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jordan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.850795

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.017085

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jamaica

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.00204

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.829864

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kechnec

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.55064

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.2507

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Khmer Beverage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

11.490315

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.849863

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Korinthos

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.9256

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

22.97124

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

H-V Industries

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.136158

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.978954

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kankakee

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.149081

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.849377

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

La Villa (Mexico City)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.466459

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.113132

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lacrosse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.83805

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-91.235141

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 66

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manaus Ends

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.118895

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.968765

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 67

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mankato

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.18235

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.99132

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 68

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Martinsville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.551336

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.909325

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 69

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Massillon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.789952

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.504568

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 70

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Midwest Decorating

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.764727

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.227404

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 71

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mill Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.729379

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.66845

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 72

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Monterrey Cans

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.67658

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.103265

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 73

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Monterrey End

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.696495

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.316594

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 74

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Myanmar

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

16.947203

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

96.198569

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 75

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nakhon Pathom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.733239

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.307039

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 76

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nichols

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.055829

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.319256

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 77

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nong Khae

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.38594

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.91069

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 78

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Olympia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.038766

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.845424

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 79

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Oshkosh

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.063824

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.539181

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 80

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Osmaniye

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.00854

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.09215

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 81

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Owatonna - 2P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.083944

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.263138

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 82

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Parma Beverage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.847987

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.364136

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 83

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Patras

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.109714

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.63957

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 84

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ponta Grossa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.189355

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.095408

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 85

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Saigon (HO CHI MINH CITY)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.842872

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.771405

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 86

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Samrong (SAMUTPRAKARN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.641544

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.576881

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 87

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sevilla

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.28388

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-5.9917

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 88

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sihanoukville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.625262

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.554872

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 89

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SISA (Acayucan Mine)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.89641

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-95.03526

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 90

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIVESA - Nogales

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.840814

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.111089

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 91

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIVESA - Orizaba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.842618

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.108134

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 92

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Singapore Benoi

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.320488

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.68188

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 93

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Spartanburg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.973576

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.932953

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 94

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suffolk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.76902

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.540309

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 95

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

TCP - Thailand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.3906

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.92213

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 96

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rio Verde (opened 2019)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-17.73134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-50.86777

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 97

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Teresina

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-4.90354

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-42.866592

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 98

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tinley Park

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.553415

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.829561

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 99

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Toledo - 2P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.713067

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.520169

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 100

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Toluca

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.292114

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.599413

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 101

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Trinidad Litho

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.649851

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-61.472734

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 102

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tuas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.334108

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.651524

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 103

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tunisia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.784933

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.073384

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 104

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Uberaba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.700516

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.987509

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 105

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valencia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.641

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.26129

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 106

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VICHISA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

28.297796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-105.510607

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 107

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Vung Tao

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.64954

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.06656

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 108

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wantage

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.599481

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.439018

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 109

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Weirton, WV

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.387833

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.621482

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 110

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Toronto - Weston

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.758925

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.536386

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 111

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Winchester, VA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.215532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.146288

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 112

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wissota Tools

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.89698

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-91.413294

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 113

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Worland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.023769

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-107.961052

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 114

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ziyang

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.129477

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

104.628874

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 115

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

10 BOLENESS (Mecatec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.651448

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.159654

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 116

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

12 BOLENESS (Mecatec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.652238

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.160225

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 117

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

17 BOLENESS (Mecatec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.65134

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.159565

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 118

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

20 BOLENESS (Mecatec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.651665

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.159504

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 119

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

9 BOLENESS (Mecatec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.652184

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.161306

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 120

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Bay Point

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.03531

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.958477

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 121

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Darlington 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.295786

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.928219

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 122

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Darlington 2

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.29703

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.928847

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 123

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Elizabethtown

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.157645

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.652873

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 124

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Elkhart

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.702143

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.005301

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 125

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Loveland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.222611

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.288526

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 126

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Monroe

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.505216

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.054527

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 127

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Newark

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.71852

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.21943

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 128

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Phoenix

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.441904

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-112.197232

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 129

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard - Salisbury

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.680124

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.500168

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 130

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard Paper

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.08671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.86977

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 131

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Angleboard Plastics

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.08671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.86977

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 132

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BATES Noerresundby

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.060046

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.941524

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 133

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Brighton, MI (Main Building)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.499551

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.696337

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 134

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CAREAS Caretex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.082736

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.909859

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 135

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cincinnati, OH (Building A) (West Chester)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.309534

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.467224

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 136

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Cleveland, OH (Signode Brooklyn Heights)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.426672

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81.678345

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 137

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CROPPS Gorey

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.67459

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-6.28223

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 138

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Derrimut PET Plant Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-37.808809

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

144.780799

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 139

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DHPTHA Signode Thailand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.978276

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.11147

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 140

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

DINCN Dinslaken

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.558749

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.74623

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 141

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Benton Sunrise (Airlane Dr)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.561069

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.605063

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 142

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Chicago (BLUE ISLAND)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.63348

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.67482

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 143

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Hazleton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.96563

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-76.020423

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 144

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Macon

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.809363

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.543343

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 145

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Stockton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.003776

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.217121

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 146

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Down River - Woodland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.912131

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.75477

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 147

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fleetwood Signode East

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.443343

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.30056

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 148

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Galewrap

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.768532

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.717361

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 149

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GUNSW Sandared

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.7085

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.7942

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 150

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GUNSW Ystad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.44836

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.84888

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 151

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GUNTR Fontaine les Luxeuil

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.860063

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.351711

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 152

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

GUNUK Dudley

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.49749

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.10084

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 153

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

HALTON HILLS (HOLTON)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.55078

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.87289

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 154

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

APT Roselle

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.983526

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.120735

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 155

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

HALFN Masku

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

60.549179

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

22.12753

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 156

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

HBLITZ Kardjali 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.606318

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

25.366693

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 157

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

HLDAB Burseryd

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.20149

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.284764

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 158

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

INDMHT Manual Hand Tool Operations (Bidadi)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.79336

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.42147

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 159

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

INTSTP Heerlen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.846065

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.998313

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 160

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ITWQIN Signode China (Qingdao City)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.36668

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.46687

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 161

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

JKSWED Hjo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

58.311886

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.286152

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 162

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kurri Kurri Steel Plant Australia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-32.807277

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

151.471898

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 163

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LCMRDN Soenderborg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

54.919027

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.819835

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 164

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LITEC Tournus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.551742

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.910496

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 165

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Insulated Transport Products

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.01661

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.0079

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 166

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lock N Pop - GA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.608099

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.102479

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 167

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Loveshaw

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.508061

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.412213

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 168

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LUXKOR Izmir 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.225437

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.267808

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 169

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MEZGER Nurnberg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.41594

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.16228

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 170

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MIMAFB Virton

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.550738

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.580022

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 171

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MMAIR Kilkenny (Waterford)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.26827

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-7.039313

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 172

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MODELO Flejes Modelo

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.3113

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-99.55821

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 173

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MODELO Signode Mexico

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.87162

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.22725

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 174

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

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

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.85469

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.36402

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 175

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Danville

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.665668

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.370467

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 176

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - East Providence (22 Patton Rd)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.854408

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.347871

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 177

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - East Providence (Taylor Dr)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.856051

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.3495

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 178

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Gary

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.611284

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.364013

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 179

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Greer

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.91606

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-82.24095

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 180

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Martinsville (Beaver Creek)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.72891

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.88141

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 181

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NORDIC Manneville sur Risle

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.352256

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.544034

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 182

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Multiwall - Martinsville (Stultz Rd)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.70266

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.87754

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 183

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Orange, TX

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.20381

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.868174

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 184

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ORGAPK Dietikon 1 (A)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.41796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.395295

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 185

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ORGAPK Dietikon 2 (B)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.41796

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.395295

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 186

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ORGAPK Merenschwand

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.260608

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.388284

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 187

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Petrovany

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.94711

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.26538

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 188

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pittsburg, CA - WH

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.026045

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.889432

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 189

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PKGBP Hilden 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.17574

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.910554

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 190

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PKGFN Liljendal

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

60.571948

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.067772

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 191

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Plastic Packaging Systems - Colorado

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.787401

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-104.939446

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 192

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Plastic Packaging Systems (Blue Ridge)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.530859

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.677031

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 193

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PRIME Prime Bulk Packaging (Signode Doddaballapura)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.262294

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.563693

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 194

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SAMJUN Signode Korea

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.99671

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

129.38542

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 195

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Antonio, TX

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.551871

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.366244

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 196

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SCYBL Castelsarrasin

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.043709

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.111478

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 197

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shippers Fordyce

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.806786

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.423187

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 198

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shippers Sheridan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.301599

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.392819

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 199

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIGBRS Signode Brasileira Ltda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23.241761

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.051652

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 200

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIGCOL Signode Colombia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.86026

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.770451

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 201

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SIGKEN Signode Kenya

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-1.371865

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

36.918208

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 202

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Bridgeview

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.761505

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.812446

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 203

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Florence

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.979597

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.607027

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 204

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Latta

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.322665

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.440051

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 205

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode Packaging Espana, S.L.U.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.356521

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.109302

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 206

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Simplimatic

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.3053

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.3381

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 207

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Signode - Simplimatic 2 (Dillard Drive)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.367991

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.24528

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 208

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Dahej

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.741254

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

72.676587

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 209

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Rudrapur

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.01865

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

79.404323

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 210

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Rudraram (MEDAK B)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

17.555833

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

78.183055

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 211

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Silvassa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.149605

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.015085

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 212

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SINDIA Wintek-BLR

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.68752

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.44294

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 213

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMB Goldkronach

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.01308

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.6717

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 214

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SMP Weischlitz

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.44849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.05373

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 215

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

STMEXI Syn-Tex Bag

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.872797

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.858709

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 216

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

STPIND Stopak

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.80878

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.68639

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 217

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

UNIT 22 EUROPA WAY

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.653052

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.151988

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 218

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VACNET Best

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.501331

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.413989

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 219

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VACNET Neunen

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.446123

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.559112

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

Row 220

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

VACNET Zwijndrecht

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.815458

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.634337

(1.8.1.4) Comment

no comment

[Add row]

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

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

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

124558

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

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Paper

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

1-10%

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

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

No

(1.22.19) Please explain

*The revenue from protective paper-based packaging made of paper is 1.3% of the company's total revenue.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The procurement list of Tier 1 suppliers including all major spend is mapped for relevant Scope 3 purchased goods and services categories which include: aluminum, steel, coatings, compounds, inks, wood, plastic, process chemicals, and others. The mapping process is regionally controlled and consolidated centrally. Coverage is global including all business units. Crown considers both the upstream and downstream value chain in its mapping process. As an example, 70% of Crown's wood fiber procured is from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified sources. This figure is determined by Crown's internal procurement team documenting the purchases the Company makes and requiring documentation of whether those purchases are FSC certified. The amount FSC certified divided by the total amount of both FSC certified and non-FSC certified yields the percent FSC certified.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

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

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

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

[Fixed row]

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

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

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

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

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

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

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

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

Enterprise Risk Management

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

International methodologies and standards

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

Databases

- Other databases, please specify :Ecoinvent

Other

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

- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

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

Chronic physical

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

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

Policy

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

Market

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

Reputation

- Impact on human health

Technology

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

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Water

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

Select all that apply

Dependencies

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

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

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

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

Databases

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

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Tornado
- Wildfires
- Toxic spills
- Cold wave/frost
- Pollution incident
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

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

Policy

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

Market

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

Reputation

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

Technology

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

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Regulators

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment of risks & opportunities: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities includes screening all site locations and business activities for environmental dependencies and identifying resources that we rely on for our operations, supply chain, and the business environment. Dependencies such as water and energy, climate and weather conditions, natural ecosystems, and raw materials are documented and assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process Our ERM process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews and assesses the Company's environmental, social, and governance ("Sustainability") programs, policies, and practices, including evaluation of the oversight and coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which enables them to make recommendations to the Board in furtherance of the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses. The Company has an Environmental Sustainability Policy available on our corporate website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: • Financial impact the risk has on the organization and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) • Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize • Severity of impact to the organization Details on use of scenario In 2023, Crown adopted the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, and conduct scenario analysis to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years, leading to improved data quality. This is why we indicated a change in process from the previous year. Inputs & Parameters Inputs used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management. The Sustainability Team also monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing our dependence on natural resources and raw materials. Methodology/Data used For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, materiality assessments, internal company methods, and stakeholder consultation. Crown's coverage excluded customers' operations i

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ReCiPe

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

Footprint Tracker, WWF Water Risk Filter

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

Enterprise Risk Management

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

International methodologies and standards

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

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Soil degradation
- Change in land-use
- Temperature variability
- Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

- Declining ecosystem services
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

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

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

Suppliers

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment of risks & opportunities: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks & opportunities includes screening all site locations and business activities for environmental dependencies & identifying resources that we rely on for our operations, supply chain, & the business environment. Dependencies such as water & energy, climate & weather conditions, natural ecosystems, & raw materials are documented and assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process Our ERM process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, & upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews and assesses the Company's environmental, social, and governance ("Sustainability") programs, policies, and practices, including evaluation of the oversight and coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which enables them to make recommendations to the Board in furtherance of the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses. The Company has an Environmental Sustainability Policy on our corporate website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: • Financial impact the risk has on the organization and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) • Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize • Severity of impact to the organization Details on use of scenario: In 2023, Crown adopted the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, and conduct scenario analysis to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years, leading to improved data quality. This is why we indicated a change in process from the previous year. Inputs & Parameters Inputs used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management. The Sustainability Team monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing our dependence on natural resources & raw materials. Methodology/Data used: For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, materiality assessments, internal company methods, & stakeholder consultation. Crown's coverage excluded customers' operations in 2023; thus, the assessment was partial.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Databases

- Other databases, please specify

Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment

- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Tornado
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ Cold wave/frost

Chronic physical

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

Policy

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

Market

- ✓ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

- ✓ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- ✓ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment of risks & opportunities: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, & managing dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities includes screening all site locations and business activities for environmental dependencies and identifying resources that we rely on for our operations, supply chain, and the business environment. Dependencies such as water and energy, climate and weather conditions, natural ecosystems, and raw materials are documented and assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process Our ERM process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews & assesses the Company's environmental, social, and governance ("Sustainability") programs, policies, & practices, including evaluation of the oversight & coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which

enables them to make recommendations to the Board in furtherance of the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses. The Company has an Environmental Sustainability Policy on our corporate website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: •Financial impact the risk has on the organization and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) •Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize •Severity of impact to the organization Details on use of scenario In 2023, Crown adopted the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management & reporting practices, and conduct scenario analysis to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years, leading to improved data quality. This is why we indicated a change in process from the previous year. Inputs & Parameters Inputs used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management. The Sustainability Team monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing dependence on natural resources and raw materials. Methodology/Data used: For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, materiality assessments, internal company methods, & stakeholder consultation. Crown's coverage excluded customers' operations in 2023; thus, the assessment was partial.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Plastics

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- Other databases, please specify :Ecoinvent

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

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

Policy

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

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Investors
- NGOs
- Regulators
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

How dependencies/impacts inform assessment of risks & opportunities: Crown's process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities includes screening all site locations and business activities for environmental dependencies & identifying resources that we rely on for our operations, supply chain, and the business environment. Dependencies such as water and energy, climate and weather conditions, natural ecosystems, and raw materials are documented & assessed for their potential impact. Understanding these dependencies informs our risk team in determining whether they warrant further integration into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Incorporating dependencies into risk process Our ERM process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO/COB, who uses appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Processes & policies for monitoring: Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly reviews and assesses the Company's environmental, social, and governance ("Sustainability") programs, policies, & practices, including evaluation of the oversight and coordination processes between the Board and each of its committees, which enables them to make recommendations to the Board in furtherance of the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses. Crown has an Environmental Sustainability Policy on our corporate website. Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of each Crown employee. Methodology to assess nature, likelihood, & magnitude Once a dependency, impact, or risk has been identified, we incorporate them against indicators, including: •Financial impact the risk has on the organization and stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, communities) •Velocity of risk/opportunity and how quickly the impacts may materialize •Severity of impact to the organization Details on use of scenario In 2023, Crown adopted the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, & conduct scenario analysis to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years, leading to improved data quality. This is why we indicated a change in process from the previous year. Inputs & Parameters Inputs used in our assessment include data collected from suppliers to gain insight into their environmental performance in areas such as emissions reductions targets, resource consumption, and waste management. The Sustainability Team also monitors global energy, water and material usages across the company which aids in assessing our dependence on natural resources and raw materials. Methodology/Data used: For data not obtained directly from our own operations, Crown relies on publicly available tools, risk management frameworks, international methodologies/standards, databases, research, external consultants, materiality assessments, internal company methods, & stakeholder consultation. Crown's coverage excluded customers' operations in 2023; thus, the assessment was partial. [Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In identifying priority locations, Crown utilizes annual qualitative and quantitative assessments as reported in 2.2.2 and considers water stress and biodiversity. Dependencies are incorporated into our ERM process, which includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate direct operational, downstream, and upstream environmental-related risks to determine what meets the threshold of substantive financial or strategic impacts, or anything over 1 million in operational costs. Priority locations have been identified within our direct operations. For water, Crown looks at water availability for the community and the business, as well as efficient water usage. This applies organization-wide, aiming to reduce water usage and replenish consumption levels in water-stressed areas. Sites are identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool, followed by validation with an external consultant. Priority basins are determined with the Action HUB list, exemplified by a project in Brazil replenishing the Tiete Basin through a nature-based solution. New site assessments include flood risk, with input from regulators, local communities, and other water users. Risk assessments also involve employees, investors, and current/emerging regulations, aligning with WASH goals. For biodiversity, the IBAT tool was used to assess risks in Asia (Thailand and Vietnam), followed by local specialist assessments and recommendations implementation. In 2024, a multi-site report using IBAT covered factory, warehouse, and corporate office locations. Reviewed features included protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and species within a 50 km radius, focusing on Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable IUCN Red List species. Priority sites were identified for conservation gains through the Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR). Metrics related to GHG, wastewater, and air emissions, which impact biodiversity, are also considered. Plans to improve the process for identifying priority locations in the future include scaling out further our ERM tool to include a wider range of sustainability risk indicators, such as biodiversity metrics and indicators.

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

Select from:

- No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

and emerging risks. Thresholds are updated as needed based on significant changes in environmental conditions, regulations, or organizational priorities. This approach ensures accurate identification and response to substantive environmental impacts, protecting revenue and sustainability

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Crown's approach to identifying and classifying water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts follows limits set by local agencies and permitting programs. Crown production sites that use water in their processes have a wastewater discharge permit and each specific local agency describes the pollutants that are not allowed or the discharge limits. No permit is the same. Permitting program rules change for each region/ state it changes, for example in the United States, Crown follows the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. Internally, Crown identifies hazardous waste on site and ensures that all shipments of waste have the correct destination. The most relevant standard/metric/methods used to identify these substances are dependent on the permitting system associated with local regulating authorities. As a company, our 100% record of meeting local wastewater standards is Crown's KPI.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Crown works to minimize adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with our activities. Crown has a goal to reduce water usage by 20% by 2030 and maintain a 100% track record of meeting local wastewater discharge standards, including sector-specific discharge regulatory standards across each of our sites which discharge water. Examples from selected actions and procedures: Crown recycles water in its process and has plans to recycle even more water, using resource recovery and upgrade of process equipment. Crown works to phase out hazardous substances and chemicals of concern to limit the amount of potential water pollutants that enter our facilities. Crown is working to identify its own discharge standard operating procedures to go above & beyond permit requirements. As a part of routine maintenance, assessment of infrastructure is completed to prevent spills & accidental discharge of oil which can have a negative impact on ecosystem habitat of aquatic life and drinking water quality and related to health issues for human health. Crown highlights best practices with potential to minimize water pollutants and impacts on the ecosystem. Certain sites have water management plans which detail these plans for minimizing impacts. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

their roles. Crown has a Global safety Program called Crown SAFE, where the objective is to reinforce safety practices and make safety at workplace a culture. Success is measured and evaluated on a site-by-site basis based on regulatory compliance regarding the selected pollutant, with 100% regulatory compliance being the measure of success.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Paper products are about 1.3% of the total revenues of the company. These are manufactured in over 20 sites across the globe. Several of these sites also manufacture other products. Therefore, though environmental risks associated with deforestation exist, the potential of this risk causing a substantive effect on the organization is small.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic products are about 6 to 7% of the total revenues of the company. These are manufactured in over 50 sites across the globe. Several of these sites also manufacture other products. Moreover, several of the products used are also manufactured by other companies and these are components that are incorporated into larger products. Therefore, though environmental risks exist the potential of this risk causing a substantive effect on the organization is small.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Tornado

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Company's exposures to acute physical risks vary by geography, but damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to acute physical risks related to climate change have already had an adverse impact to Crown's business. Specifically, on June 15, 2023, 12 tornadoes touched down in Northern Ohio during storms. One of the tornadoes, a category EF-2 tornado hit Toledo, Ohio, causing severe damage to homes and businesses. The EF-2 tornado was one of the most damaging tornados to ever touch down in the city and was responsible for a lot of damage. Major debris and wreckage were tossed into yards on top of homes and businesses. Crown has a can manufacturing plant in Toledo. The Tornado caused major damage to the roof, siding, doors, roof top mechanical units, interior finishes (drywall, ceiling tile, etc.), stock inventory, and other items. Production was on hold during repairs, impacting sales as well.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

Short-term

The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

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

The effect has been quantified financially but did not meet the threshold of reporting in Crown's financial statements, meaning that the effect was not greater than 2% of the company's total and has not been quantified in relation to the organization's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows

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

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

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

Select from:

Yes

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

3500000

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

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

3500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The risk had an effect on Crown in the reporting year. The financial impact incurred in 2023 from the EF-2 tornado totaled nearly 3.5M, which was largely covered by insurance. It took a year for repairs and to acquire repair parts for systems such as our HVAC system. The combined pay-out covered repair and restoration of buildings, machinery, inventory, and business interruption, and continuing expenses. The approach used to calculate the 3.5M figure involved a financial analysis of damage to physical equipment and loss of sales. While this was largely covered by insurance, Crown self-insures the first 10M of aggregate property in any calendar year. The combined pay-out covered repair and restoration of buildings, machinery, inventory, business interruption. Considering these factors, the 3.5M figure relates directly to the decreased revenues due to decreased production capacity. The financial effect figure within the anticipated short term time horizon illustrates a 1-3.5M range. The underlying assumption within this range includes 1 representing the low likelihood of this risk occurring again in the short term and 3,500,000 representing a similar financial impact that the risk has currently incurred.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The methodology used to calculate the 100,000 cost of response to risk is based on Crown's business insurance deductible. Damage to the Ohio facility caused by the tornado resulted in an insurance claim estimated at approximately 3.5M, which was net of Crown's 100,000 business insurance deductible.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The financial impact incurred in 2023 to the Ohio facility from the EF-2 tornado totaled approximately 3.5M. In response to mitigate the increased physical risk events associated with climate change, Crown established an ongoing 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: Crown's primary response to this risk has been to improve maintenance of infrastructure. In 2023, following the damage caused by the EF-2 tornado, Crown undertook the processes established for all new construction and risk modelling, as outlined above. This included a full engineering and risk assessment looking at reinforced roofing during the rebuild of the facility. Modifications to the roof are aimed at effectively mitigating and/or preventing damage and impacts that could occur in the future as a result of climate change. The effect that this response has/is likely to have is increased resilience of Crown's new construction. The response to this risk contributes to SDG 9, as it focuses on building resilient infrastructure in Crown operations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Mexico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :River Lerma, minor basin Lerma Toluca

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our facility in Mexico, in the River Lerma - minor basin Lerma/Toluca - is located in an area of Extremely high-water stress. However, according to WRI Aqueduct, the drought risk is medium and riverine risk flood is low. This plant has recently replaced its water-cooled system for more efficient adiabatic systems. The team in Mexico is continuously working in water efficiency improvements and the location has been developing plans for a water champion for the region so that new water projects can be implemented in this plant. This facility is also in our target list for a water replenishment project over the next couple of years. The plant is projected to increase its efficiency but also the water recirculation capacity, so that it will be able to adapt in the basin without compromising the water availability for the site and to the surrounding community.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

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

The anticipated effect of this risk on the financial position of the company in the long term is negligible. Financial performance and cash flows are not expected to be impacted by greater than 2% of the company's total.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

16000000

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

48000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The estimated figures are considering a potential scenario in which the facility shuts its operations from 1 to 3 months due to extreme water shortage in a long-term time horizon. This relates to closure of operations, which is the selected primary financial effect of the risk. Based on financial records of the company, Crown determined that the revenue brought in by this site in a given month is approximately 16 million dollars. The three-month calculation was performed by multiplying the 16 million dollars by a 3-month period, operating under the assumption that the monthly revenue remains 16 million. This considers operating expenses and income from production. Toluca is considered one of many beverage can making plants that we have in Mexico, and it is located in an Extremely high-water stress area. It also withdraws groundwater as its main water source. Toluca is representative of sites that produce our primary beverage can product. The impact on the quality and quantity of the water available will be a motivation for the site to depend less on groundwater and increase the reuse of water in the plant that could cause increase in the cost of operation or in a worst-case scenario constraint to grow. The figures provided are expected to be a monthly financial effect.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The methodology used considers commissioning a new treatment system to reuse water in the process and implement continuously efficiency projects to reduce water withdrawals. The cost of a water system to decrease water usage would cost upwards of 3 million USD. This includes the cost of installation but does not factor in production downtime, if needed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The response to this risk includes continuous management of water efficiency, continuous improvement of efficiency and Capex release for water projects. The ability of the plant to operate with higher amounts of recirculated water, reduce losses and run the process more efficiently relieves pressure on the water available in the basin for the community. One of our goals is to replenish 100% of consumption in water stressed areas. With increased water reuse in our operations and increased capital investment in water projects, especially in water-stressed locations, this helps reduce risk and provides Crown with the opportunity to replenish less water in the future to help Crown meet its goals. An example of an organization-specific response action to the risk is our water replenishment goal. The organization has funded its first water replenishment project in the Mexico region in 2023. Additionally, the company has spent its Capex funding trialing water recirculation technologies that it seeks to replicate. The response strategy involves the collective action initiative via the United Nations' (UN's) CEO Water Mandate, which has the objective of addressing global water challenges through corporate water stewardship in partnership with the United Nations, governments, civil society, and other stakeholders. With the CEO Water Mandate, we will have the opportunity to collaborate with other companies to the greater collective impact. Since 2022, Crown has reported on action and investments undertaken in relation to the CEO Water Mandate in fulfilling annual Communication on Progress requirements. This contributes to the progress of UN Sustainable Development Goals 3,6,12,14, and 17.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

10000000

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

Select from:

100%

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

10000000

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

Select from:

100%

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

10000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The methodology used is based on Crown's designated budget for energy efficiency investments. In 2023, 10,000,000 of this CAPEX was deployed for mitigating climate risk. These figures were derived from the Company's CAPEX records and operate under the assumption that the CAPEX deployed encompasses physical and transition risk vulnerability simultaneously.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

3600000

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

Select from:

100%

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

3600000

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

Select from:

100%

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

7100000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The methodology used is based on Sustainability CAPEX deployed towards this environmental issue. The figure associated with the vulnerability of this risk is based on 3% of overall revenue because individual sites are responsible for 3% or less of overall revenue. These figures were derived from Company CAPEX records and operate under the assumption that half of the CAPEX deployed encompasses physical risk and half of the CAPEX deployed encompasses transition risk.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify :Rio Lerma

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

Select all that apply

Direct operations

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

3

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The number of facilities is (3) and it corresponds to 1.35% of the total number of facilities in Crown. The percentage of the Company's total revenue that could be affected is between 1-10% based on the revenue from each site.

[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

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

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

58000

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

0.25

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(3.3.1.5) Comment

*We reported two fines in 2022 and only 1 in 2023. In 2023, only one facility was fined, which equated.25% of our total facilities.
[Fixed row]*

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

3303.5

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

Spillage, leakage or discharge of potential water pollutant

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

The incident was about lacquer that made its way into the local watercourse. The penalty received was two fines. The resolution of the incident is that the site is in compliance and the first fine was paid by the company and the second fine was challenged by the company.

Row 2

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:

Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

10101.68

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

Other, please specify :Rio Lerma

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:

Failure to monitor effluent

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

The incident was about wastewater permit limitations that were exceeded for solids, fats, and oils. The penalty received was a fine. The resolution of the incident is that the site is in compliance and the fine was paid by the company.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our strategy for complying with the carbon pricing systems in which we anticipate being regulated by includes keeping abreast of current and upcoming regulations in all regions, and by assessing the development and impacts of carbon-related pricing or taxation with a particular emphasis on our EMEA region, which includes Europe. This is because the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) applies to products that we source into the European Union from outside the EU, such as aluminum coils or aluminum can imports. We, along with our metal suppliers, are subject to the CBAM pricing system. We position ourselves to be prepared for future taxes and pricing schemes through awareness and participation in influential industry group initiatives. In 2022, Crown implemented the use of an internal carbon price. This is used for CAPEX projects that have a climate-related component. The expected reduction in emissions is tied to a financial impact using the internal carbon price. An internal carbon price is used as a planning tool to help identify revenue opportunities and risks in preparation for future regulations. The goal is to also use the internal carbon price as an incentive to drive energy efficiency and guide capital investment decisions.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jordan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |

Viet Nam

United States of America

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes strategic climate action targets and initiatives, Crown recognizes that resource efficiency and investments in renewable energy programs are key opportunities for Crown to increase resiliency to climate impacts, reduce costs within our direct operations, stay ahead of emerging regulation, and create a climate-resilient business model. Our global programs and initiatives are focused on improving manufacturing efficiencies to reduce the energy required from our operations and transitioning to cleaner energy sources. This specific opportunity occurs in multiple countries where Crown operates, such as the USA and Spain. For example, Crown's Sevilla Spain can making plant installed a heat recovery system in 2023. Crown signed a virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) in the USA in 2020 and another one in Europe in 2023. By prioritizing energy efficiency and transitioning to renewable energy sources, this links to enhancing resiliency to the acute physical risk impacts reported in 3.1.1. 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.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

Short-term

The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

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

The effect has been quantified financially but did not meet the threshold of reporting in Crown's financial statements, meaning that the effect was not greater than 2% of the company's total and has not been quantified in relation to the organization's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

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

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

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

Select from:

Yes

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

9200000

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

9200000

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

27600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023, Crown achieved a savings exceeding 9,200,000 as a result of our renewable energy initiatives and energy efficiency projects, indicating that the opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year. This includes an annual return of 2.7M related to the US VPPA. Cumulative savings from sustainability capital expenditure energy-efficiency projects resulted in over 6.5M in savings expected from projects implemented in 2023. The calculation method sums the 2.7M return 6.5M savings 9.2M financial effect figure. The figure for short term time horizon operates under the assumption that the savings will

remain the same in the short term. These projects focused on material reduction, machine/equipment replacements, water efficiency, lighting and HVAC efficiency, motors and drives and process optimization. Short term: using reporting year calculations, annual savings in 1 year minimum and 3 years maximum.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, Crown budgeted 10 million towards the dedicated Sustainability CAPEX budget, which is focused on adoption of energy-efficiency measures. Projects are selected based on criteria to ensure they are both financially beneficial and in line with reaching sustainability goals. Our VPPA to cover renewable electricity for our North American Beverage operations remains net profitable.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With input from the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board and an active Global Executive Sustainability Committee, Crown collaborates with a variety of internal stakeholder groups to identify opportunities to reduce its carbon footprint. Specifically, Crown has focused on investments in a variety of energy-, water-, and materials-savings initiatives, recycling of raw materials, and product development and innovation in parallel to its established emissions reduction goals. The Company makes strategic investments to benefit from increased resilience against climate change. Case study: In 2023, Crown's beverage can make plant in Sevilla, Spain installed a heat recovery system that would allow the heat generated by the vacuum pumps to be recirculated to heat coolant for the body makers. This reduced the needed natural gas by about 1,433,333 kWh/year. This is expected to save the plant nearly 86,000/year. Heat recovery improves efficiency and reduces the GHG emissions to align with Crown's Twentyby30 goals. This opportunity has been prioritized by considering the payback period (estimated 13 months) and volume of expected electricity savings.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

- Increased brand value

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Crown recognizes its dependence on forests through the use of timber products in its paper packaging products and also sees an opportunity in reducing its impacts to forests by increasing the amount of recycled content in the supplied stock. 70% of the paper is sourced from recycled sources. 50.298% of the recycled paper is certified. Of the 30% of paper from virgin sources, over 66.67% is sourced with either SFI, FSC or PEFC certifications to ascertain good practices in forest management from the sources. The paper products are purchased from different countries and sold in different markets and these shifts in sourcing provides opportunity for Crown to differentiate itself from competition resulting in increased brand value of its products, expansion in existing and new markets, better logistical and monitoring control resulting in resilience in the supply chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

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

The effect of the opportunity on the financial position and financial performance and cash flows is small. The reason is that paper products form just about 1.3% of the total revenues of the company. Impacts in the future time horizons due to these opportunities is likely small to medium.

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

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost related to shift to recycled sources of paper and increasing the certified content in the sources of timber is expected to be small due to the growing realization across the supply side that these are table stakes to do business.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize the opportunity is twofold – first is increasing the recycled content in the paper used to make the products. The second is to ensure that rest of the procured paper is certified. This includes recycled content. It is to be noted that our paper products have low impacts on forests by achieving the two-fold objectives.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Pee Dee River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Crown, with its Twentyby30 program, has set a goal to reduce its water use by 20% by 2025 in all global locations. One of our identified risks is water stress. As we reduce our water usage, we are protecting ourselves against the risk of water stress as reported in 3.1.1, as we will need less water to operate where we can reduce our usage of water. One example is our Cheraw, USA plant which has reduced its water use in 2023. The nature of the opportunity is water consumption reduction. The example in this geography stemmed from an identification of excessive water usage in the can-making washers. To reduce risk and work toward the water reduction opportunity, the plant added flow meters, shut off solenoids, flow transmitters, and replaced leaking pipes. These actions resulted in a water usage reduction of approximately two million gallons of water measured by water meters to help meet the company's Twentyby30 sustainability goals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

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

The effect has been quantified financially but did not meet the threshold of reporting in Crown's financial statements, meaning that the effect was not greater than 2% of the company's total and has not been quantified in relation to the organization's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

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

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

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

Select from:

Yes

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

3375

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

13000

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

14000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect comes from the reduced water use and therefore lowering the indirect cost of operations when less water is used. The expected annual savings within the short-term time horizon is 13,000-14,000 each year. Crown arrived at this range through consideration of the volume of water usage reduced after project implementation multiplied by the cost of water for the operational facility. In 2023, the average monthly water usage was 3,355,690 gallons, and the average monthly cost was 22,124.84. The proposed project aims to reduce water usage by 5%. The monthly water usage reduction 167,784.5 Gallons, and the annual water usage reduction 2,013,414 Gallons. The monthly cost saving 1,106.24 USD, and the annual cost savings 13,275 USD/Year. The project was completed by the last quarter of the reporting year, so savings could only be started after it was completed, so the financial effect figure within the reporting year is 1/4 (13,500/43375) based on the assumption of an anticipated 13,500 financial effect figure. The payback period is 25 months.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

27665

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This was the cost of the project based on engineering design and cost of the equipment that will be installed, and the services from the vendor, including inspection and installation. It is a one-time cost. Total cost was 27665, and here is a breakdown of the quantity table (Assessment and analysis2500, Flow meters5000, Shut-off Solenoids4000, Flow transmitters5000, Repair and replacement material4500, Labor installation for everything6665).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

This project was selected to be funded by the Sustainability CAPEX funds. Globally, Crown sites are encouraged to find projects that align with the Twentyby30 goals and apply to have those projects be funded through sustainability. Projects that saved water, like this are prioritized in relation to other opportunities. These projects have an initial investment and will save water, lowering operating costs, for many years.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

10000000

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

Select from:

100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The methodology is based on Crown's designated budget for energy efficiency investments. In 2023, 10,000,000 of this CAPEX was deployed to align with climate change opportunities. As this has been deployed, there are no underlying assumptions as these are actual figures. Methodology includes review of accounting statements on spend related to these projects.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

156000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The paper related products business contributed 1.3% to the total revenues of the company. 1.3% of 12 billion is 156 million.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

7100000

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

Select from:

100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The methodology is based on Crown's designated budget for water saving investments. In 2023, 7,100,000 of this CAPEX was deployed for water-saving opportunities. As this has been deployed, there are no underlying assumptions
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

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

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance Guidelines (FINAL 07.28.22).pdf

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including monitoring progress towards our Science Based Targets, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification all key aspects of Crown's climate action. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as The Climate Pledge or the CEO Water Mandate. Additionally, the CEO 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 Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. Crown employees are encouraged to take part in the Company-wide sustainability efforts. This top-down approach provides guidance and support for climate-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then

are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As part of Crown's regular meetings with the Board of Directors, review and assessment of non-deforestation initiatives related to the commodities we produce and sell, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including approving the decision to be an early adopter of TNFD in 2023. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years – all of which the CEO has oversight of. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes the establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as becoming an early adopter of TNFD. Additionally, the CEO reviews Crown's annual CDP response, which provides insight both into risk management policies. As part of the review process, Crown's Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. Crown employees are encouraged to take part in the Company-wide sustainability efforts. This top-down approach provides guidance and support for forest-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including monitoring progress towards our Science Based Targets, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification all key aspects of Crown's climate action. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes the establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as The Climate Pledge or the CEO Water Mandate. Additionally, the CEO 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 Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. Crown employees are encouraged to take part in the Company-wide sustainability efforts. This top-down approach provides guidance and support for climate-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Board mandate

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

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As part of Crown's regular meetings with the Board of Directors, review and assessment of non-deforestation initiatives related to the commodities we produce and sell, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including approving the decision to be an early adopter of TNFD in 2023. As an early adopter, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years – all of which the CEO has oversight of. Any major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes the establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives such as becoming an early adopter of TNFD. Additionally, the CEO reviews Crown's annual CDP response, which provides insight both into risk management policies. As part of the review process, Crown's Senior Vice President of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. Crown employees are encouraged to take part in the Company-wide sustainability efforts. This top-down approach provides guidance and support for biodiversity-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the Company's sustainability goals. Lastly, Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated then elevated and then are appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not to further elevate to the Board of Directors and what resources to assign.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

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

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As part of regular meetings with the Board, Crown assesses emissions reductions initiatives such as energy efficiency projects. This allows the CEO to monitor progress towards corporate goals. Crown's CEO, reporting to the Board, is involved in key decision-making processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including overseeing scenario analysis and monitoring progress towards our Science Based Targets, guiding major capital expenditures, overseeing reporting, auditing, and verification all key aspects of Crown's climate action. Major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO. This includes establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to initiatives such as The Climate Pledge or the CEO Water Mandate. As part of the annual CDP response review process, Crown's SVP of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. Employees are encouraged to take part in the Crown's sustainability efforts. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards which serve as an incentive for all employees to strive to do their best to advance the company's sustainability goals. Crown's Risk Management team has an established process where risks are evaluated, elevated, and appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. In parallel, the risk management team also elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether to further elevate to the Board of Directors. The CEO receives regular updates on Crown's progress through the Twentyby30™ program and other sustainability initiatives. Sustainability performance is part of criterion used during the annual performance evaluation that the Board completes for the CEO. The CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30™ program ensures strong alignment of climate goals within all operations.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

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

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Review and assessment of non-deforestation initiatives related to the commodities we produce and sell and evaluation of other major capital expenditures is done regularly. This allows the CEO, as highest level of management, to monitor progress towards goals. Crown's CEO, directly reporting to the Board, is a key participant in decision-making processes around Crown's global sustainability strategy growth, including approving the decision to be an early adopter of TNFD in 2023. As a result, Crown will integrate enhanced risk management and reporting practices, and conduct scenario analysis to address nature-related financial risks within the next 2 years – all of which the CEO has oversight of. Major plans of action are reviewed and guided by the CEO, including establishing the Twentyby30 program and committing to other initiatives. As part of the annual CDP response review process, Crown's SVP of Crown Technology, Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs provides insight on the annual changes and key components of Crown's CDP response. Employees are encouraged to take part in Crown's sustainability efforts, including biodiversity-related issues. The CEO oversees the annual Chairman's Sustainability Awards, serving as an incentive for employees. Crown's Risk Management team has a process where risks are evaluated, elevated, and appropriately assigned to designated teams within Crown to address and mitigate at an operational level. The risk management team elevates risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether to further elevate to the

Board. The CEO receives regular updates on Crown's environmental progress through the Twentyby30™ program and other sustainability initiatives. Sustainability performance is part of criterion used during the annual performance evaluation the Board completes of the CEO. The CEO's commitment to the Twentyby30™ program ensures strong alignment of climate goals within all operations.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Compensation Committee of Crown's Board of Directors controls the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, following an annual evaluation of the CEO by all of the Board members. In 2023, the Compensation Committee evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance while considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the committee has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market. In 2022, additional objectives were added into the Board's annual performance evaluation of the CEO's, including a sustainability criterion. A negative evaluation on the sustainability criterion will have either potential employment or financial consequences to the CEO's compensation.

Forests

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

Water

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Compensation Committee of Crown's Board of Directors controls the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, following an annual evaluation of the CEO by all of the Board members. In 2023, the Compensation Committee evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance while considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the committee has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market. In 2023, additional objectives were added into the Board's annual performance evaluation of the CEO's, including a sustainability criterion. A negative evaluation on the sustainability criterion will have either potential employment or financial consequences to the CEO's compensation.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Bonus – set figure
- Promotion
- Salary increase
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

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

Resource use and efficiency

- Energy efficiency improvement
- Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This climate-related incentive for this position is part of a short-term and long-term incentive plan. Incentives may be awarded on a discretionary basis upon Board review of CEO's performance.

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

The Compensation Committee of Crown's Board of Directors controls the CEO's compensation. The CEO also is evaluated annually by all members of the Board. In 2023, the committee assessed the CEO's and Crown's performance, considering financial, operational, and strategic results. A negative sustainability evaluation may impact the CEO's employment or financial compensation. Based on allocation among components of the CEO's 2023 target total direct compensation in the reporting year, of the CEO's total compensation, 64% was performance-based. In 2023, the Compensation Committee evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance while considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the committee has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources including water and energy and bring innovative products to market. In 2022, additional objectives were added into the Board's annual performance evaluation of the CEO's, including a sustainability criterion.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Promotion
- Salary increase
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This water-related incentive for this position is part of a short-term and long-term incentive plan. Incentives may be awarded on a discretionary basis upon Board review of CEO's performance.

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

Crown's Board of Directors selects and controls the CEO's compensation, with the CEO also evaluated by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC). In 2023, the NCGC assessed the CEO's and Crown's performance, considering financial, operational, and strategic results. Key sustainability areas, such as resource management and product innovation, were evaluated to enhance shareholder value. Based on allocation among components of the CEO's 2023 target total direct compensation in the reporting year, of the CEO's total compensation, 64% was performance-based.. In 2023, the Compensation Committee evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance while considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the committee has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources including water and energy and bring innovative products to market. In 2022, additional objectives were added into the Board's annual performance evaluation of the CEO's, including a sustainability criterion.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our environmental sustainability strategy aims to drive climate action throughout our value chain, use resources efficiently, support the circular economy, promote diversity and inclusion, source responsibly and ethically and practice strict product stewardship.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Support the preservation of natural resources and energy by optimizing material use, minimizing waste and increasing recycling. We also will partner with others who may contribute to progress in achieving our environmental goal.

Climate-specific commitments

- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Crown has set science-based climate targets, and will continue to take actions to reduce releases and greenhouse gas emissions from direct and indirect business operations and our value chain

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Crown-Holdings-Environmental-Sustainability-Policy-July-2020.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Crown's water strategy aims to drive water action throughout our operations and our value chain, for the benefit of the environment. Water awareness is linked to Crown's core values of respecting human rights as it relates to the access to water by stakeholders.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments

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

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

Select all that apply

Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Crown-Holdings-Water-Policy-2023.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

RE100

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

The Climate Pledge

UN Global Compact

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

RE100: as a signatory, Crown is committed to the goal of 100% renewable electricity. The Climate Pledge: as a signatory, Crown is committed to the goal of 100% renewable electricity in 2040; Crown references The Climate Pledge through disclosure and reporting on goals. TCFD: Crown publishes annual standalone report aligned with the TCFD recommendations. UN Global Compact: as signatory, Crown adheres to the UN Global Compact Principles and completes the annual

requirement of publishing a Communication on Progress (COP) report. Business Ambition for 1.5C: as a signatory, Crown has set goals to support efforts being made to limit global temperatures to rise more than 1.5C and is a member of SBTi.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

20by30brochure_digital sigles_2022k.pdf

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

Select from:

No

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

Climate change is the most significant risk of our time. Corporate action to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions will have a significant impact on the fight against climate change and Crown is up for the challenge. We have set Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) goals to reduce our Scope 01 emissions coming from the combustion of fossil fuels in our operations in line with the Paris Agreement; our Scope 02 emissions generated from the production of non-renewable electricity used in our operations also in line with the Paris Agreement; and our Scope 03 emissions coming from our value chain, in particular from the production of the materials we buy to make our products. We also have set a corporate Net Zero goal to be achieved by 2040, 10 years sooner than the Paris Agreement. Our Climate Action strategy focuses on production efficiency, product and process innovation, strategic material procurement and utilization of renewable electricity. This strategy acknowledges that climate change can have financial impacts on our global business, but we can create opportunity for growth by proactively mitigating risks throughout our value chain. Crown has a variety of processes in place to ensure that all engagement activities are consistent with Crown's overall climate change strategy. For example, the Global Executive Sustainability Committee is the steering group that was formed specifically to influence and drive Crown's strategy. This team is made up of multi-functional global leaders that help maintain consistency across Crown's global footprint. Key actions Crown has taken is to support a model deposits legislation policy work in the U.S. to drive up recycling rates. Crown supported this work in the reporting year both on a national level and on a state level in key states where there is a lack of access to recycling. These bills were in states such as Illinois, Minnesota, Washington and Oregon. 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. To address any inconsistencies, Crown reviews progress on a business unit level as well as a corporate level via the Corporate Sustainability Committee to assess Company progress and scale-up efforts where needed. We increased the frequency to annual in 2020 and aim to continue to report annually going forward.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Crown is engaging with policy makers on recycling legislation across the U.S. Recycling aluminum saves energy and water as compared to primary aluminum production. Crown has supported a model federal recycling bill in the U.S. to drive up recycling rates. Recycling bills were brought in Illinois, Minnesota, Washington and Oregon on the state level. In parallel, Crown's plant management submitted a letter of support in the state of Minnesota to improve bill language of Packaging EPR bill SF3887.

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Low-impact production and innovation

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Recycling and recyclability

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

Select from:

- Regional

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

Select all that apply

- United States of America

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

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

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

Exception of Crown's proposed approach to the policy include: 1) mitigating potential unintended consequences with the toxic materials provisions and 2) Minimizing unfair market distortions.

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

Select all that apply

- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Responding to consultations
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Europen

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Climate: EUROOPEN is committed to the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Concretely, EUROOPEN members are striving towards carbon neutrality of the packaging value chain and providing solutions to reduce the carbon footprint of packaging and packaged products. Pursuing the EU Green Deal's objectives requires embracing a life-cycle approach to circularity, where climate and environmental performance is assessed throughout the entire life-cycle of packaging and product. The fundamental goal is to reduce the overall EU climate and environmental impacts. To effectively tackle Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and their consequent climate impact, it is essential to consider both the GHG emissions linked to the packaging lifecycle as well as the GHG emissions linked to food and product waste and the savings guaranteed through packaging use. 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 minimize or prevent any unintended consequences or negative impacts (environmental, economic and social impacts). Water: EUROOPEN is committed to the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Concretely, EUROOPEN members are striving towards carbon neutrality of the packaging value chain and providing solutions to reduce the carbon footprint of packaging and packaged products. Pursuing the EU Green Deal's objectives requires embracing a life-cycle approach to circularity, where climate and environmental performance is assessed throughout the entire life-cycle of packaging and product. The fundamental goal is to reduce the overall EU climate and environmental impacts. To effectively tackle environmental degradation brought on by a linear and non-circular economy, it is essential to consider both the water usage linked to the packaging lifecycle as well as the associated water usage linked to food and product waste and the water savings guaranteed through recycled packaging use. The same consideration applies for other environmental impacts. Policy and regulatory measures tackling water quality and water security must be based on a thorough and evidence-based impact assessment of unavoidable and potential trade-offs to minimize or prevent any unintended consequences or negative impacts (environmental, economic and social impacts).

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

24000

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

By providing funding to EUROOPEN through a membership fee, Crown is supporting the climate neutrality goal of the European Green Deal. Pursuing the EU Green Deal's objectives requires embracing a life-cycle approach to circularity, where climate and environmental performance is assessed throughout the entire life-cycle of packaging and product. The fundamental goal is to reduce the overall EU climate and environmental impacts.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Public policy engagement
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

PP 68, 12, 21, 23, 27, 35, 38-39, 51, 54, 60, 75

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CCK_2023_Annual_Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Crown includes non-financial sustainability related information in its annual report.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

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

The paper related products business contributed 1.3% to the total revenues of the company. 1.3% of 12 billion is 156 million.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Crown considered the technological, political, legal, market, and economic changes required to reach the specific pathway to Net Zero including the associated risks and opportunities to get there. This guided a high-level analysis of the impacts that may arise as we position our Company to successfully transition to a low carbon economy. Assumptions in scenario analysis: • Carbon prices will be in place by 2030, operating within tax and/or emissions trading frameworks and apply to the manufacturing industry, and vary based on global location • Energy demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end-use; there will still

be a mix of coal/oil/gas/nuclear/renewables but the ratio of green to brown energy should favor green energy • Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation; higher pricing of our own products due to market demand trends and less availability of current raw materials • Macro-economic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remain at 2023 rate • Renewable energy technology improves in efficiency and cost to install; more electric vehicles at a better price; energy and water efficient technologies improve our own operations • New climate policies and supported by increased investments in low emission fuels electricity generation and energy infrastructure. • Temperature increases based on available NZE model Assumptions on severity of driving forces: 1) Negative impact on ecosystem is less severe because the scenario assumes a more ambitious transition to a low carbon economy 2) Greater action in the short term will lead to greater long term financial resilience 3) Increased demand for cleaner energy sources due to growing consumer sentiment toward climate change 4) Stricter regulatory frameworks to enforce emission reduction targets 5) Advancements in data precision to better understand and manage impacts Uncertainties and constraints: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of transition impacts of climate change will vary by geography. In the scenario analysis, we recognize the most aggressive and promising changes critical to the low carbon transition depends on rates of change of key parameters, such as the rate of technology development and deployment and changes and timing of key policies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For a transition scenario, Crown selected the IEA Net Zero Emissions NZE by 2050 scenario as it was the most updated and most ambitious of the scenarios. The NZE scenario considers the most aggressive policies and most promising technology developments which are critical to the low carbon transition. This scenario suggests how policy and technology developments around energy supply and GHG emissions interact with economic activity energy consumption and GDP among other key factors between now and 2050. We used this publicly available scenario to predict the material consequences on our organization in the short medium and long term. The NZE scenario assumes a faster transition depending on rates of change of key parameters e.g. the rate of technology development and deployment changes and timing of key policies etc. This scenario compliments the SSP1/RCP 26 physical scenario we used by modelling what the future could look like following significant progress. This scenario was selected because it is in line with our organization's SBTi goals and the 2015 Paris Agreement. While the selected scenario evaluates a long-term time frame through 2050, our business strategy includes Crown's Twentyby30 program, which is designed to increase climate resilience. With potential capital investments in energy efficiency and renewable electricity as part of our financial planning, Crown is working towards alignment with this scenario. Thus, our current scenario analysis includes a time horizon to 2030 to evaluate potential short- and medium-term impacts as well as potential long-term impacts through 2050. As an initial analysis, it is primarily qualitative with some quantitative considerations from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and external party consultants, and the scope includes the entire organization.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

- Water prices that are in place by 2030 may operate within tax and or emissions trading frameworks and will vary based on global location*
- Water demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end use there will still be a mix of fresh water inputs but the future scenario is to replace freshwater by recycled water and implement water reuse in higher scales*

- Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation pricing of our own products may shift due to market demand trends and less availability of current raw materials such as water*
- Macroeconomic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remain at 2023 rate including cost of water and usage per capita*

- Level of policy movement remains similar to now with some additional water related policies in select regions in the US Europe and those global locations with water insecurity*
- Sea level and Temperature changes were assessed on available RCP2.6 /RCP8.5 concentration pathway modelling*
- Increased adoption of water recycling and reuse technologies to reduce freshwater demand*
- Varied improvements in energy usage and mix that can indirectly reduce water use in energy generation processes*

Assumptions on severity of driving forces: 1) Low and high climate change severity associated with respective RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios 2) Low and high cost of capital due to increased perceived risk or lower perceived risks related to climate change and water stress associated with respective RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios 3) Low and high severity associated with impacts on asset values due to heightened and lower water stress and climate risks associated with respective RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. As the severity of driving forces varies based on the RCP model, this variance represents an uncertainty that may affect the outcomes of the scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The selected scenario was chosen due to a general recognition of the potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business including water risks. Scenario analysis confirmed the need to make investments to reach the company's water reduction and replenishment targets. The results of the scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As an initial analysis, it is both qualitative and quantitative. The scope includes the entire organization. We assumed the following:

- Carbon prices will be in place by 2030, operating within tax and/or emissions trading frameworks and apply to the manufacturing industry, and vary based on global location
- Energy demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end-use; there will still be a mix of coal/oil/gas/nuclear/renewables but the ratio of green to brown energy should favor green energy
- Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation; higher pricing of our own products due to market demand trends and less availability

of current raw materials • Macro-economic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remains at the 2023 rate • Renewable energy technology improves in efficiency and cost to install; more electric vehicles at a better price; energy and water efficient technologies improve our own operations • Level of policy movement remains similar to now, with some additional climate-related policies • Temperature increases based on available RCP8.5 model Assumptions made in severity of driving forces: 1) Negative impact on ecosystem is assumed to be more severe because the scenario assumes trajectory remains as business as usual 2) Assumed less action in the short term will lead to reduced long term financial resilience 3) Assumed assets would be expected to depreciate at a higher rate than today if facilities face increased climate stress. In assessing the level of severity, we also took into consideration our locations' relative contribution to the Company's overall revenue. Uncertainties and constraints: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of physical impacts of climate change will vary by geography. In the scenario analysis, we proactively evaluate which geographical locations present climate-related weather risks to our business and have integrated processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate-related risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Relevant technology and science

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

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We make the following assumptions in our scenario analysis: • Carbon prices will be in place by 2030, operating within tax and/or emissions trading frameworks and apply to the manufacturing industry, and vary based on global location • Energy demand continues to rise and improvements are made for both supply and end-use; there will still be a mix of coal/oil/gas/nuclear/renewables but the ratio of green to brown energy should favor green energy • Commodity pricing reflect standard inflation; higher pricing of our own products due to market demand trends and less availability of current raw materials • Macro-economic and demographic variables remain flat and geographical tailoring remain at 2023 rate • Renewable energy technology improves in efficiency and cost to install; more electric vehicles at a better price; energy and water efficient technologies improve our own operations • Level of policy movement remains similar to now, with some additional climate-related policies • Temperature increases based on available RCP2.6 model Assumptions on severity of driving forces: 1) Negative impact on ecosystem is less severe because the scenario assumes a more ambitious transition to a low carbon economy 2) Greater action in the short term will lead to greater long term financial resilience 3) Increased demand for cleaner energy sources due to growing consumer sentiment toward climate change 4) Stricter regulatory frameworks to enforce emission reduction targets 5) Advancements in data precision to better understand and manage impacts Uncertainties and constraints: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of physical impacts of climate change will vary by geography. In the scenario analysis, we proactively evaluate which geographical locations present climate-related weather risks to our business and have integrated processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate-related risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

We analyzed the potential impacts of climate change on our organization from three possible scenarios in timeframes through 2030 and 2050. We chose RCP26 to align with The Paris Agreement to limit climate change to 1.5C because that is what we are on track to do as an organization with our SBTi approved 1.5C Science Based Targets. We chose RCP85 as a potential for more drastic climate change with warming to 3.7C so that we may prepare as a company for the scenario in which climate change continues at its current trajectory. We wanted to prepare our organization in choosing scenarios that would yield a risk assessment that took into account the biggest potential risks to our organization in terms of climate change. Crown selected the IEA Net Zero Emissions NZE by 2050 as a scenario, as it was the most updated and most ambitious of the transition scenarios. The NZE scenario considers the most aggressive policies and most promising technology developments which are critical to the low carbon transition. The result of the physical climate-related scenario analysis was a general recognition of potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business and confirmed the critical need to make investments to reach the 1.5C target. One quantitative result for RCP 2.6, SSP1 considered precipitation anomalies and temperature increases to produce results indicating 0% of sites with extremely high climate risk by 2030 and 17% of sites with high climate risk by 2050. The results can be used to support what the Risk Management team is already doing in terms of assessing new developments in any region or business unit. Considering the potential damage to our facilities from extreme weather effects showed that if temperatures rise enough, some facilities could significantly be affected. Considering the influence on our strategy and financial planning, the implications of uncertainties in relation to varied geographies indicate that continued proactive evaluation of geographic areas that present significant climate-related weather risks is needed to respond. The results of the scenario analysis have informed our strategy and financial planning through their contribution to our decision to integrate evaluation processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate related risks. Crown has also built manufacturing facilities in locations to strategically serve major customers and minimize the environmental footprint of and likelihood of disruption during transportation. The results of the transitional climate related scenario analysis showed that Crown is well positioned in the market because our primary products support a low carbon circular economy. Increasing recycling efforts will improve resilience in terms of reputation and reduce the risk of rising input costs. Crown's efforts to drive down emissions through efficiency optimization adopt an

internal price on carbon and actively engage with stakeholders are noteworthy aspects of our mitigation strategy in preparation of changing policies and regulations. The resilience of Crown's business strategy and business model over the short, medium, and long term, include: The availability of, and flexibility in, financial resources to respond to the effects identified varies based on the risks and opportunities presented year to year. We regularly identify risks, including climate risks to allocate funds accordingly. Crown has the ability to redeploy, repurpose, upgrade or decommission existing assets and does this on an annual basis as part of its facility management. When Crown closes a facility, Crown looks to repurpose the assets. If there is no immediate use, then assets are stored for future use within Crown. The remaining assets are handled through contractors with an emphasis on repurposing the use of the parts and recycling. An example of an effect a planned investment in climate-related adaptation for resiliencies is the weather reinforced roofing installed on one of our facilities. Since its installation, the facility weathered a tornado, the effect of which would have been more severe to the business without this climate related adaptation having been made.

Water

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

In-line with Crown's Twentyby30 program, our current scenario analysis focuses on a time horizon, in line with our target year for our current corporate sustainability targets, which are set out to the year 2030. As well, we also did a future scenario analysis out to the year 2050. The scope includes the entire organization. The result of the water-related and climate-related scenario analysis was a general recognition of the potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business, including water risks. The result of the physical climate-related scenario analysis was a general recognition of potential impact that climate change may have on all aspects of the business and confirmed the critical need to make investments to reach the 1.5C target. One quantitative result for RCP 2.6, SSP1 considered precipitation anomalies and temperature increases to produce results indicating 0% of sites with extremely high climate risk by 2030 and 17% of sites with high climate risk by 2050. The results can be used to support what the Risk Management team is already doing in terms of assessing new developments in any region or business unit. Considering the potential damage to our facilities from extreme weather effects showed that if temperatures rise enough, some facilities could significantly be affected. Analyzing what scenario analysis showed insofar as the potential damage to our facilities from extreme weather effects, showed that if sea

levels rise and water drought affects some watersheds, how some facilities might be affected. Considering the influence on our strategy and financial planning, the implications of uncertainties in relation to varied geographies indicate that continued proactive evaluation of geographic areas that present significant climate-related weather risks is needed to respond. The results of the scenario analysis have informed our strategy and financial planning through their contribution to our decision to integrate evaluation processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate related risks. The scenario analysis has also confirmed the need to make investments to reach the company's water reduction and replenishment targets. Crown has a corporate water replenishment goal and thus preserving the soil, avoiding erosion and engaging in projects involving reforestation to preserve and increase resilience of the watersheds is important to the company. Furthermore, Crown has also built manufacturing facilities in locations to strategically serve major customers and minimize the environmental footprint of and likelihood of disruption during transportation. We are focused on prioritizing investment in facilities operating in water stressed areas due to the physical water risks in both our current and future operating scenarios.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Matching renewable energy source availability to Crown's direct operations can impact Crown's financial stability, which contributes to our current use of fossil fuels. To address this, our company is actively increasing its sourcing efforts to match global supply by investing in and sourcing renewable energy from diverse and sustainable sources. For example, Crown currently has a commitment to reach 75% renewable electricity by 2030. This proactive approach aligns with our commitment to reducing our carbon emissions and ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy portfolio for our operations.

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

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

This is the first reporting period that Crown has disclosed a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5 C world. Crown is implementing progress toward this plan via increased resourcing and strategic planning. The progress against transition plan is publicly assessed and commented on annually in the company's annual sustainability report which is publicly available online.

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

HighLevelClimateTransitionActionPlan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

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

The climate transition plan contains a section focused on Biodiversity and Water that addresses actions taken to manage dependencies, impacts, and risks/opportunities related to these environmental issues. For example, Crown utilizes an Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to assess beverage manufacturing plant locations in our Brazil, Mexico and Europe regions and identify potential risks (assessment conducted every three years). Crown is committed to replenishing 100% of the water we consume from our water-stressed locations, back to those watersheds by 2030 (established through Goal #9, part of the Resource Efficiency pillar of Crown's Twentyby30 program). Crown teams around the world are taking part in local efforts to mitigate the biodiversity crisis. Crown expects to calculate an emission reduction associated with this strategy in 2024. Crown believes addressing our impact on our ecosystems and recognizing the dependency we and our stakeholders in our value chain have on them is critical because emissions are directly related to the sustainability of these ecosystems and how that could impact our business. Additionally, the first water replenishment project with an external stakeholder in Greece started in 2023. We continue to monitor the classification of water-stress at our sites and have plans to invest in additional water replenishment projects in late 2023 and 2024, ongoing through 2030. Crown plans to disclose pursuant to the TNFD recommendations within the timeframe of the TNFD early adopters program. Crown's climate transition plan incorporates the entire Company's operations and includes its transit packaging business unit. As such, the environmental issues of Plastics and Forests are considered in our plan. For example, the Company completed risk assessments of its operating sites, including of its transit packaging business which incorporates the environmental issues of Plastics and Forests by the nature of the operations.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

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

Crown's strategy and how climate and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate and water - related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to climate change and water adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our products and services, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Risks and opportunities are concentrated in Crown's manufacturing facilities. Anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its products and services. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities:

- *Climate: Crown made the decision in 2023 to establish recycling rates and recycled content goals, which were consequently reviewed*

and approved by the CEO. Crown committed to devoting at least 50% of its Research & Development (R&D) technology developments toward minimizing the footprint of its products and manufacturing processes. This focus on resource efficiency presents an opportunity for the company, as it has the potential to minimize raw material usage and associated emissions while improving product quality. • Water: As our products and services utilize water in the manufacturing process, Crown has set a target to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025. This has involved identifying and incentivizing water re-use opportunities and water and identifying and eliminating losses and leaks.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

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

Crown's strategy around upstream/downstream value chain and how environmental risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. This evaluation is ongoing. Within the value chain, risks and opportunities are concentrated Crown's material sourcing and recycling efforts. Anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its products and services. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities: Climate: As part of Crown's climate-related scenario analysis, we analyze the climate risks of our top suppliers by spend in the same manner that we evaluate our own facilities. To this end, Crown performs climate-related scenario analysis in order to evaluate the future state potential to serve our customers with limited disruption. Water: Crown assesses water related risks within our supply chain to ensure there is no risk of business

interruption due to supply chain availability. Crown accesses our supply chain sites through WRI Aqueduct tool and identify the physical water stress of the basins these sites are located. Forests: Crown Signode manufactures paper-based products which have to rely on availability of the raw materials from upstream suppliers. Crown purchases these from several suppliers and has multiple routes for procurements while maintaining its strategy to source paper that is 100% either recycled or from certified sources for forest management and verified through certification bodies such as FSC, PEFC, and SFI. The company is already at 90% on this count and intends to reach the target of 100% in the next two years.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Crown's strategy around investment in R&D and how climate and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate and water -related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to climate change and water adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our R&D investment, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Risks and opportunities are concentrated in Crown's manufacturing facilities. Anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its products and services. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities: Climate: A commitment to at least 50% of research and development budget dedicated to sustainability prioritizes the need to minimize Crown's impact on the environment. In 2022, Crown published recycling goals as a commitment to a more circular economy. Crown

also encourages suppliers to also commit to R&D investments to work towards 1.5C targets. Water: Crown has set a target to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025, which has involved investigation of new and hybrid technologies toward Minimal to Zero Liquid Discharge.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Crown's strategy around Operations and how climate and water-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated in the short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate and water -related risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, including opportunities related to climate change and water adaptation and mitigation activities, and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our Operations, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to be made based on material risks and opportunities related to climate change. This evaluation is ongoing. Risks and opportunities are concentrated in Crown's manufacturing facilities. Anticipated changes to Crown's business model to implement strategic decisions includes additional resource allocation, which is recognized in Crown's climate transition plan and plays a role in achieving Crown's climate and water targets. Crown has provided details on its climate risk (decreased revenues due to production capacity) and opportunity (increase resilience to climate change) in 3.1.1 / 3.6.1 and its water risk (water stress) and opportunity (reduced water usage and consumption) and has addressed these risks and opportunities through implementing strategy focused on its products and services. Decisions were taken in these areas to enhance resilience. Substantial decision(s) in this area influenced by risks and opportunities: Climate: In 2023, Crown's Project Management and Engineering (PM&E) team began exploring efficiency opportunities on a broad scale for global operations as well as considering environmental efficiency when building new plants. To help address Scope 1 emissions, Crown is optimizing all gas used in facilities through proper heat recovery and electrification of heating equipment where possible. Reducing our Scope 2 emissions: Committing to reach 75% renewable electricity by 2030 and 100% by 2040 as part of our Twentyby30 goals. Water: Crown has set a target to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025, which has involved installing flowmeters to measure, report, and reduce water consumption.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures
- Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

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

Risks related to climate change and water serve as an input for financial planning in the short, medium, and long term time horizons because they are included in the Company's annual Enterprise Risk Management process to identify potential effects on financial performance. Water availability and weather is considered when strategically planning for new construction to avoid additional expenses such as trucking in water from other sources. Opportunities are considered when budgeting for CAPEX and R&D. Since 2020, Crown has set aside a Sustainability CAPEX budget to fund emission reduction and water-savings initiatives. The 3.6.1 Water disclosure focusing on our Cheraw, USA plant serves as a case study that represents achievement of reduced indirect operating costs, as it reflects an opportunity stemming from water consumption reduction. The Company is committed to allocating resources to meet our climate and water goals and spending at least 50% of

R&D budget on sustainability. Progress toward our Twentyby30 goals is reviewed at the highest executive level annually along with risks and opportunities associated with these elements to determine resource allocation and investment decisions. We select emission reduction and water conservation initiatives based on the associated financial opportunities such as reduced indirect operating costs with lower demand for electricity or water. Crown recognizes that sustainability performance can affect financial performance in ways such as access to capital, and therefore we engage with investors on the topic and maintain high scores in risk rating assessments such as Sustainalytics, MSCI, and ISS. Steps are taken to minimize the impact of these elements. As a case study example, robust insurance policies can cover liabilities associated with damage from severe weather occurrences like the tornado described in the 3.1.1 Climate disclosure. We recognize physical damage to a site could lead to decreased revenues due to lost production capacity. No site is responsible for more than 3% of the Company's overall revenue. Our TCFD report includes details of the annual and ongoing considerations of the physical and transition risks and opportunities along with modelling scenarios to 2050. Crown's investment decisions align with our climate transition plan in ways such as securing favorable pricing for renewable energy and exploring new technology for our operations.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	<p>Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition</p>
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years</p>

[Fixed row]

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

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

0

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

25

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

0

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

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

There has been no change from the previous reporting year for water-related CAPEX and OPEX. Crown has a dedicated CAPEX of several millions for sustainability projects and prioritizes water savings/reuse/efficiency projects especially in the plants we operate that are located in basins with water scarcity. The 25% increase anticipated forward trend for CAPEX is due to prioritization of water projects to meet our Twentyby30 water goal by the end of 2025. This 25% increase is an estimate. Crown does not anticipate change in cost of water within the next year. However, we do expect a downward trend in water-related OPEX spend associated with practices to improve efficiency, such as R&D for low water product developments, as we reduced the overall water usage in line with our Twentyby30 goal to reduce water usage in our operations by 20% from the 2019 baseline by the end of 2025.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Navigate regulations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Stress test investments
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

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

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We use a set price determined by benchmarking against current trading systems, potential new regulations, and peers. This price will be reviewed annually and update as needed. We expect this to change to reflect the changes in the trading schemes and taxes in various regions. It is likely to increase until there is enough behavior change to make significant progress in lowering emissions. Crown takes a global average of major carbon markets to assess its annual price on carbon. Based on the Bloomberg Carbon Market Global Outlook 2024, the expected percent increase over the next six years through 2030 timeframe of the California carbon market is from 42/metric tonne in 2024 to 93/metric tonne in 2030, or over 200% increase.

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

50

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

50

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

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations
- Opportunity management

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

Select from:

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

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

100

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

Select from:

Yes

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

The internal price of carbon is implemented in Crown's operations across 100% of all regions and 100% of business units company-wide and supports Crown's progress towards our climate commitments by tying financial impacts to projects associated with energy efficiency and electrification, among other environmentally positive changes. This is connected to Crown's identification of opportunities and deployment of CAPEX for energy efficiency and electrification projects, which are discussed in our Climate Transition Plan. The shadow price is used to show value in making investments and exploring opportunities in line with reaching our goals of reducing carbon emissions.

[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

- Other, please specify :We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements.

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

We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). Moreover, 70% of the paper purchased is recycled paper.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Forests

Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Crown defines the threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment as those suppliers which comprise approximately 90% or more of its Scope 3 emissions associated with the Company's purchased goods and services.

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

86

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Crown defines the threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment as those suppliers which comprise approximately 90% or more of its Scope 3 emissions associated with the Company's purchased goods and services.

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

90

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Basin/landscape condition

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Crown defines the threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment as those suppliers which comprise approximately 90% or more of its Scope 3 emissions associated with the Company's purchased goods and services. Crown classified suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts using basin conditions. We conduct annual surveys on water usage and track supplier locations, using the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water stress levels.

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

86

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Crown's rationale for using the criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized as including material sourcing, procurement spend and product lifecycle and safety and compliance to prioritize suppliers and how this relates to our engagement on this environmental issue is that these are key areas of focus for the Company, as identified either through our materiality assessment, or internal strategy. Crown's prioritization of supplier engagement is associated with all business unit activity, across all product lines, and is not tied to any one specific regulation.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing

- Procurement spend
- Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Crown's rationale for using the criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized as including material sourcing, procurement spend and product lifecycle and safety and compliance to prioritize suppliers and how this relates to our engagement on this environmental issue is that these are key areas of focus for the Company, as identified either through our materiality assessment, or internal strategy. Crown's prioritization of supplier engagement is associated with all business unit activity, across all product lines, and is not tied to any one specific regulation.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

None

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

Select from:

None

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

Select from:

Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

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

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

Select from:

Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

On an annual basis, Crown conducts a supplier survey of its major suppliers. In this survey, we ask whether our suppliers have water savings or water quality goals in place, ask them to describe what their process for identifying water-related risks is, and also to share whether they are open to the mutual sharing of water-related best management practices. The percentages provided for those suppliers with a substantive impact reflect our aluminum and metal suppliers.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Collect GHG emissions and targets from suppliers: The effect of the engagement on the environmental action is to be able to align with our suppliers on their progress toward emissions reduction. The 76-99% coverage represented in columns 5-9 represents Tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend and scope 3 emissions that represent approximately 90% of engagement. This engagement supports vulnerable suppliers in improving their environmental practices through promoting increased responsibility on measuring and reducing emissions. Criteria for measuring success, includes alignments on reported data and industry data in so far as emissions factors and GHG data provided by the supplier. Metrics to assess effectiveness of engagement is completion of supplier surveys and review of survey responses for accuracy, and completion targeting 100%. Reasoning for measure selection is the need to have best available data in our GHG reporting from suppliers. Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges: Crown is engaging together with its suppliers to target policy makers about introducing recycling bills for passage in various states across the United States. Crown supported this work in the reporting year both on a national level and on a state level in key states where there is a lack of access to recycling. These bills were in states such as Illinois, Minnesota, Washington and Oregon. For example, in 2023, Crown's plant management submitted a letter of support in the state of Minnesota to improve bill language of Packaging EPR bill SF3887. This is just one of several examples of Crown's work to progress greater access to recycling through policy engagement. The 76-99% coverage represented in columns 5-9 represents Tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend and scope 3 emissions that represent approximately 90% of engagement. This engagement supports vulnerable suppliers through increased access to knowledge needed to comply with environmental regulations. Criteria for measuring success is whether Company has engagement with at least one of its primary suppliers on policy to effect reduction in GHG emissions in the value chain. The metrics to assess effectiveness of engagement is whether a policy jointly worked on by the engagement was brought to lawmakers for consideration. The reason behind this selection of measures is policy work is laborious and focused work and so to have one engagement per year is recommended.

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Select from:

- None

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

Crown takes a proactive approach to engagement on environmental initiatives. The effect of the engagement on the environmental action of collecting environmental risk and opportunity is to be able to align with our suppliers on their progress toward the circular economy in terms of their recycled content and have productive discussions on the actions they are taking to contribute to the circular economy.

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

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :compliance with recycled content disclosure regulation

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

Select from:

- Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Crown takes a proactive approach to engagement on water initiatives. The effect of the engagement on the environmental action of collaborating with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts related to water is to be able to align with our suppliers on their progress toward water as a resource reduction in terms of their intent to share and collaborate on best practices around water and share actions both Crown and our suppliers are taking to make strides in waste and resource reduction, which also helps vulnerable suppliers. The 76-99% coverage represented in columns 5-9 represents Tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend and scope 3 emissions that are 90%. Criteria for measuring success is whether the supplier responds to annual supplier survey on water and includes details of their progress through best practice sharing. Metrics to assess effectiveness of engagement include meetings and communications. Crown's reasons behind the selection of this criteria and these measures is that water is key to Crown's success as a company and water-related goals and targets comprise one quarter of Crown's sustainability program priorities.

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

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :compliance with permit compliance and pollution control laws

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

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

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

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

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

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Crown has partnered through one of its investors' third-party engagement platforms to engage in direct conversations and communications with key investors on our water strategy. These conversations took place as part of a formal investment educational program and ran the course of two years over 2022 and 2023.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of the engagement has been that Crown has modified its approach to some of its water strategy and the measure of success of the program has been in the positive responses received from those participating in the collaboration. This was selected because it utilizes investor feedback to enhance growth in our water strategy. The measure of success of this engagement is that the Company has engaged in 100% of the collaborative conversations.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

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

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Improved resource use and efficiency
- Improved water quality
- Improved water stewardship
- Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)
- Reduction of downstream value chain water withdrawals and/or consumption

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- 1-3 years

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

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

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

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Improved water quality
- Improved water stewardship
- Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)
- Reduction of downstream value chain water withdrawals and/or consumption

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- 1-3 years

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

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

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

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

1-3 years

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

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

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

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- 1-3 years

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

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

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

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Work together on improved access and consumer education on recycling.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- 1-3 years

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

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

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

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

The customer has supported recycling initiatives.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Improved resource use and efficiency

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

Select from:

No

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

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

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

Select from:

No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.</i>
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.</i>
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>Crown uses the same consolidation approach as used in its financial accounting.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

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

Restatements to our baseline year of 2019 were made to accommodate for various improvements in our reported data. These restatements include changes to Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on updates to the following: procurement data used for calculating our fuel consumption, renewables data and emissions factors. Our policy is to review our baseline emissions on an annual basis and, the significance threshold is at management's discretion.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
- US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

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

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

570367

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

789000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

769804

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9742019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87599

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218739

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

642964

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73345

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11122

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64130

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187210

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203621

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

802371

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

244853

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Downstream leased assets category does not meet any of the criteria (size, influence, risk, stakeholders, outsourcing, etc.) deemed as relevant under the WRI / WBCSD "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" criteria of "sector guidance" as defined in Table 7.2 based on Crown Holding's review of operations.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

575643

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

782060

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

546564

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7051322

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Hybrid method
- Average data method
- Spend-based method

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

27

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on supplier surveys for aluminum and steel (these commodities represent 80% of all PG&S emissions. Whenever primary supplier data was not available or of sufficient quality, activity-based calculations were supplemented based on recycled content, technology type, and other relevant factors. Other direct materials were calculated based on activity data and emission factor sources such as EcolInvent and Defra. All remaining emissions for indirect goods & services were estimated using an Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO LCA) database (the US EPA EEIO's database). All data is reported as cradle-to-gate.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

114079

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

241911

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

537373

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38223

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9480

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method
- Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

48584

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

169284

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

212210

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

847410

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :The total units for each relevant product type was multiplied by average energy consumption per year, total estimated years in operation, and weighted average electric power emission factors based on Crown's regional sales.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

204576

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Crown does not have any downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to its organization.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions associated with other (upstream) are included in other Scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions associated with other (downstream) are included in other Scope 3 categories.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2023 CDP Verification Statement_FINAL Issued 20240709.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1 and 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2023 CDP Verification Statement_FINAL Issued 20240709.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1 and 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2023 CDP Verification Statement_FINAL Issued 20240709.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1 and 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Crown Holdings Inc - CY2023 CDP Verification Statement_FINAL Issued 20240709.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1 and 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3729.32

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Crown's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in 2023 through direct supply green power and Renewable Energy Credit purchases or acquisitions for sites in the Americas and Europe. This resulted in a 3,729.3 metric tons CO2e decrease YoY. Compared to our 2022 Scope 12 totals of 1,178,838 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 0.23% decrease $(3,729.3 \text{ mtons CO}_2\text{e} / 1,178,83 \text{ mtons CO}_2\text{e} * 100)$.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4672

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other emission reduction activities Crown implemented globally in 2023 accounted for 4,672 metric tons CO2e. Compared to our 2022 Scope 12 totals of 1,178,838 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 0.4% decrease $(4,672 \text{ mtons CO}_2\text{e} / 1,178,838 \text{ mtons CO}_2\text{e} * 100)$.

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

not relevant

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

not relevant

Mergers

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

not relevant

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4082.3

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.35

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Based on a 7% decrease in revenue YoY, we determined that 0.35% of the changes is due to a change in output. Taking that value divided by total 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,178,838 metric tons CO2), this results in a decrease of 0.35%.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

not relevant

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9791.44

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Taking site closures and openings into account for 2023, there was an overall 9,79 metric ton difference YoY. Taking that value divided by total 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,178,838 metric tons CO2), this results in a decrease of 0.83%.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

not relevant

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33824.45

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.87

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

A total of 33,824 metric tons of unidentified emissions decreases happened in 2023. Taking that value divided by total 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,178,838 metric tons CO2), this results in a decrease of 2.87%.

Other

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*not relevant
[Fixed row]*

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

573931.51

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

952.36

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

758.73

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5084.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5084.4

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.67

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

370.53

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

370.53

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

401.64

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2790.55

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2953.86

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21476.94

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30097.02

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22171.05

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

128.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

161.67

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10567.15

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26125.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26125.32

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31105.88

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4109.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.33

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6525.55

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24197.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24197.54

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1421.19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1922.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1922.12

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.37

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

59.05

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

282.39

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275.18

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

325.78

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2136.91

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6865.59

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1946.19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4659.42

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2143.35

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10942.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21453.09

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4604.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7503.92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11660.36

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1152.95

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21268.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21268.11

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1234.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6959.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6959.31

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.09

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6259.36

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2164.38

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5381.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8706.09

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

309.17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

309.17

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4288.05

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9774.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9774.1

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.84

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.56

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2680.57

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11787.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11787.3

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249457.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

142854.99

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51808.22

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197.64

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

294.52

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3055.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4292.04

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2173.66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2867.46

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

591.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

504.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

504.11

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7855.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26495.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26495.63

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1850.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5000.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5000.73

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2899.86

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3976.39

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5437.82

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7789.28

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10658.76

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19471.85

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224.04

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

318.66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

733.11

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60.75

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

164.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

164.95

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13375.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29809.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29809.48

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

389.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

251.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

251.6

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1354.45

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3949.35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3949.35

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6518.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19642.47

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

178.52

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3098.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9055.56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9055.56

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12416.33

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12840.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90.71

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151176.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

271440.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

146295.79

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19055.07

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

62472.56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

62472.56
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- By business division
- By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

43157.08

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Closures

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

11610.09

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Spec Pack

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2550.76

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Food

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

8450.67

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Europe - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

54773.33

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Machinery & Tool

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1113.05

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Food

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

20849.1

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Colombiana - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1421.19

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

32715.94

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Spec Pack

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

131.16

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Mexico Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

248235.56

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

111526.55

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Aerosol

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6066.29

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Headquarters

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2129.93

Row 15

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

20590.74

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Americas - Caribbean

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

429.19

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Crown Holdings, Inc.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9891.98

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Beverage

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

479704.449

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Food

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29728.954

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Aerosol

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6066.287

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32715.942

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Other

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13134.962

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Closures

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11610.089

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Spec Pack

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2681.922

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

167540.19

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38807.41

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Spec Pack

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7432.86

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7432.86

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Colombiana - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1921.3

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1921.3

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11508.2

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11508.2

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28375.53

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20449.55

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110545.24

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

119382.1

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Closures

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11213.63

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10480.64

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Headquarters

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

504.97

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

134.92

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Spec Pack

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

334.47

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

369.07

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia Pac - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144031.57

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

144031.57

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Machinery & Tool

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2088.6

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1587.31

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Food

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30768.2

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32559.84

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Aerosol

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7550.36

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5967.98

Row 14

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Mexico Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

137153.86

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46107.09

Row 15

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Crown Holdings, Inc.

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8708.78

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8712.29

Row 16

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Europe - Beverage

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

111451.33

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

96180.46

Row 17

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Americas - Caribbean

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

931.3

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

931.3

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Beverage

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

590473.778

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

347497.38

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Closures

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11213.631

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10480.644

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Transit Packaging Division (Signode)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110545.242

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

119382.096

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Food

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43207.706

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44999.345

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Other

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11302.348

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10434.521

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Spec Pack

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7767.33

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7801.929

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Aerosol

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7550.361

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5967.978

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

575643

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

782060

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546564

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions associated with our company's full consolidated accounting group are provided above in full. The approach Crown has taken to determine what is included in the consolidated accounting group is in accordance with how the company reports on its financial statements.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*No other entities apply as all are included in the Company's full consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Signode Industrial Group, LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Plastic products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32716

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110545

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119382

(7.23.1.15) Comment

inclusive of the full Signode business unit

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

1421874

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

68.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

1421874

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64.71

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

8061976

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

386.41

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

8061976

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

366.89

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

300.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

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

6273000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

285.48

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

93414000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4477.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

93414000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 9**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

21459667

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1028.57

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

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

21459667

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

976.61

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electric Power used in operational processes.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

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

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue as well as total Scope 1 and 2 numbers used are published.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

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

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Crown engages with value chain partners and works to improve data collection to in turn improve emissions allocations. Crown provides a wide range of innovative packaging products that vary widely in terms of magnitude and scope of resources used. It is neither practical nor efficient to track energy usage at the project level to represent emissions by customer.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2905489.78

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2905489.78

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

756478.7

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1455941.86

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2212420.56

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1530.21

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1530.21

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3789.05

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3789.05

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

760267.75

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4362961.85

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5123229.6

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2605.24

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2825036.86

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

77847.68

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2905489.78

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5642

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5642

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5642

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3789

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7807.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7807.69

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Barbados

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

601.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

601.37

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20474.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

637.64

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21112.19

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

224279.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

224279.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

312.67

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65433.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65433.55

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34738.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34738.61

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39500.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39500.03

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12573.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12573.05

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

498.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

26.58

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

524.63

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4103.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4103.37

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37287.29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37287.29

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31362.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31362.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21943.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21943.55

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29689.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3293.38

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32982.94

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8885.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8885.16

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19754.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19754.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19044.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

405.35

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19449.62

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

605.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

605.54

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25714.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25714.62

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

555.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

126.87

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

682.49

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19001.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

241.03

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19242.97

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

350326.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

350326.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9777.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9777.53

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3341.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3341.57

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1102.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1102.12

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43260.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43260.23

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13046.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13046.86

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29157.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29157.22

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70778.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

90.32

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

70868.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15039.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

820

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15859.49

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1632.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

683.63

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2316.61

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63316.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63316.36

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

459.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

459.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9362.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9362.96

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46425.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46425.53

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19080.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19080.44

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62248.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62248.74

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

739250.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1088.45

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

740338.61

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

110646.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

110646.23

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No electricity consumption is excluded.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

300673.81

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

33708.19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

19754.73

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

Ireland

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

Select from:

No

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

2019

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Other, please specify :Captured carbon

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Mexico

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2019

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

46003.58

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Turkey

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2012

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

Select from:

2021

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Biogas from municipal waste

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

73998.78

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

59063.37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

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

Select from:

Brazil

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2012

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

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

[Add row]

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

	Sourcing method
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.98

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

3293.38

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

3293.38

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.38

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

405.35

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

405.35

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.1

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

90.32

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

90.32

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.61

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

241.03

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

241.03

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

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

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

Availability is limited in some regions in which we operate. Limited availability leads to high prices. As renewable electricity is managed differently at the regional level, expertise in understanding markets can be a challenge. Some options for renewable electricity procurement are complex and can be a challenge to ensure accurate resources are available when working with developers and third parties.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Viet Nam

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

We faced challenges to sourcing renewable electricity in our Asia Pacific region, specifically in Vietnam where there is no renewable electricity on a grid level yet available. We are adapting by funding renewable onsite projects. We are committed to providing 100% renewable electricity in that country and in all countries in which we operate by 2040.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000934393

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

1122207

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

12010000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.59

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Unidentified

Change in output

Change in revenue

Change in renewable energy consumption

- Change in boundary
- Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Total revenue decreased by 7.21% while emissions decreased 4.80% YoY, leading to a 2.59% decrease in the intensity. Contributing to the decrease in emissions were the projects described in section 7.55.2 which included an estimated 4,672 mtons CO2e reduction for 2023 and an increased amount of renewable energy being included in our usage mix.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.53

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

metric tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This number reflects the change in total waste in metric tonnes for our reporting year 2023 over our baseline year 2019.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - Crown Holdings Inc.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

570367

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

769803.658

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

0.000

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

1340170.658

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

670085.329

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

575642.61

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

546563.89

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

1122206.500

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

32.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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

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

Crown plans to achieve targets for Scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy efficiency projects and sourcing renewable energy. Energy efficiency projects being implemented at manufacturing sites around the world include upgrading outdated equipment, process optimization and improvement, and heat recovery and reuse. A 15-year virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) generates more than 415,000 megawatt-hours (MWhs) of electricity from a Texas-based wind farm. This helps prevent over 310,000 metric tons of carbon emissions annually. Comparable projects are being considered in other regions of operation. Crown also currently has on-site solar panels at sites in the US and Europe and contracts to receive renewable energy credits in Brazil, Turkey, Mexico, Ireland and the United Kingdom. By the end of 2023, Crown has reached 24% of the reduction target for Scope 1 and 2. The emissions reduction initiatives which contributed the most to achieving this target in 2023 included procuring renewable energy and allotting a sustainability CAPEX budget for energy efficiency improvements to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - Crown Holdings Inc.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

9742019

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

9742019.000

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

9742019.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

16

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8183295.960

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

7051322

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

7051322.000

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

7051322.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

172.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

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

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

Crown plans to achieve a 16% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by working closely with suppliers to ensure materials used for production are sourced from low carbon sources whenever possible. The Crown fleet has begun to transition to electric vehicles to reduce emissions associated with business travel. Crown has strong working relationships with major customers to support their carbon emission goals. Customers are engaged in initiatives such as material reduction with lightweighting and other developments and increased recycled content in products. The initiative which contributed the most towards achieving this target this year was when we rebaselined our Scope 3 emissions in 2022 to better understand where in our supply chain we will have the most effect in reducing our emissions. From this review, we have begun initiatives to reduce our Scope 3 emissions and plan to see improvements in the coming years.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/10/2019

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

2147053.01

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

9.17

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

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

34.12

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

27.47

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of ABS1 target as reported in 7.53.1.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

RE100

Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter - Crown Holdings Inc.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Our objective is to decrease the emissions associated with electricity used to operate our business and to positively contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy while mitigating risk associated with lack of cleaner energy sources.

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

We are working toward our renewable energy target via both onsite and offsite wind and solar projects. As we work to implement more onsite renewable projects, to date, the offsite 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 offsite 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 100% renewable energy target by 2040 in-line with our RE 100 and The Climate Pledge Net Zero commitments.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/20/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs1
- Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Crown's commitment to Net Zero by 2040 includes the scope of the entire Company. We committed to this goal when we signed on to The Climate Pledge. This ambitious target aims to meet the goals of The Paris Agreement 10 years early. We plan to submit this target for SBTi approval.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce emissions to minimize Crown's impact on the environment, minimize risk of climate-related effects on the world and our Company, comply with any potential future regulations associated with carbon emissions, and lower the cost of operation, if possible. This goal also aligns with customer expectations and shows our stakeholders that sustainability and responsible business are priorities.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

There are currently no planned milestones in place. Crown continues to explore potential milestones as we further build out our carbon transition plan.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Our Twentyby30 company goals with a target year of 2030 serve as an intermediate step in achieving net-zero by 2040. Our Twentyby30 company goals include goals to reduce Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions sourcing 75% renewable electricity by 2030, as well as reducing VOC emissions by 10% by 2030. Additionally, our 15 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.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We are continuously tracking our progress through data collection and engagement with value chain partners. Each year we share our progress publicly through GDP and our annual Sustainability Report. The data is audited and verified following the The Greenhouse Gas Protocol standard and ISO 14064-3 verification criteria.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	249
Implementation commenced	7	3154
Implemented	8	4672
Not to be implemented	8	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

81

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

7828

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

20339

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 16-20 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

356

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

192617

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

208566

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 6-10 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

279

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

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

146236

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

176000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1629

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

864561

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

1153324

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

838

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

787833

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

638000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 21-30 years

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

865

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

216971

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

173006

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 21-30 years

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

90

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

864000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

86000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

534

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

197603

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

661506

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Alongside criteria that revolves around financial viability of emissions reduction activities, there is an evaluation that includes ensuring that Crown is investing in the appropriate emissions reduction activities that drive compliance with regulatory requirements and standards.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Based on Crown's process around investments in emissions reduction activities, there is criteria that is outlined on return on investment (ROI) that is utilized to assess and prioritize projects that will reduce emissions over time. Being able to demonstrate a favorable ROI ensures appropriate validation of future projects.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

Other, please specify :Food and beverage protection and extended shelf life

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Steel and aluminum contribute to the circular economy due to their unique qualities, such as their infinite recyclability without degradation of quality, recognized by their status as “permanent materials” in BSI 8905:2011.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Food and beverage can production requires 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 where there is developed infrastructure. Even where there isn't developed infrastructure, informal recycling occurs. For example, the aluminum beverage can recycling rate is 100% in Brazil. Additionally, our transit packaging division uses recycled materials in its products. In sum, 94% of our reporting year revenue or 11.26 billion USD was from products that are reusable recyclable and/or compostable.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

94

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	124558	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	124558

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume. As a converter, we have at least 2 to 3 levels separating us from the timber source. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume. As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we

purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we

purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume." As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6227.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The source location from where the paper raw material comes is not known. Therefore, the total volume of 124,558 MT of procured paper has been split into the 20 countries where the suppliers are located, equally. This division has resulted in the stated 6227.9 MT volume.” As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). We are unable to provide the split by state since based on market situation of supply we

purchase from different suppliers who supply from different manufacturing locations. 70% of the paper supplied is recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20% the above certifications were received. That leaves 10% or about 12,455.8 MT that was not certified.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

While Crown understands the importance of a no-deforestation commitment, it has not been a strategic priority for our company to date. Crown is a converter, that is we are in Tier 3 or 4. As products made from timber products comprise only 1.3% of our total revenue, our primary focus is on areas where we can make a more significant impact. We are committed to sustainability and continually evaluate our practices to ensure responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship across our core business areas as demonstrated by our Twentyby30 goal to have 100% of Crown's core raw material and service suppliers, by spend, assessed and comply with Crown Responsible and Ethical Sourcing policies and requirements by 2030. Crown is considering implementing a forest-related target within the next two years, which would apply to sourced timber. The type of target, progress indicators, expected date for implementation, and target coverage is being determined and Crown is working with its suppliers to procure 100% of the virgin paper supplies that is certified for no deforestation / no conversion, within the next two years. At present, we have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). 70% of the paper supplied is from recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20%, above certifications were received. That leaves about 10% of the purchases that was not certified and not from recycled sources.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

While Crown understands the importance of a no-deforestation commitment, it has not been a strategic priority for our company to date. Crown is a converter, that is we are in Tier 3 or 4. As products made from timber products comprise only 1.3% of our total revenue, our primary focus is on areas where we can make more significant impact. We are committed to sustainability and continually evaluate our practices to ensure responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship across our core business areas as demonstrated by our Twentyby30 goal to have 100% of Crown's core raw material and service suppliers, by spend, assessed and comply with Crown Responsible and Ethical Sourcing policies and requirements by 2030. Crown is considering implementing a forest-related target within the next two years, which would apply to sourced timber. The type of target, progress indicators, expected date for implementation, and target coverage is being determined and Crown is working with its suppliers to procure 100% of the virgin paper supplies that is certified for no deforestation / no conversion, within the next two years. At present, we have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). 70% of the paper supplied is from recycled paper. Of the remaining 30%, for 20%, above certifications were received. That leaves about 10% of the purchases that was not certified and not from recycled sources.

[Fixed row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Crown's internal traceability system is focused on paper from virgin sources and ensuring appropriate certification is received that validates the source of wood used in the value chain to produce the paper that Crown uses in its products. 70% of the paper supplied is from recycled sources. The remaining 30% of sourced timber products are from virgin wood. Currently, 66.67% of the virgin sourced products (20% of our total purchases) is traced by engaging with suppliers who certify their products to SFI, FSC, and PEFC standards. These standards enhance traceability by establishing rigorous certification systems that ensure wood and paper products originate from responsibly managed forests and require detailed documentation and tracking of materials throughout the supply chain, from forest operations to final products. By purchasing products with chain-of-custody certification, Crown is able to verify the sustainability of the products we purchase.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

90

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

70.29

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

6.67

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Crown sources timber products comprised of recycled and virgin materials. 70% of sourced paper comes from recycled content, which reduces the need to harvest wood from forests and therefore, helps reduce deforestation. The remaining 30% of sourced paper products are from virgin wood. Currently, 66.67% of the virgin sourced products (or 20% of our total purchases) are traced by engaging with suppliers who certify their products to SFI, FSC (FSC Controlled Wood), and PEFC (Chain of Custody) standards. The break down between the three certification types for virgin paper sources is not tracked and therefore a third viz. 6.67% is assigned to this certification type.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FSC Controlled Wood - (8.9.1.4) Certification documentation.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Recycled certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

50.29

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Crown sources timber products comprised of recycled and virgin materials. 70% of sourced paper come from recycled content, which reduces the need to harvest wood from forests and therefore, helps reduce deforestation. About 71.8429% of the recycled paper volume of 70% is from certified sources. Therefore % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance is determined to be 50.29% (71.8429% of 70%).

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FSC Recycled Certification - (8.9.1.4) Certification documentation.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

6.67

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Crown sources timber products comprised of recycled and virgin materials. 70% of sourced paper comes from recycled content, which reduces the need to harvest wood from forests and therefore, helps reduce deforestation. The remaining 30% of sourced paper products are from virgin wood. Currently, 66.67% of the virgin sourced products (or 20% of our total purchases) are traced by engaging with suppliers who certify their products to SFI, FSC (FSC Controlled Wood), and PEFC (Chain of Custody) standards. The break down between the three certification types for virgin paper is not tracked and therefore a third viz. 6.67% is assigned to this certification type.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification - (8.9.1.4) Certification documentation.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :SFI 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard, SFI 2022 Fiber Sourcing Standard

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

6.67

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Crown sources timber products comprised of recycled and virgin materials. 70% of sourced paper comes from recycled content, which reduces the need to harvest wood from forests and therefore, helps reduce deforestation. The remaining 30% of sourced paper products are from virgin wood. Currently, 66.67% of the virgin sourced products (or 20% of our total purchases) are traced by engaging with suppliers who certify their products to SFI (two separate certifications), FSC (FSC Controlled Wood), and PEFC (Chain of Custody) standards. The break down between the three certification types for virgin paper is not tracked and therefore a third viz. 6.67% is assigned to two SFI certification types combined.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Other chain-of-custody certification - certificate 2 - (8.9.1.4) Certification documentation.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

While Crown understands the importance of a no-deforestation commitment, it has not been a strategic priority for our company to date. As products made from timber products comprise only 1.3% of our total revenue, our primary focus is on areas where we can have a more significant impact. We are committed to sustainability and continually evaluate our practices to ensure responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship across our core business areas. As an early adopter of TNFD (2023), Crown will integrate enhanced monitoring systems of natural ecosystems, to include deforestation and the conversion of other natural ecosystems, within the next 2 years.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

20

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

Greater customer awareness

Greater enforcement of regulations

- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Price premium for certified materials
- Increased demand for certified products
- Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). Some suppliers face challenges in meeting the stringent DCF criteria due to lack of resources or infrastructure to implement necessary changes. Ensuring consistent compliance across a diverse supply chain can be complex and resource-intensive. Achieving full traceability of raw materials back to their source can be challenging, especially when dealing with multiple suppliers and sub-suppliers. There are technological and logistical hurdles in tracking the entire supply chain. To resolve barriers, the Company plans to have 100% sourcing of paper from certified sources. Therefore, supplier engagement and changes in procurement policies aligned to the requirement of having standards is being worked on. This involves internal review of contracts and discussions with suppliers. The set milestone for achieving DCF Status for sourced volumes is the plan to transition to 100% certified sources for paper within the next two years.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

- Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Other, please specify :Crown has the data on the certification details at an aggregate level across the company based on global purchases. However, the breakdown at the level of each customer is not tracked since the materials from multiple sources are combined to produce

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Crown has the data on the certification details at an aggregate level across the company based on global purchases. However, the breakdown at the level of each customer is not tracked since the materials from multiple sources are combed to produce the final product.

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Environmental protection
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- Human rights protected under international law

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

Europe might be the first region where we do business that will create a regulation on deforestation. Our suppliers and Crown are closely monitoring the legislation there to comply as soon as it is effective. Deforestation laws compliance is a primary concern of our suppliers since they are sourcing the trees and the pulp. As a converter, we are in Tier 3 or 4. We have prioritized sourcing paper from suppliers who are fully certified and can demonstrate a strong commitment to DCF principles. This includes working closely with suppliers to ensure they understand and comply with DCF requirements, and encouraging them to obtain relevant certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). This involves aligning our supply chain practices with the standards set by certifying bodies and ensuring full compliance. Our supply chain involves multiple tiers of suppliers, and gathering certification details from all of them is a complex and time-consuming process. We are working diligently to streamline this process and obtain the necessary certifications from all relevant suppliers. We are transitioning to a fully certified supply chain, which requires changes in our procurement practices and supplier agreements. The paper is sourced from 20 countries and each country has its own laws. Crown prioritizes making suppliers aware and asking suppliers to follow the relevant national or subnational regulations based on higher deforestation risk. The Brazilian Forest code applies to individuals and entities. We already comply with the law when we control our concessions, environmental licensing, preservation of APPs (when necessary), etc. Furthermore, we are reviewing with our compliance program to align our understanding and if needed to comply with the Brazilian law LAW No. 12,651, OF MAY 25, 2012.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
- Risk of biodiversity loss
- Risk of water stress

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

We are elevating our efforts around biodiversity to do our part in conserving the environment. A few of our efforts include: Our process for prioritizing landscapes for engagement focuses on: Understanding the natural areas where our plants are and assessing and mitigating any potential impacts from our operations. Utilizing an Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to assess all the company sites using STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration) metric and identify potential risks, followed by onsite biodiversity risk assessments. Replenishing water is a focus area. Crown is committed to replenish 100% of the water we consume from our water-stressed locations, back to those watersheds by 2030 (established through Goal #9, part of the Resource Efficiency pillar of Crown's Twentyby30 program). Risk of biodiversity loss: As part of ASI certification (Aluminum Stewardship Initiative), the Company conducts a biodiversity assessment and employs IBAT to assess the sites that are being audited. Based on the IBAT report, on the risks to species, biodiversity loss, heritage sites, the Company conducts onsite assessments. Ability to contribute to / build on existing landscape / jurisdictional initiatives: The Company based on onsite biodiversity assessments and recommendations by the biodiversity consultants identify various remediation steps such as removal of non-native species, focus on training, education, etc.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Crown Cabreuva facility water replenishment project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Jundiai Mirim Watershed

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

400

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :2024

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

160000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Adequate water availability, water quality or access to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

- Collaborate on integrated watershed management and remediation activities

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Sub-national government
- NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The PCJ Consortium is intermunicipal and formed by constituents of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiá (PCJ) Basins. It is a non-profit aiming to recover the springs in its area of coverage. The PCJ region faces a severe water crisis, resulting in a significant change in water consumption habits as well as land conservation efforts. The first major step we took towards this watershed replenishment began with partnering with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Sao Paulo Water Fund. As part of this 3-year initiative, we continue to improve the water security of the Jundiá Mirim Watershed, a threatened source that supplies water to our local Cabreúva facility and is part of the larger PCJ basin that provides drinking water to over 10 million people. The effort is estimated to save 100 hectares of forest in the area annually, replenish over half of the water consumed in our Cabreúva plant by the project completion date, and offset 1,310 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year. We recently visited the area directly impacted by this work to speak with local landowners and ensure that the project is on track to make a meaningful community impact for those who interact with or rely on the water resource. The goal is to improve the ecosystem health of the watersheds supplying drinking water to the region. This is being achieved by engaging with local landowners and providing financial compensation to farmers living in critical water production areas, to help them cope with water issues, in return for their support in ecological restoration and reforestation of degraded areas, primarily pasture, and conservation of existing forests within their properties. The main criteria used for chosen goals is the dependence of Crown Cabreúva plant on the ecosystems. Since the Jundiá Mirim Watershed supplies water to the Cabreúva facility and is part of the larger (PCJ) basin that provides drinking water to over 10 million people and this source was a threatened source, Crown took initiative to collaborate with TNC. The chosen goals are a result of the conscious choice made by Crown to partner on improving the water security of the region.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

Crown has periodic meetings with The Nature Conservancy and local governmental bodies to understand the progress of the initiative. The effort is estimated to save 100 hectares of forest in the area annually, replenish more than half of the water consumed in our Cabreúva plant by the project completion date, and offset 1,310 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year. We recently visited the area directly impacted by this work to speak with local landowners and ensure that the project is on track to make a meaningful community impact for those who interact with or rely on the water source.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

- No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Engaging with non-governmental organizations
- Other, please specify :Supplier engagement

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Crown implements policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains primarily through supplier engagements in the following countries USA, Canada, France, Sweden, Turkey, Italy, UK, Denmark, Netherlands, Slovakia, India, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Finland, Belgium, Ireland. We expect suppliers to follow universally-accepted employment practices and to prioritize health and safety. This includes explicitly stating that suppliers shall:

- not employ anyone under the legal working age.
- not permit the use of forced or compulsory labor, slavery or human trafficking in their own facilities or in their supply chain.
- provide a workplace free from harassment, including sexual, verbal, physical or demonstrative behavior that creates an offensive, hostile or intimidating environment.
- not discriminate against current or prospective employees on grounds of race, ethnicity, color, national origin, ancestry, nationality, citizenship, religion, age, gender (including gender identity or expression), sexual orientation, disability, genetic information, uniformed service, veteran's status or any other characteristic protected by applicable law, ordinance or regulation.
- endeavor to provide a safe work environment in compliance with all applicable laws or, in the absence of applicable laws, best industry practices. Suppliers shall take actions to minimize accidents, injury and illness during the course of work.
- recognize the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining under applicable law.
- comply with all applicable labor laws, including those related to wages, overtime, vacations, absences, disability, maximum working hours and legal right to work.
- Aligning our supply chain practices with the standards set by certifying bodies and ensuring full compliance. Our supply chain involves multiple tiers of suppliers, and gathering certification details from all of them is a complex and time-consuming process. We are transitioning to a fully certified supply chain.

Working with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes. By the end of 2025, we aim to have a significant portion of our raw materials certified. This includes completing the necessary supplier audits and aligning our procurement practices with certification standards.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Threatened and protected species

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

Compliance with regulation

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Namtok Samlan National Park is within 10km radius from the CROWN TCP Beverage Cans Co., Ltd., Nong Khae and the Crown Bevcan and Closures (Thailand) Co., Ltd. plant. A local biodiversity consultant was engaged to conduct onsite field surveys during November 2023 to study areas and collect information on the local biodiversity. Government departments, a non-governmental organization (NGO) and local people were consulted for the surveys. A total of 133 floral species consisting of 78 tree species, 32 herbs & grasses, 12 shrubs, 6 climbers and 5 palms belonging to 50 families were recorded in the study area. Based on the assessment, a biodiversity assessment plan has been created for conservation of biodiversity which includes awareness program on biodiversity conservation and management. Additionally, for the Crown Bevcan plant butterfly conservation initiatives were proposed. Based on the inputs from these assessments, next steps are being formulated in 2024. As part of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) audit requirements Crown undertook a review of the area using Proximity report, and Freshwater report that highlighted that the plant was in an area of Key Biodiversity areas, and heritage sites and also listed species that are in the threatened, vulnerable in high-risk categories. Based on this review, Crown decided to undertake an onsite biodiversity risk assessment employing local biodiversity consultants.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Thailand

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

14.415428

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

100.850386

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

17500

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Compliance with regulation

Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Monitoring frequency, monitoring methods, indicators measured, and details on measured outcomes: This project is monitored annually and uses a methodology informed by biodiversity assessment studies. The project is a result of two biodiversity assessment studies undertaken by Crown in the vicinity of the Nong Khae area. Examples of indicators measured are greenbelt development, native species, butterfly conservation initiatives, and awareness programs. Based on the

recommendations in the biodiversity assessment report, additional details on measured outcomes are provided below: •Develop Greenbelts to help reduce the spread of dust and noise from active operation areas, provide visual buffers and, depending on their design, provide habitat and biodiversity corridors for certain species. •Develop nursery of native species to increase the diversity of targeted native flora. it is recommended that the plant have its own controlled nursery of native and endangered species. • Invasive species management by planting as per a list provided by the consultant for green belt and industrial plantation •Butterfly Conservation Initiatives by developing a butterfly conservation zone. •Awareness programs on Biodiversity Conservation and Management for capacity building among CROWN in terms of knowledge about basics of biodiversity: species, habitats and ecosystems, importance of biodiversity for businesses, conservation of threatened species, importance of indicator species in restoration, avoiding human-wildlife conflict, use of tools such as Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS), Integrated Biodiversity Management System (IBMS) etc. •Biodiversity assessment and audit of the management plan to be conducted periodically to find out the gaps if any for compliance of commitment towards biodiversity conservation and sustainability with review progress yearly and biodiversity comprehensive assessment to be conducted or at least reviewed and updated once every 5 years if there are no changes.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Threatened and protected species

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Compliance with regulation
- Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Danang, Vietnam: There are three protected areas within 10km radius from the CROWN Beverage Cans Da Nang Ltd., of which two protected areas i.e. Hai Van-Han San Tra and Nam Hai Van are within the areal distance of one km. The field surveys were conducted during November 2023 to collect information on local biodiversity. Government. departments, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and local people were consulted during the surveys. Several species of faunal diversity were found in the study area in which 18 species of mammals, 17 species of Aves/ birds, 6 species of reptiles and 22 species of fishes have been recorded in the project area. The Biodiversity assessment study further identified 49 tree-species, 14 shrub species, 25 herb species, 7 grasses and 7-climbers in the core and buffer areas. Based on the assessment, a biodiversity assessment plan has been created for conservation of biodiversity in better way that includes butterfly conservation initiatives, awareness program on biodiversity conservation and management, biodiversity assessment and audits of biodiversity management plan periodically. As part of ASI (Aluminium Stewardship Initiative) audit requirements Crown undertook a review of the area using Proximity report, and Freshwater report that highlighted that the plant was in an area of Key Biodiversity areas, and heritage sites and also listed species that are in the threatened, vulnerable in high-risk categories. Based on this review, Crown decided to undertake an onsite biodiversity risk assessment employing local biodiversity consultants.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2030

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

300

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Viet Nam

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

16.130295

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

108.115206

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

12500

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Compliance with regulation
- Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Monitoring frequency, monitoring methods, indicators measured, and details on measured outcomes: This project is monitored annually and uses a methodology informed by a biodiversity assessment study undertaken by Crown in the vicinity of the Lien Chieu Industrial Park near Da Nang. Examples of indicators measured are invasive species, butterfly conservation, native species, and awareness programs. Based on the recommendations in the biodiversity assessment report, additional details on measured outcomes are provided below: •One invasive or alien species was recorded inside the plant/ factory premises. In buffer zone, nine species were recorded. Plan to eradicate alien invasive species from the plant premises and buffer zone. Invasive species management by planting as per a list provided by the consultant for green belt and industrial plantation •Butterfly Conservation Initiatives by developing a butterfly conservation zone. •Develop nursery of

native species to increase the diversity of targeted native flora. it is recommended that the plant have its own controlled nursery of native and endangered species.

- Awareness programs on Biodiversity Conservation and Management for capacity building among CROWN in terms of knowledge about basics of biodiversity: species, habitats and ecosystems, importance of biodiversity for businesses, conservation of threatened species, importance of indicator species in restoration, avoiding human-wildlife conflict, use of tools such as Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), Biodiversity Indicator and Reporting System (BIRS), Integrated Biodiversity Management System (IBMS) etc.*
- Biodiversity assessment and audit of the management plan to be conducted periodically to find out the gaps if any for compliance of commitment towards biodiversity conservation and sustainability with review progress yearly and biodiversity comprehensive assessment to be conducted or at least reviewed and updated once every 5 years if there are no changes.*

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

For 2022 Crown is reporting 218 production sites. Excluded to that, 35 sites are part of the Transit Packaging division that have small offices and warehouses where water is not used or consumed for production purposes so these 35 sites are not contemplated in this report.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :The Transit Packaging division have small sales offices that do not have significant amounts of water usage to report, the amount is estimated to be less than 0.01% of our total water withdrawal.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Municipality meter (Invoiced) and factory meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water withdrawal helps mitigate risks related to water scarcity, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, vital for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, which include reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance the company's reputation for corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants, across all geographic regions, are monitored. Water data is collected globally, centralized at the corporate level, integrated into KPIs, audited, and monitored through meters or billing.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct monitoring through meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring withdrawal by source (e.g. surface water, groundwater, third-party municipal) at 100% helps Crown identify and mitigate risks associated with water scarcity, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also enables accurate reporting and benchmarking, which are essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 goals related to water and include reducing water usage in our operations by 20% by the end of 2025, maintaining a 100% ensuring all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high scarcity watersheds back to those watersheds by 2030. Additionally, effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance the company's reputation for corporate responsibility. No sites or facilities are excluded from monitoring. Facilities refers to warehouses, businesses, offices, and plants and all geographic regions where Crown operates.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals quality is monitored at the site level using automatic water samplers and lab testing and this analytical testing can be done internally or externally.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water withdrawal quality at our beverage plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can also lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Monitoring is limited to 26-50% of sites due to the nature of their processes. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants across all regions. For production sites using water, incoming water quality is monitored, ensuring it meets specific standards for hardness and conductivity, with constant testing throughout the process.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real-time, and in few cases like offices, we adopt estimations based on employee number / hours worked.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge volumes at 100% helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing operational water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants across all regions, are monitored. Wastewater volumes and discharge destinations are tracked at the plant level and managed regionally and corporately. Crown continuously works to improve measurement accuracy.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes in real time. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of discharge volumes by destination helps mitigate risks related to regulatory compliance and environmental impact. This also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water consumed from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants globally, are monitored. Wastewater volumes and discharge destinations are tracked at the plant level and managed regionally and corporately, with continuous efforts to improve measurement accuracy.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meter reading, we maintain detailed records of the discharge treatment level and methods at all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of discharge volumes by treatment method helps mitigate risks related to freshwater discharge, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. All facilities, including warehouses, offices, and plants globally, are monitored. Wastewater treatment varies by facility based on manufacturing processes and local requirements: 30% treat wastewater on-site before municipal discharge, 52% send it directly to municipal plants, and 18% have only sewage effluent discharged directly into the system.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using automatic water samplers, manual samplers, and lab testing and as is required by site level operating permits. Key measures such as pH may be monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are collected on a daily basis to analyze parameters such as metal concentration and load, 5-day biological oxygen demand (BOD), and total suspended solids (TSS), for example.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at 100% of our beverage plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to discharge quality, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. This supports accurate reporting, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining a 100% compliance record with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process requirements. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. All plants manage discharge parameters based on local regulations and treatment type. Those treating wastewater on-site monitor BOD, COD, Oil & Grease, and other locally required parameters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Plants that discharge water into bodies of water, such as rivers and oceans, adhere to the required frequency for laboratory analyses. This frequency can vary and may be monthly, semi-annually, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality at the site level using automatic water samplers, manual samplers and lab testing. Key measures that may be monitored include parameters such as nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and/or other priority substances are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are collected on a daily basis for analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge quality—emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances) at 100% of our beverage production plants, (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to discharge quality, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. This supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management can lead to cost savings and enhance corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process requirements. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. All plants manage discharge parameters according to local regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use sensors specifically designed to monitor temperature in wastewater and industrial effluent treatment applications at all of our beverage production plants. The online sensors (thermometers) are factory calibrated and regularly maintained.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring discharge temperature at 100% of our beverage production plants (this aspect is relevant to 26-50% of sites) helps mitigate risks related to discharge temperature, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management also leads to cost savings and enhances corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process needs. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally. Our facilities do not discharge water above 150F, and all wastewater discharge temperatures comply with local regulations and permits where applicable.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure our water consumption monthly using a water balance which considers water withdrawals and water discharges. Withdrawals and discharges are measured with flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring 100% of water consumption helps mitigate risks related to withdrawal, discharge, regulatory compliance, and environmental impact. It also supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, including reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management leads to cost savings and enhances corporate responsibility. No sites or facilities are excluded from monitoring. All Company sites, including warehouses, offices, and plants worldwide, track total water inputs (municipal, groundwater, rain, surface water) and monitor discharge to calculate consumption using the formula: Consumption = Withdrawal - Discharge.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The method of measurement varies depending on the site, but methods include using flow meters, comparison analyses based on reduction of water withdrawals and water utility invoices, and estimating the amount reused based on the reduction of water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring water recycling and reuse at 100% of our beverage production plants and some transit packaging sites (26-50% of total sites) helps mitigate environmental impacts and advance water stewardship. It supports accurate reporting and benchmarking, crucial for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 water goals, such as reducing water usage by 20% by 2025, maintaining 100% compliance with local wastewater standards, ensuring employee access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, and replenishing 100% of water from high-scarcity watersheds by 2030. Effective water management also leads to cost savings and enhances corporate responsibility. Only 26-50% of sites are monitored due to process needs. Facilities include warehouses, offices, and plants globally.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Verified in person, and we use an internal audit excel tool to measure progress towards WASH services for employees.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitoring WASH services helps Crown identify and mitigate associated with environmental impact and progress towards water stewardship. It also enables accurate reporting and benchmarking, which are essential for achieving Crown's Twentyby30 goals related to ensuring all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Additionally, WASH contributes to the health and safety of our employees. No sites or facilities are excluded from monitoring. Facilities refers to warehouses, businesses, offices, and plants and all geographic regions where Crown operates. Crown provides clean water access, sanitation, and hygiene to its employees worldwide. The company has set a goal to verify WASH access annually, with the information being confirmed through internal audits.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8202.29

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Water withdrawals were lower compared to the previous year as a result of increased water efficiency measures. These actions form part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes concentrating our efforts on initiatives where we can create notable impact, including making operational improvements in water efficiency. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5775.29

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Water discharges were lower compared to the previous year as a result of decreased water consumption and decreased in water withdrawal, as well as improved water efficiency. These actions form part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes concentrating our efforts on initiatives where we can create notable impact, including making operational improvements in water efficiency. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2427

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Water consumption figures are based on measured primary data on water withdrawal and water discharge at all operations. Water consumption was lower compared to the previous year as a result of improved water efficiency measures. These actions form part of Crown's Twentyby30 program, which includes concentrating our efforts on initiatives where we can create notable impact, including making operational improvements in water efficiency. In the future, we expect withdrawals to decrease with increased investments in water-smart technologies, water efficiency measures, and water circularity. [Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

2407.6

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

29.35

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. The scope of the assessment is annual and provides full coverage, with no exclusions. Crown uses actual data - not estimated data - derived from a database of property addresses and site/facility locations. Crown selected the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess and mitigate water-related risks because it enables insights into water stress, quality, and quantity in Crown's operational areas. This tool aids in informed decision-making and helps Crown in planning sustainable water management strategies. Crown defines water stress in accordance with the WRI Aqueduct too: "water stressed" is where baseline water stress equals or exceeds 40%,

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

641.84

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Surface water is relevant to Crown, because we withdraw water from rainwater, water from, rivers and lakes, sources for use in our manufacturing processes and activities in buildings and office spaces (e.g. bathroom and kitchen facilities). The reported volume of total water withdrawn is sourced from direct measurements. These sources total withdrawal was monitored and decreased by nearly 3% in 2023. Rainwater equates to 0.02% of total water withdrawal. We expect withdrawal volumes to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies and improved efficiency.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Crown does not use this type of water source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1827.42

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Groundwater is relevant to Crown, because we withdraw water from wells for use in our manufacturing processes and activities in buildings and office spaces (e.g. bathroom and kitchen facilities). The reported volume of total water withdrawn is sourced from direct measurements. Groundwater withdrawal was monitored and decreased by nearly 5% in 2023. We expect withdrawal volumes to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies and improved efficiency.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Crown does not use this type of water source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Crown does not use this type of water source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5733.03

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Third party sources are relevant to Crown, because we withdraw water from municipalities for use in our manufacturing processes and activities in buildings and office spaces (e.g. bathroom and kitchen facilities). The reported volume of total water withdrawn is sourced from direct measurements. third parties' withdrawal was monitored and decreased by nearly 12% in 2023. We expect withdrawal volumes to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies and improved efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1098.99

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Fresh surface water is relevant to Crown because we discharge water to rivers. The reported volume of total water

discharged sourced from direct measurements. River discharge decreased by 9.7% from the previous year. We expect discharge volumes to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies, improved efficiency, and water circularity.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

71.28

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Brackish surface water is relevant to Crown, because one of our plants discharges to this destination. The reported volume of total water discharged sourced from direct measurements. Each source was monitored and decreased in 2023. Brackish surface water discharge decreased by 34% from the previous year. We expect discharge to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies, improved efficiency, and water circularity.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Crown does not discharge water to groundwater sources.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4605.01

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. Third party destinations are relevant to Crown, because we discharge wastewater to municipalities. The reported volume of total water discharged sourced from direct measurements. Each source was monitored and decreased in 2023. Third party discharge decreased by 12% from the previous year. We expect discharge to continue to decrease year over year due to investment in smart technologies, improved efficiency, and water circularity.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5255.5

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. In 2022, our volume of discharge that underwent tertiary treatment was 5,986.7 Megaliters. For the reporting year 2023, the volume is much lower due to a decrease in total water withdrawal and consumption, achieved through improvements in water reuse efficiency and other process optimizations. Tertiary treatment is relevant for approximately 30% of our

facilities, which use more water and different types of chemicals in their processes. These chemicals necessitate a higher level of treatment, which is not required at other Crown facilities that do not use these chemicals. The onsite wastewater treatment before discharge to the municipal system removes oil and grease, organics, suspended solids, aluminum, fluoride, sulfate, and phosphorus through three stages: physical-chemical treatment, filtration, and ion removal systems. Each stage is designed to remove specific contaminants introduced during our production processes. Additionally, we monitor the treated water's pH, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) to ensure compliance with our global standards. Crown currently maintains compliance with local wastewater standards in all facilities. For sites discharging into rivers, particularly in regions with stringent regulations, we apply more demanding water treatments to meet strict COD and Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels. We anticipate that our discharge volumes will continue to decrease year over year due to ongoing reductions in total water withdrawal and consumption. This is driven by increased water reuse efficiency, investment in smart technologies, and enhanced employee engagement.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment is not relevant to Crown.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5.31

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. In 2022, 5.69 ML were treated by primary treatment at only one site which represent less than 1% of our total facilities., and there was no need for tertiary treatment for this site since it doesn't use any hazardous chemicals within the process. In the reporting year, 2023, the volume is lower due to a decrease in total water withdrawal and consumption, achieved through improvements in water reuse efficiency and other process optimizations. We anticipate that our discharge volumes will continue to decrease year over year due to ongoing reductions in total water withdrawal and consumption. This is driven by increased water reuse efficiency, investment in smart technologies, and enhanced employee engagement

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Crown doesn't discharge water to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

514.47

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower. In 2022, 570.17 Megaliters of water was discharged to third-party destinations. For the reporting year 2023, the discharge volume is lower due to a decrease in total water withdrawal and consumption, achieved through improvements in water reuse efficiency and other process optimizations. These discharges correspond to approximately 66% of our facilities, which do not directly use water in their processes or any other hazardous chemicals. As a result, their wastewater is within the parameters required for discharge into the municipal system. The municipal water treatment system handles our wastewater using various methods, and these methods can vary depending on the regulations and permits in each country/state. But in general, they start with pre-treatment, next, chemical treatment, and this is followed by biological treatment, Finally, Tertiary treatment to ensure water meets local standards. This systematic approach allows for safe discharge or reuse. We anticipate that our discharge volumes will continue to decrease year over year due to ongoing reductions in total water withdrawal and consumption. This is driven by increased water reuse efficiency, investment in smart technologies, and enhanced employee engagement.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

These facilities don't discharge water and they represent approximately 3% of total Crowns sites.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- Nitrates
- Phosphates
- Pesticides
- Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

We do not routinely sample for the identified pollutants of heavy metals and pesticides in question as from process knowledge there are not heavy metals and pesticides or other EU Water Framework Directive priority substances commonly in our discharge. In other words, those categories would be inapplicable.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

According to our comprehensive process assessments, our discharge does not contain pesticides or EU Water Framework Directive priority substances, so we do not routinely sample for these pollutants. However, in line with best practices and regulatory guidance, we continuously monitor our discharge to ensure full compliance

with local permit requirements and the operational parameters of our wastewater treatment plant, which are tailored to our specific manufacturing processes. While we do not have a specific numerical emission value for these pollutants, we ensure that our discharge aligns with regulatory requirements through our monitoring efforts.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Crown employs a third-party service to assess potential future water risks associated with future-scenario based climate modelling. To determine the number of sites in present and future expected water scarcity, we carry out a 2-step approach. STEP 1: Identification of water scarcity sites based on the water risk indicator. The water risk indicator is calculated based on 8 individual risk indicators that measure the access, availability, and stress of water resources at a watershed level. The overall water risk score is calculated using specific weights and the indicator gives a score between 0 (no water risks) and 5 (extremely high-water risks). STEP 2: Prioritization of sites where action should be taken based on additional criteria such as revenue and water consumption information from the sites. Crown's definition of facility: sites, buildings, offices, warehouses, office space. Aggregated reporting does not apply.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have not assessed water risks upstream.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Toluca

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

- Other, please specify :Rio Lerma

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

19.292114

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-99.599413

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

116.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

116.61

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

65.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

65.3

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

51.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data provided is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption by subtracting discharges from withdrawals, showing a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Our facility relies on water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and treatment in can manufacturing. Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, & Opportunities: This area is identified as “extremely high-water stress” and our facility depends on water for manufacturing cans. Without proactive measures, Crown risks operational disruptions due to water shortages, increased costs for water procurement, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities exist in adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices, reducing water dependency, and potentially lowering operational costs. Crown is investing in local water conservation initiatives to mitigate water scarcity risks. For example, our facilities in Ensenada and Toluca, Mexico, implemented programs to decrease water consumption, using treated wastewater for plant services and saving 1.4 million gallons annually. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Monterrey, Mexico

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

- Bravo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.67658

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.103265

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

71.47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.7

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

70.77

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

55.74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

55.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15.73

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data provided is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption by subtracting discharges from withdrawals, showing a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are from direct measurements. Our facility relies on water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and treatment in manufacturing. The third party source withdrawal is from a municipal supplier. Discharges to third party destinations do not include water to other organizations for future use Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, & Opportunities. This area is identified as “extremely high-water stress” and our facility depends on water for manufacturing cans. Without proactive measures, Crown risks operational disruptions due to water shortages, increased costs for water procurement, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities exist in adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices, reducing water dependency. Crown invests in local water conservation initiatives to mitigate water scarcity risks. For example, employees in our Monterrey, Mexico plant designed ultrafiltration equipment to remove impurities often found in used lubricant. As a result lubricant was able to be reused in the plant’s manufacturing processes, thereby reducing discharge. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sevilla

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

- Guadalquivir

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.28388

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-5.9917

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

128.17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

128.17

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

108.94

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

108.94

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

19.23

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Data provided is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption by subtracting discharges from withdrawals, showing a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are from direct measurements. Facility uses water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and treatment in can manufacturing. The third-party source withdrawal is from a municipal supplier. Discharges to third party destinations do not include water to other organizations for future use
Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, & Opportunities. This area is identified as “extremely high-water stress” and our facility depends on water for manufacturing. Crown could risk disruptions due to water shortages, increased costs for water procurement, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities exist in adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices, reducing water dependency, and potentially lowering operational costs. Crown is investing in local water conservation initiatives to mitigate water scarcity risks. For example, employees in our Sevilla plant implemented initiatives such as improved water management practices, water recycling and reuse, enhanced process optimization, updated technologies, and employee engagement. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Izmit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.719102

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.057304

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

121.64

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

106.91

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

14.73

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

107.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

107.04

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

 Much higher**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Facility data is specific to this location, where Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption by subtracting discharges from withdrawals, with a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are measured directly. The facility uses water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and can treatment. The third-party source withdrawal is from a municipal supplier. Discharges to third-party destinations do not include water sent for future use. Dependencies and Risks: This area is “high-water stress,” and the facility depends on water for can manufacturing. Without proactive measures, Crown risks operational disruptions, higher water costs, and regulatory restrictions. Opportunities include adopting water-efficient technologies and sustainable practices to reduce dependency and lower costs. A project at the Izmit site installed valves to stop freshwater flow when no cans are processed. Increased consumption is linked to higher production demands, operational expansion, enhanced process requirements, and stringent quality standards. For “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; +/- 5-10% higher/lower; +/- 10% much higher/lower.

Row 5**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

 Facility 5**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

Korinthos

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

 Direct operations**(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility**

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Greece

- Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea - Greece - Black Sea Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.9256

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

22.97124

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

44.56

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

31.7

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

12.86

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

18.72

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

18.72

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

25.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Facility data provided is specific to this location. Crown monitors total water withdrawal and discharge, calculating consumption by subtracting discharges from withdrawals, showing a decreasing trend over time. Volumes are sourced from direct measurements. Our facility relies on water for cooling, washing, rinsing, and treatment in can manufacturing. The third-party source withdrawal is from a municipal supplier. Discharges to third party destinations do not include water to other organizations for future use. Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, & Opportunities: This area is identified as “high-water stress” and our facility depends on water for manufacturing cans. Without proactivity, Crown risks operational disruptions due to water shortages and higher water procurement costs. Opportunities exist in adopting water-efficient technologies and reducing water dependency. The Korinthos facility uses water recycling processes, and we launched a replenishment project in Corinth- Greece to enhance municipal water treatment efficiency, improving water accessibility in the region. The project will generate 26 million liters per year. Crown will be able to claim these benefits for the next 10 years and effectively offset water consumption at our Korinthos facility. Description for “comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast” thresholds: Deviation +/- 5% about the same; Deviation between +/- 5-10% higher / lower; Deviation +/- 10% much higher / lower.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal

verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The facilities have water controls through internal procedures that are audited according to ISO 14001 management requirements. This data has been verified by an independent assurance provider, with extensive experience in the verification and assurance of GHG and sustainability related information and associated processes for data collection. Verification Criteria: ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. Additionally, the data was verified to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) disclosures for water, including 303-1, 303-2, 303-3. This is complemented by our own internal verification process done by review of site level data measured against metered and invoiced volumes. In addition, Toluca has a certification called Industria Limpia (Mexican env government certification) audit through the third part auditor (Certifying House).

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

12010000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1464225.23

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Crown anticipates that due to our 20% water savings goal by 2025, our water efficiency will improve. We are committed to decommissioning and replacing inefficient equipment as well as the implementation of best practices, improving water monitoring through better metering and implementing best practices on water reuse/recirculating.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

12 oz Aluminum Beverage Can

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.0202

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

1,000 12-ounce cans

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity is determined by dividing the total water consumption across all of our beverage sites by the total production of 12oz aluminum beverage cans. The resulting figure is then multiplied by 1,000 to express the water intensity per 1,000 cans, there is no water in the final product. Global average is 0.0202 cubic meters per thousand cans.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

No

(9.13.2) Comment

Crown produces food, beverage, and transit packaging. All the materials used to produce our products are approved for use in the regions in which they are sold (FDA, EFSA, etc). Our products are regulated under REACH and do not have any Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) above the 0.1% threshold.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products that require no water in the manufacturing process are defined as having low water impact. For Crown, this includes paper slip sheets. Also, Low water impact product is able to reduce the water usage in its manufacturing over time. Can manufacturing does not add water to the final product. The opportunity lies in improving the rinsing cycle, improving the wastewater treatment, eliminating or improving the cooling systems that are water cooled, improving water efficiency in the washers, reusing water. This applies to both the product use and production aspects of our company value chain. We also utilize tools like the WRI Aqueduct Tool to assess water risk and availability, which can inform low water impact assessments, while we don't subscribe to a standard for providing and defining low water impact products, we have conducted LCA assessments on several of our products and report out on our water usage.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Products that require no water in the manufacturing process define low water impact. For Crown, this includes paper slip sheets. Low water impact product is able to reduce the water usage on its manufacturing through time. Can manufacturing does not add water to our final product so it is a product that gives opportunity to improve the rinsing cycle, improve the wastewater treatment, eliminate or improve cooling system that are water cooled, improve water efficiency in the washers, reuse water, there are many opportunities to reduce water in its processes.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Target set in this category
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

9428.69

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

7542.96

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

8202.29

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

65

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is organization-wide. No parts of the business are excluded.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Crown has been engaging across all business units in all divisions to drive this goal by sharing best practices to save water in processes, applying new water-saving technologies and equipment, reducing water usage in process to increase efficiency, implementing water recirculation, and promoting employee engagement on water stewardship. The rate of progress towards the target is variable, but by the end of 2023, we managed to reduce our total water withdrawal by 13%.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Crown has seen significant growth and is both completing and undertaking new production site projects. Despite this expansion, we reduced water usage in our operations by 13% last year, achieving 65% of our goal to reduce water usage by 20% by the end of 2025, based on the 2019 baseline.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameter

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

823.4

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5775.28

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5775.28

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

No facility is excluded, all sites must comply with local wastewater standards and those of the countries in which they operate. Every facility must ensure that its discharge water is free of what are deemed to be hazardous chemicals in their respective locations and does not harm the environment. When Crown set this target, it began monitoring discharge water across all facilities. The goal is to maintain compliance each year within established parameters. There isn't a specific discharge amount to achieve; instead, the total discharge, based on our operations and volume, must consistently meet the required standards.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Crown achieves 100% wastewater compliance through actions that include implementing rigorous wastewater treatment processes to meet or exceed regulatory standards and conducting regular monitoring and testing to ensure continuous adherence to compliance requirements. Additionally, investing in advanced technologies and training for staff enhances the effectiveness of wastewater management practices.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Last year Crown had no penalties due to non-compliance with water quality discharge. Crown monitors this compliance at each site, regional and corporate level to ensure compliance. When Crown set this target, it began monitoring discharge water across all facilities. The goal is to maintain compliance each year within established parameters. There isn't a specific discharge amount to achieve; instead, the total discharge, based on our operations and volume, must consistently meet the required standards.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Ensure all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

26000

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

25000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

25000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Organization-wide, no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

To increase the proportion of employees using safely managed WASH services, Crown has made multiple actions which have contributed to achieving and maintaining this target, such as: Infrastructure investment, regular maintenance and upgrades, employee training and awareness, compliance with international

standards, and continuous monitoring and feedback mechanism, Also, Crown conducts onsite audits of existing facilities to ensure they meet safety and hygiene standard on yearly basis.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Crown is committed to ensuring all employees have continued access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. To ensure continued access to WASH for all employees. Crown surveys its facilities on a global scale every year to ensure compliance. We don't have a specific target number for this goal; instead, we must ensure that all our employees, regardless of their number, have access to WASH services.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :By 2030, be replenishing 100% of water consumed from high scarcity watersheds back to those watersheds

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/28/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

759.34

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

58.8

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

8

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions, this target covers all sites that are water-stressed, by having projects in those site basins to replenish the amount of water that has been consumed in the operation.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Crown has initiated replenishment projects in various water-stressed locations, collaborating with different partners. Our goal is to maintain these projects and maximize their benefits. Additionally, we are seeking new partners for other water-stressed areas. As an endorser of the CEO Water Mandate, Crown has joined the Water Action Hub and the 100 Basin App to identify potential partners in the stressed basins where we operate. We have conducted a risk assessment for our locations and, based on the level of water stress and consumption at these facilities, Crown is prioritizing sites for replenishment in the coming years. By the end of 2023, Crown had replenished 8% of our total water consumption in stressed areas through partnerships on a water conservation project called the São Paulo Water Fund. In 2024, we have launched two more replenishment projects in Korinthos, Greece, and Ensenada, Mexico.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We plan to initiate projects in extremely high-stress basins where our facilities have the highest water consumption over the next three years. Following this, we will focus on high-stress basins with facilities that have lower water consumption. We are also seeking various partners for these projects, whether they are NGOs or government entities. Our target is to replenish approximately 13% of our total water consumption in stressed locations each year.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is compostable
- Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale
- Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

Plastic goods/products

- Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods/products
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products
- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products
- Increase the proportion of our goods/products that are recyclable in practice and at scale
- Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic goods/products

End-of-life management

- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled
- Increase the proportion of plastic waste which is prepared for reuse or composted
- Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

(10.1.3) Please explain

Crown's plastic strapping products were made from a global average of 54% recycled content in 2023. By 2030 Crown has set a target to increase the recycled content of the plastics strapping we make by 10% globally as compared to 2019 baseline year. As an example, Signode's Dylastic Bio PP strap is bio-based using materials containing renewable plastic, also called "bioplastic." At least 40% of the raw materials used in the manufacturing process are derived from natural resources such as agricultural products. By using certified raw materials, this helps to reduce the amount of fossil-based virgin plastic, resulting in the reduction of CO2 emissions. The Signode Dylastic Bio PP strap product has the same product characteristics as our standard PP strap, and is compatible with other Signode equipment and available in different product configurations. Crown has set a 2030 target of sending zero waste from our operations to landfill, which includes increasing the proportion of plastic waste that is recycled. In 2023 35% of Crown global locations achieved zero waste to landfill.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

- No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The Signode division of Crown's transit packaging division manufactures and sells consumables/protective products with long use/life that are plastic/paper combination.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The Signode division manufactures machinery for securing unfilled beverage cans for shipment to fillers and for other packaging systems. Some of the components are made of durable plastics. The quantity used is not measured as these are parts that come as part of a larger product system that consists of plastics and, other substrates, including metals.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Crown's Signode division manufactures stretch film and plastic strapping solutions that are used in packaging solutions. These are manufactured using polypropylene, polyethylene (LDPE/LLDPE/HDPE) and PET.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Crown's beverage cans in some regions, as well as transit packaging products are packaged for shipment as finished goods using plastic stretch films. However, the quantity is small and is not tracked at this time.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.4.7) Please explain

Plastic products sold are stretch films, plastic slip sheets and plastic strappings. All three have short lives based on the usage.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.4.7) Please explain

Crown's Transit Packaging Division manufactures machinery for making beverage cans and for packaging solutions. Some of the components are made of durable plastics. The quantity used is not measured as these are parts that come as part of a larger product system that consists of besides plastics, and other substrates, including metals.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

158895

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

68.07

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

31.93

(10.5.7) Please explain

The recycled content total is a mix of pre-consumer and post-consumer recycled content. The split between pre-consumer and post-consumer is unavailable though the pre-consumer plastic percentage is expected to be small as pre-consumer plastics waste is mainly originating from the plastics conversion and from plastics production (polymerisation) to a lesser extent.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

68.07

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

31.93

(10.5.7) Please explain

There is a small amount of plastic packaging used but this is not measured and tracked.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

- % reusable
- % technically recyclable
- % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

15.08

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

45.61

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

22.52

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Plastic slipsheets are reusable. The 15.08% refers to the weight of slipsheets as a percentage by weight of total plastic products. 45.61% represents PET used by weight. PET is technically recyclable. Per KPI_Report_Nov2021 (aluminum.org) study the recycling rates for PET in USA is 23%, in Europe the recycling rate for 2020 bottles is 61% (PET MARKET IN EUROPE STATE OF PLAY - 2022 petcore-europe.org) For other countries the PET recycling rate varies between these two numbers. Mexico is at 56.40% per CANAFEM, Brazil is at 56.4% per abipet.org.br and Vietnam at 50% per (cantocan.com.vn). The average (not weighted average) percentage of recycling is 49.38% based on the above numbers. This when applied to the total PET plastic volume of 45.61% ($0.4938 \times 45.61\%$) results in a value of 22.52% for the % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The plastic used is a part of a mixed materials recycled commodity. It is not known what percentage is usable, technically recyclable and recyclable at scale. The plastic material type is also not verified.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Preparation for reuse

Waste to Energy

Incineration

Landfill

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

25

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

0

(10.6.7) % incineration

0

(10.6.8) % landfill

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

Crown manufactures products made of plastic. The breakdown of percentages is unavailable. Therefore equal split is between prepared for reuse, landfill waste, incineration, and waste to energy.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

- Preparation for reuse
- Waste to Energy
- Incineration
- Landfill

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

25

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

25

(10.6.7) % incineration

25

(10.6.8) % landfill

25

(10.6.12) Please explain

The breakdown of percentages is unavailable. Therefore equal split is between prepared for reuse, landfill waste, incineration, and waste to energy.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

- Preparation for reuse
- Waste to Energy
- Incineration
- Landfill

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

25

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

25

(10.6.7) % incineration

25

(10.6.8) % landfill

25

(10.6.12) Please explain

*The breakdown of percentages is unavailable. Therefore equal split is between prepared for reuse, landfill waste, incineration, and waste to energy.
[Fixed row]*

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Species management
- Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

For sites in Vietnam and Thailand, IBAT Proximity reports helped identify protected areas, key biodiversity areas and IUCN Red List in context of the sites selected.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Crown does not have operations located in UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Crown does not have operations located in UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Crown does not have operations located in Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

For sites in Vietnam Viet Nam and Thailand, IBAT Proximity reports helped identify protected areas, key biodiversity areas and IUCN Red List in context of the sites selected.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

*For sites in Vietnam Viet Nam and Thailand, IBAT Freshwater reports helped identify downstream and upstream threatened and migratory species.
[Fixed row]*

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 UNESCO World Heritage sites
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Thailand

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nong Khae, Thailand

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Crown has a beverage cans manufacturing plant in Nong Khae, Thailand and one in Da Nang, Vietnam. The operations in these two sites are in industrial-zoned areas. The Nong Khae Industrial Estate where the Nong Khae Thailand plant is located was developed in 1990. The TCP Crown Thailand plant is also in the vicinity of the Nong Khae plant. The Da Nang plant in Vietnam is in Lien Chieu Industrial Zone which was established in 1989. Crown operates these plants under environmental operating permits thus, monitoring site level emissions, and effluent parameters, thus limiting impacts on the environment/ biodiversity of the areas in which we operate.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

For both Vietnam and Thailand plants – The IBAT Proximity and Water reports for the plant locations were analyzed for IUCN Red List species as well as upstream and downstream migratory and threatened freshwater species. Based on the analysis it was determined that there is a need to undertake an onsite Biodiversity Assessment. This was carried out by a local biodiversity consulting company that was familiar with the regions. These were onsite assessments. The study included understanding the study area (sizes, land use, location, geography, climate, nearby ecological sensitive areas, and socio-economic scenarios), carrying out stratified random sampling that covered the different habitats in the core zone and buffer zone around the site location, understanding the floral and fauna biodiversity within the study area, biodiversity impact identification and evaluation, and providing mitigation recommendations. The biodiversity assessment report submitted by the consultant company thus identified action items to improve biodiversity in the areas. The report also highlighted that the operations at the three plants had limited biodiversity impacts in the vicinity of the plant sites studied. Mitigation measures suggested based on the reports included removal of nonnative species, development of native species nursery, butterfly conservation initiatives, development of greenbelts, and developing awareness programs on biodiversity conservation and management.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO World Heritage sites
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Viet Nam

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Da Nancy Vietnam

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 50 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Crown has a beverage cans manufacturing plant in Nong Khae, Thailand and one in Da Nang, Vietnam. The operations in two sites are in industrial-zoned areas. The Nong Khae Industrial Estate where the Nong Khae Thailand plant is located was developed in 1990. The TCP Crown Thailand plant is also in the vicinity of the Nong Khae plant. The Da Nang plant in Vietnam is in Lien Chieu Industrial Zone which was established in 1989. Crown operates these plants under environmental operating permits thus, monitoring site level emissions, and effluent parameters, thus limiting impacts on the environment/ biodiversity of the areas in which we operate.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

For both Vietnam and Thailand plants – The IBAT Proximity and Water reports for the plant locations were analyzed for IUCN Red List species as well as upstream and downstream migratory and threatened freshwater species. Based on the analysis it was determined that there is a need to undertake an onsite Biodiversity Assessment. This was carried out by a local biodiversity consulting company that was familiar with the regions. These were onsite assessments. The study included understanding the study area (sizes, land use, location, geography, climate, nearby ecological sensitive areas, and socio-economic scenarios), carrying out stratified random sampling that covered the different habitats in the core zone and buffer zone around the site location, understanding the floral and fauna biodiversity within the study area, biodiversity impact identification and evaluation, and providing mitigation recommendations. The biodiversity assessment report submitted by the consultant company thus identified action items to improve biodiversity in the areas. The report also highlighted that the operations at the three plants only had limited biodiversity impacts in the vicinity of the plant sites studied. Mitigation measures suggested based on the reports included removal of nonnative species, development of native species nursery, butterfly conservation initiatives, development of greenbelts, and developing awareness programs on biodiversity conservation and management.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Crown Holdings Inc. engaged LUCIDEON to provide independent assurance for their "2023 Sustainability Report 'A Shared Purpose.' The aim of the engagement is to provide assurance regarding the GRI index's adherence to the chosen reporting guideline, as well as reliability and objectivity of the reported information. Emissions is one of the verified statements.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CY2023CDPVerification.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

Other general verification standard, please specify :ISO 14064-3 2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements and GRI verification of water disclosures.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Crown Holdings Inc. engaged LUCIDEON to provide independent assurance for their "2023 Sustainability Report 'A Shared Purpose.'" The aim of the engagement is to provide assurance regarding the GRI index's adherence to the chosen reporting guideline, as well as reliability and objectivity of the reported information. Water is one of the verified statements.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CY2023CDPVerification.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	<i>Forests was responded to however accounts for less than 1.5% of our Company's revenue.</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

