Crown Holdings - Climate Change 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

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

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Australia
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Canada
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Netherlands
New Zealand
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Crown Holding's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the individual responsible for oversight of climate-related issues. The CEO is primarily responsible for overseeing the Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, which is tasked with collecting and managing information to better inform Crown's sustainability strategy, as well as regularly updating the Board of Directors on relevant activities and recommendations. The CEO is also responsible for the final review of Crown's annual CDP responses and Sustainability Report, which provides insight into how the company is managing climate-related risks and opportunities as well as other components of Crown's sustainability program. While Crown managers and employees that are more directly involved with day-to-day operations drive progress at a more granular level, we understand that it is critical to have executive leadership support of our sustainability program. As an example of a climate-related decision, our CEO and President approved the decision to move forward with setting Science Based Targets in 2020.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	As part of Crown's regular meetings with the Board of Directors, there is ongoing review and assessment of emissions reductions initiatives such as energy efficiency projects, as well as evaluation of other major capital expenditures. For example, Crown's CEO, who directly reports to the Board of Directors, was a key participant in decision-marking processes around future growth of Crown's global sustainability strategy, including setting Science Based Targets - a key aspect of Crown's climate action. 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 Vice President of Global Sustainability and Regulatory Affairs also provides insight on the changes from year to year, and key components of Crown's CDP response. 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.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

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

i. Where in the organizational structure this position (s) and/or committee (s) lie: Crown Holding's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the individual responsible for oversight of climate-related issues and is one of the organization's highest-ranking decision makers. Our CEO is responsible for our organization's operations and reports directly to the Board of Directors. The CEO is primarily responsible for overseeing the Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee that is tasked with collecting and managing information to better inform Crown's sustainability strategy, while also regularly updating the Board of Directors on relevant activities and recommendations. The CEO is also responsible for the final review of Crown's annual CDP response and Sustainability Report that provides insight into how the company is managing climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as other components of Crown's sustainability programs.

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

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

Crown's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is a group made up of global leaders that are responsible for collecting information to better inform Crown's sustainability strategy, which allows the company to take a data-driven approach to prioritizing climate-related risks and opportunities. This group is also responsible for ensuring that the appropriate communication channels are being utilized to elevate to both Crown's risk management team, as well as the company's executive leadership team.

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

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Our Board of Director selects and controls the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and is additionally evaluated by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC). In 2020, the NCGC evaluated the CEO's performance and Crown's performance while considering overall financial, operational, and strategic results. For example, the NCGC has continued to evaluate key sustainability areas that are considered essential to increase Shareholder value, such as our current commitment to efficiently manage and conserve resources and bring innovative products to market. Three years into our five-year initiative to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, Crown has already surpassed its goal of reducing energy consumption in its worldwide metal packaging business by 5% per billion standard units of production and is over 94% of the way to meeting its greenhouse gas emissions reduction target from 2015 levels by 2020. Performance in meeting these objectives is a key consideration in the evaluation of our CEO's compensation.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	Crown has created a monetary incentive program based on the progress made to achieve efficiency targets. All of Crown's facility managers have established efficiency indicators that are included as part of their annual performance review. There is a direct reflection on their compensation based on whether the KPIs for the indicators are met or exceeded.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	All employees at Crown are incentivized to meet corporate sustainability performance indicators, such as decreasing GHG emissions per standard unit, through annual performance reviews. Employees are challenged to continue to increase production while maintaining the same level of energy consumption.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	Every two years, the sustainability efforts that take place in our plants all over the world are recognized. The best projects are publicly celebrated by our Chairman in the biennial Chairman Sustainability Awards, the results of which are published in our Sustainability Report. We award groups within our metal packaging and transit plants for an Environmental Sustainability Award, an Economic Sustainability Award, a Social Sustainability Award, and a Divisional Excellence in Social Sustainability Award.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

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

C2.1b

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

Crown defines substantive financial or strategic impact on our business as anything that substantively affects customer or consumer demand of our products. Unanticipated acceleration and deceleration of customer demand for our products may result in delays, lost potential product sales or loss of current or potential customers which could harm our overall financial results. Additionally, we evaluate financial or strategic impacts as being substantive, based on our assessment of the velocity and severity of the impact, and how quickly it will affect the organization. A quantifiable financial indicator used to define substantive impact is any identified risk with a potential impact that could result in over $1 million in operational costs.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on the organization: Crown has established a risk management team that conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership; who are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and appropriately allocating resources and establishing mitigation plans. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process includes an annual interview with various subject matter experts across the organization, where we evaluate both risks and opportunities in order determine what may meet the threshold of how we define substantial financial or strategic impacts, or anything over $1 million in operational costs. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO, who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether or not further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. At a minimum, the risk management team reports to the Board of Directors on an annual basis in order to ensure there is top-down support and transparency of these impacts. Additionally, Crown proactively participates in a variety of industry working groups to continue to stay abreast of emerging trends and to monitor best practices. How your organization makes decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control the identified climate-related risks and to capitalize on opportunities: Crown has established a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee made up of global leaders that are responsible for collecting information to better inform Crown's sustainability strategy, which allows them to take a data-driven approach to prioritizing risks and opportunities. Once a risk has been identified, there are a few different indicators which are evaluated to determine whether we mitigate, transfer, accept, or control those climate-related risks or opportunities. Those indicators include: •the financial impact that risk has on the organization and its stakeholders (including business partners, customers, employees, vendors, suppliers, and communities) •the velocity of that risk or opportunity and how quickly we expect those impacts to materialize •the severity of the impact to the organization We also take into consideration the processes that we already have in place which may help mitigate or capitalize on those risks or opportunities. We evaluate these alongside subject matter experts' feedback within the organization, and collaborate with key strategic management who have control over the processes that are impacted to determine the appropriate next steps. The above process is all done with direct connection and communication to senior level leadership. Example of a transitional risk/opportunity: Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment including action on addressing climate change and reducing emissions. New and emerging regulations could pose potential risks and adversely affect Crown if not proactively managed. For example, governmental authorities in the United States and abroad have introduced or are contemplating enacting legal requirements, including carbon taxes, cap and trade systems or mandated changes in energy consumption in response to potential impacts of climate change. Crown manages this risk and leverages opportunity in a number of ways through our: •Sustainability Steering Committee and internal risk management teams continuously assessing changes in future regulation related to climate change and utilize the company's enterprise risk management tool to identify and prioritize risks. •Corporate Sustainability and Environmental Protection Policies establish processes to maintain environmental awareness and mandate environmental considerations for evaluating projects, products, processes, and purchases. •Standalone budget for energy efficiency projects which result in sustainability returns, reduce energy consumption and associated emissions, and minimize exposure to any future cap and trade programs and other future regulation related to our energy consumption. Example of a physical risk/opportunity: Crown's global operations are subject to physical risks such as extreme weather events. Increases in severity and frequency of these events could cause damage to infrastructure and assets or disrupt or temporarily shutdown operations, which could adversely impact the business. Additionally, various raw materials used in manufacturing operations, could become limited or become temporarily unavailable if Crown's suppliers were impacted by extreme weather events. Crown manages this risk and leverages opportunity in a number of ways, including: •Having agreements in place to ensure adequate supplies of raw materials •Using uninterrupted functioning and information technology systems •Weather prediction services •Updating equipment, assets, and infrastructure where feasible Additionally, Crown has plans to safeguard business continuity in the event of disruptions from extreme weather events.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers current regulatory risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of current regulation to our business. Crown's enterprise risk management team is responsible for continuing to evaluate current regulations and identifying ways to mitigate regulatory risks. We primarily collaborate with our EH&S team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. • Example of a risk Crown uses various raw materials such as steel, aluminum, tin, water, natural gas, electricity and other processed energy, in our manufacturing operations. In 2019, consumption of steel and aluminum represented 20% and 34% of consolidated cost of products sold. Due to the significance of these raw materials to the overall cost of products sold, understanding current regulatory risks that could impact both the availability and cost, such as tariffs, is key to understand. While Crown generally attempts to mitigate raw material price risks through our sales agreements, Crown may be unable to increase its prices to offset increases in raw materials due to regulatory impacts. Understanding that customer's demand for our products is an area that we've defined as having substantive impact on our business and therefore, have, sought to continue to include ongoing evaluations of current regulations as part of our risk management processes. Additionally, Crown is subject to numerous laws and regulations related to environmental protection that may increase Crown's operating costs. For example, Crown is currently subject to regulations relating to operating permits, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste, emissions into the atmosphere, and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. Complying with these regulations impose a financial cost to Crown's operations. Our risk management process continually seeks to identify and ensure compliance with these regulations.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers emerging regulatory risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of emerging regulation to our business. We primarily collaborate with our EH&S team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate emerging regulations and identifying ways to mitigate emerging regulatory risks. • Example of a risk Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection of employee health and safety. Future regulations may impose stricter environmental requirements on the packaging industry and may require additional capital investment. Anticipated future restrictions in some jurisdictions on the use of certain materials, for example in coatings, may require the Company to modify processes, for example through using additional control equipment. This could result in increased costs, both in research and development as well as in eventual operational costs. In addition, several governmental authorities in the United States and elsewhere have introduced or are contemplating enacting legal requirements, including emissions limitations, cap and trade systems or mandated changes in energy consumption, in response to the potential impacts of climate change. Working in a global context, at a time where climate change is considered a critical issue, means that it is critical to keep on top of developments in climate change regulation, as these could impact our market, our consumers and customers, our processes and thus the overall cost of doing business.
Technology	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers technology risks to be relevant to our business and these are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of emerging regulation to our business. We primarily collaborate with our Executive Vice President of Technology and Regulatory Affairs to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate technology and identifying ways to mitigate technological risks. • Example of a risk Crown manufactures a variety of food cans and ends in assorted shapes to a variety of food marketers. We currently utilize current and innovative technologies to produce these food cans and continuously seek to provide our customers with high quality products that also provide environmental benefits. For example, in our manufacturing facilities, we utilize natural gas in our ovens to cure coatings. To reduce our natural gas consumption, we continuously evaluate opportunities to reduce our thermal energy usage and associated emissions footprint. An example is through investigating technological innovations and alternative processes, which can reduce the need for thermal energy in curing coatings. Using technology to move from thermal energy to electricity brings longer term benefits as we work to increase our renewable electricity usage to 100%. We understand that we are subject to risks in relation to changing technologies that are used in our production processes and the competitive disadvantages that may arise by competitors adopting or developing these technologies. Crown continues to evaluate and invest, not only in technologies that provide our customers with innovative product designs, but also in technologies such as renewable assets that will help us to do this more cost-effectively and with reduced environmental impact.
Legal	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers legal risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate with General Counsel to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate legal risks. • Example of a risk Crown is currently subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, disposal of waste, discharges into water, emissions into the atmosphere and the protection of employee health and safety. Additionally, a number of governmental authorities, for example, the European Union and in the US, have enacted, or are considering, legal requirements relating to product stewardship, including mandating recycling, the use of recycled materials and/or limitations on certain kinds of packaging materials such as plastics. Any legal risks associated with these new requirements could impact our cost and overall profitability. We continuously evaluate our Corporate Sustainability Policy and our Corporate Environmental Protection Policy to ensure proactive mitigation of legal risks related to climate change.
Market	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers market risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate our Global Sourcing team to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate market risks. • Example of a risk Crown uses various raw materials such as steel, aluminum, tin, water, natural gas, electricity, and other processed energy in our manufacturing operations. In 2019, consumption of steel and aluminum represented 20% and 34% of consolidated cost of products sold. Due to the significance of these raw materials to the overall cost of products sold, understanding current regulatory risks that could impact both the availability and cost, such as tariffs, is key to understand. While Crown generally attempts to mitigate raw material price risks through our sales agreements, Crown may be unable to increase its prices to offset increases in raw materials due to regulatory impacts. Understanding that customer's demand for our products is an area that we've defined as having substantive impact on our business and therefore, have sought to continue to evaluate changing prices of raw materials as part of our overall risk assessments.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers reputation risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate our VP of Investor Relations and Communications to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate reputation risks. • Example of a risk Crown is subject to substantial competition from producers of alternative packaging made from glass, paper, flexible materials, and plastic. Our sales depend heavily on the volume of sales by our customers in the food and beverage markets. If consumer perception around metal packaging shifts, we incur risks both from potential decreases in demand for our products; as well as higher operational costs if packaging changes lead to changes in our manufacturing operations process.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers acute physical risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate our VP of Risk to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate acute physical risks. • Example of a risk As a global organization, Crown's risks to the uncertainty of physical risks such as extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods will vary by geography. However, we continue to rely on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our information technology systems. Any damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to acute physical risks such as an increased severity in extreme weather events are viewed as having the potential to have substantive risk to our operations. Additionally, Crown uses various raw materials and inputs primarily aluminum and steel, in its manufacturing operations. These and other materials used in the manufacturing process have historically been available in adequate supply from multiple sources. The Company has agreements for what it considers adequate supplies of raw materials. However, sufficient quantities may not be available in the future due to risks such as increased severity of extreme weather events. Crown manufactures metal and glass packaging primarily for the food and beverage can market. Weather represents a substantial uncertainty in the yield of food products and is a major factor in determining the demand for food cans in any given year. For example, poor weather conditions that reduce crop yields of packaged foods can decrease customer demand for food containers, therefore directly impacting demand for Crown's products.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	• Decision on the relevance and inclusion of this risk type in risk assessment Crown considers chronic physical risks to be relevant to our business and are always included in our risk assessments. This is primarily due to the potential impact this could have on our operations as well as our customer demand for our product. While we have ongoing solicitations and feedback from subject matter experts across the organization, our enterprise risk management process includes an annual interview to determine the relevancy and impact of legal risks to our business. We primarily collaborate our VP of Risk to better understand these risks and how relevant they are to our business. Additionally, we document these risks in our ERM risk report and have ongoing presentations to our Board of Directors. Crown's enterprise risk management team is also responsible for continuing to evaluate and identify ways to mitigate chronic physical risks. • Example of a risk Crown uses various raw materials such as natural gas, electricity, and other processed energy in our manufacturing operations. As a company, we understand that as chronic physical risks such as rising mean temperatures and variable weather patterns become more prevalent, there is a risk for increased operational costs. For example, in some of our Middle East facilities, we have had to address the high facility temperatures which had become an issue for worker safety. While we do believe this is a relevant risk and continue to evaluate as part of our overall risk assessment, we do not believe this currently poses a substantive financial risk to our operations.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment including emissions into the atmosphere. For example, there are many applicable U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment including those relating to operating permits, disposal of waste, and emissions into the atmosphere. Future regulations may impose stricter environmental requirements on the packaging industry and may require additional capital investment to comply. For example, several governmental authorities in the United States and abroad have introduced or are contemplating enacting legal requirements, including carbon taxes, cap and trade systems or mandated changes in energy consumption in response to potential impacts of climate change. Additionally, our company could be exposed to future legal requirements relating to product stewardship, including mandating recycling, the use of recycled materials, and/or limitations on certain kinds of packaging materials such as plastics, which could increase our direct cost of doing business.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
430000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Crown spent over $300 million dollars on electricity costs alone in 2020. If future energy tax increases yield an increase of 5%, this could result in an increase of up to $15 million dollars to Crown's operational costs. Alternatively, in 2020 Crown emitted over 700 thousand metric tons in Scope 1 emissions alone. If a carbon tax program were implemented, assuming a $40 / metric ton cost, this could result in over $28 million dollar increase in operational costs. Therefore we estimate $43,000,000 as the potential financial impact ($15M + $28M = $43M).

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The Sustainability Steering Committee, along with Crown's internal risk management team continuously assess changes in future regulation related to climate change and utilize their enterprise risk management tool to identify and prioritize risks. Additionally, our company has a Corporate Sustainability Policy and a Corporate Environmental Protection Policy that establishes processes to maintain environmental awareness and mandate that environmental considerations are among the criteria by which we evaluate projects, products, processes, and purchases. Crown leverages a bottom-up approach to identifying and implementing energy efficiency projects at our plants, which helps to minimize exposure to any future cap and trade programs, as well as to other future regulation related to our energy consumption. In 2020, Crown had a standalone budget for efficiency projects which resulted in sustainability returns and incorporated a variety of projects. For example, projects such as solar installations, LED lighting upgrades, installation of energy efficient compressors and flowmeters were supported. Costs of management are included as part of normal business practices.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

As a global organization, Crown's risks to the uncertainty of physical risks will vary by geography. However, Crown increasingly relies on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of its information technology systems. Any damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to physical risks related to climate change will have an adverse impact to Crown's business. Additionally, Crown manufactures metal and glass packaging primarily for the food and beverage can market. Our sales can be directly affected by weather conditions. For example, poor weather conditions that reduce crop yields of packaged foods can decrease consumer demand for its containers. We are subject to the availability of various raw materials that are dependent on the global supply and demand. Uncertainty of physical risks such as floods and earthquakes and their impact on resource availability and other factors is viewed as a risk to Crown's business. For example, our plant in Tunis Tunisia suffered flooding during heavy rain this past September, which caused production stoppage.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
190000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Physical risks can result in a variety of financial impacts to Crown as a business. We've sought to quantify the financial implications by utilizing actual examples of reduced revenues that occurred in 2020. For example, our plant in Tunis Tunisia suffered flooding during heavy rain this past September, which resulted in reduced revenue of approximately $190,000.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Crown has an established process that implements a Property Loss Control program in which locations are subject to a risk audit by a third-party engineering firm. Over 100 in-depth property loss prevention surveys are conducted each year. All new construction plans are reviewed with Crown's Project Management & Engineering group and Loss Control service provider for projects large and small, to identify and mitigate potential risks. Risk items assessed include windstorm, hailstorm, flood and many more. A rigorous risk review process is in place that allows for prioritization of risk improvement recommendations. Risk profile score sheets are shared with local Crown, regional management and the risk management team. Since January 1, 2001, well over 2,000 property loss control recommendations have been completed. This equates to a risk reduction of more than $10B. Even with our loss mitigation efforts, we have been impacted by 17 natural catastrophe events over the past ten years, causing over $113M in losses. Natural loss causes include: floods, windstorms, hailstorms and earthquakes. For example, as we review locations for acquisitions or new construction opportunities, we evaluate the latitude and longitude of these locations in proprietary insurance models that assess the likelihood of a variety of physical hazards in that location. We utilize this information in our decision-making process as we look to expand our business. As an example, in 2020, Crown evaluated the Bowling Green site in Kentucky for physical risk implications before starting construction of a new facility. Additionally, we work with each of our suppliers to ensure that they have incorporated the appropriate business continuity plans to reduce risks associated with climate-related weather events. For example, we work with raw material suppliers such as Novelis, to ensure and evaluate that not only do our suppliers have appropriate internal plans in place to mitigate these risks, but also where necessary, have secondary suppliers as available. Costs of management are included as part of normal business practices.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Shifts in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Crown recognizes that sustainability is becoming a more prevalent concern in our consumer base and acknowledges that consumer preference is shifting towards more sustainable products. For example, many of our customers have been shifting towards replacing PET containers and packaging towards more recyclable options, such as aluminum and packaging made from recycled content. We continue to be asked to engage and collaborate with customers of ours, such as Heineken, to ensure that our products meet these requirements. Consumer preferences and behaviours can have a direct impact on the products that we sell which directly affects our overall net sales and revenue. It is highly likely that consumer preferences in packaging and cost to manufacture certain products will change over time. However, concerns about the environmental impact of plastic packaging (landfill waste and ocean waste) currently represent an upside opportunity for highly recyclable packaging, like aluminum and steel cans (particularly beverage cans). This is being realized via increased use of cans for carbonated flavored waters and other new products. We also understand that consumer expectations are evolving to expect more transparency around sustainability-related information from their suppliers. We continue to receive more requests from suppliers and other stakeholders to provide information around our sustainability program or collaborate on projects and initiatives to mitigate climate-change related risks.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
11575000

Explanation of financial impact figure
If a change in consumer behaviour resulted in a 1% decrease in overall net sales, this could result in an $11.575 million loss to Crown.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Crown has published a biennial sustainability report since 2011 that continues to address topics that are important to our key stakeholders, including Crown's customers and suppliers. We aim to publish our sustainability report annually going forward. Additionally, the Sustainability Steering Committee continues to engage with industry trade associations and other groups in order to continue to share progress around Crown's sustainability program. Crown continues to work on consumer behavior that can have the most beneficial impacts on GHG emissions stemming from its products. Post-consumer recycling rates continue to be the most substantial driver in reducing GHG emissions and Crown continues to work with our trade associations to modify consumer behaviour to increase recycling rates. For example, in partnership with the Can Manufacturers Institute (CMI), we began developing grant programs to fund additional eddy current equipment in various recycling enters around the United States to increase can capture rates within recycling centers. Some studies have shown anywhere between 1 in 5 and 1 in 3 cans are missorted and are landfilled, despite the fact that consumers properly recycle aluminum cans more than any other beverage package type. Our customer engagement strategy focuses on innovative opportunities to decrease material use through reducing the weight of our products with no change in design or via the design innovations that allow the product to perform the same functionality with lower material use. We have worked directly with customers that have wanted to migrate from current packaging that was non-recyclable towards metal cans that are 100% recyclable. We collaborated with them to conceptualize the design and collected life-cycle data to run comparison analysis to ensure we were developing a product that had a lower GHG footprint. We have also worked with customers to reduce supply chain emissions through reducing transportation length / routes and identifying more sustainable fuel solutions. All of this helps us to manage our reputational risks from our direct customers as well as the consumers of their products. Costs of management are included as part of normal business practices.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
As Crown's operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including the amount of carbon emitted into the atmosphere, we see the continued efforts around resource efficiency and investments in renewable energy programs as a key opportunity for us to reduce costs within our direct operations. In 2020, our 15-year wind power Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in the US came online, and now all 14 of our beverage can plants in the U.S. and Canada operate on renewable energy. With the VPPA in effect and all of our manufacturing facilities in the U.K. already operating under a similar setup, approximately 33% of the Company's global operations are now using renewable electricity. Additionally, Crown has multiple resource efficiency programs and goals in-place, which reduce climate-related impact reductions caused by direct company operations. We have goals and projects in place to reduce water consumption, chemical consumption, waste generation and also projects to improve on light-weighting performance and policy work to increase the recycled content of our products.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
5663000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our sustainability projects project savings of approximately $2,500,000 USD per year, and our renewables projects have the potential to save upwards of approximately $3,000,000 per year. A cap and trade scheme could potentially limit the level of emissions that Crown and other companies are able to emit into the atmosphere. If Crown were able to minimize its emissions below the allowable cap, not only would we be able to leverage reduced operational costs, but potentially also generate revenue by selling any additional allowances. If Crown were able to sell 2% of its overall Scope 2 emissions as allowances at a hypothetical value of $10 / metric ton, this could result in approximately $163,000. This would also work in a similar manner if Crown were able to reduce its emissions and therefore, would not need to purchase any allowances. Therefore, the financial impact of these combined savings is estimated at $5,663,000.

Cost to realize opportunity
5000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Crown continues to leverage their Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to collaborate with a variety of internal stakeholder groups to identify opportunities to reduce their carbon footprint. Specifically, Crown has focused on investments in a variety of energy savings initiatives, recycling of raw materials, and product development and innovation in parallel to their established 2020 emissions reduction goals. In 2020, Crown had a stand-alone budget of $5 million specifically for projects that had sustainability returns. Costs of management are incurred as part of our normal business practices.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
The majority cost of virgin aluminum is based on the electricity costs that are used to produce this material. Significantly less electricity is required to produce recycled metal vs. virgin aluminum and is reflected in the reduced cost for recycled aluminum. Because metal is a key resource to our business and is the predominant material in our products, we have an opportunity to reduce our direct resource costs by educating consumers around recycling and increasing recycling rates. Increased recycling rates will in turn, also increase the overall supply of inputs needed for recycled metal which will reduce the costs for recycled metal. We will also have an opportunity to reduce our emissions footprint across our value chain as well as the footprint of our customers' value chains. Crown's Transit Packaging Division (Signode) utilizes over 100 million pounds of recycled PET bottles to manufacture its strapping. For example, the current recycled content of the material for this product is approximately 30%. We see this as a prime opportunity to increase the recycled content in this product. Our Florence, Kentucky plant which both recycles PET and manufactures this product is serving as the organization's best practice example of this in achieving. In 2020, this plant reduced its dependency on new raw material consumption and produced strap containing up to 45% recycled content, a 7% increase over the prior year. Additionally, the facility more than doubled its use of internal regrind.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
26000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2020, Crown purchased approximately 970,000 metric tons of aluminum at approximately $2,700 / metric ton. Total spend is evaluated to be $2.6 billion. If increasing recycling rates reduces our material costs by 1%, this could result in a reduction of approximately $26 million.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Crown continues to engage with suppliers to ensure that within our direct operations, we are utilizing recyclable products where possible. Additionally, we continue to host recycling campaigns and other engagement activities with communities, suppliers, and consumers of our product to further educate about recycling and increase diversion rates. Costs of management are incurred as part of normal business practices.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Changes in preferences for products and packaging by consumers can significantly influence Crown's overall sales. Crown acknowledges that there has been a shift in consumer preference to more environmentally friendly products and therefore, have invested capital resources in both product design and our R&D department to continue to explore and leverage opportunities to provide more sustainable products to their consumers. Specifically, Crown has committed to devote 50% of its R&D spend to these opportunities.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
13000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
If Crown's investments in innovative and environmentally friendly products resulted in a 1% increase in overall net sales, this could result in an increase in net sales of approximately $13 million.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Crown has established 2020 emissions reduction goals to continue to drive internal accountability. Crown leverages the Company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and other internal groups to continue to keep abreast of existing and potential global customer's preferences and maintain flexibility in both product design and manufacturing processes. In 2020, Crown launched its Twentyby30 program, and one of the goals of this program is to promote lightweighting of our cans. The goal is to reduce metal can weight by 10%. To do this, we leverage our customer engagement strategy to focus on innovative opportunities to decrease material use through reducing the weight of our products with no change in design or via the design innovations that allow the product to perform the same functionality with lower material use. Costs of management are incurred as part of normal business practices.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?
Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	No, we do not intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

C3.2

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

No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

While Crown leverages our enterprise risk management process to continue to evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities, we currently do not regularly utilize climate-related scenario analysis to inform our business strategy. We have chosen to prioritize sustainability solutions and responsible business practices that are expected and have been prioritized by our stakeholder group and those that are deemed most impactful to our business. We have created an ambitious sustainability plan, Twentyby30, that has a foundation of a robust sustainability governance model. We understand that climate-related scenario analysis will require top down support and collaboration across our organization and believe we've taken the right first steps towards integrating climate-related scenario analysis to our program in the future. Over the next few years, we anticipate leveraging our governance structure, momentum, and progress on our goals, and our established ERM team to further the process of using climate-related scenario analysis to inform our broader strategy.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Evaluation in progress	Crown's strategy around products and services and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our products and services, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. We anticipate that this evaluation will be finalized over the next two years.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	Crown's strategy around supply chain / value chain and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our supply chain / value chain, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. We anticipate that this evaluation will be finalized over the next two years.
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	Crown's strategy around investment in R&D and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our overall strategy areas these risks either currently influence or have the potential to influence in the future. Our risk management team elevates these risks directly to the CEO who uses the appropriate discretion to determine whether further evaluation by the Board of Directors is necessary. Our Board of Directors and Crown's CEO, who are directly responsible for our broader business strategy, including strategy for our investment in R&D, will be the key decision makers to determine what changes to our strategy may need to made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. We anticipate that this evaluation will be finalized over the next two years.
Operations	Evaluation in progress	Crown's strategy around our operations and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced this area continues to be evaluated. Our evaluation process involves leveraging our risk management team, who conducts regular discussions with Crown's Business and Executive Leadership and holds an annual interview with relevant subject matter experts across our business. These groups are then tasked with assessing relevant climate-related risks and opportunities and determining what impacts to our 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 made based on risks and opportunities related to climate change. We anticipate that this evaluation will be finalized over the next two years.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Acquisitions and divestments	Details on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced these elements: As a global organization, Crown's risks regarding the uncertainty of physical risks will vary by geography. However, Crown increasingly relies on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of its information technology systems. Any damage, disruption, or shutdowns due to physical risks related to climate change will have an adverse impact to Crown's business and overall operational costs. We proactively evaluate which geographical locations present climate-related weather risks to our business and have integrated processes into our acquisition and divestment processes to mitigate future climate-related risks. Case Study: For example, as we review locations for acquisitions or new construction opportunities, we evaluate the latitude and longitude of these locations in proprietary insurance models that assess the likelihood of a variety of physical hazards in that location. We utilize this information in our decision-making process as we look to expand our business. As an example, in 2020, Crown evaluated the Bowling Green site in Kentucky for physical risk impacts before starting construction of a new facility. Time horizon: The time horizons covered by the financial planning element is short and medium time horizons.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year
2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
1555211

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
777605.5

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1343476

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
27.2291026748139

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
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.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 3: Purchased goods & services

Base year
2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
12117585

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
78

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
16

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
10178771.4

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
11930789

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
9.63455176918503

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
Covered emissions in 2019 base year were rebaselined and updated to 12,117,585. Crown has committed to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services by 16% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year
2015

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
13016.21

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
87

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
10

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
11714.589

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
26.7

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
10272.57

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
210.786396347324

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)
Production data for normalization is not available for the Signode sites that were acquired. Therefore, only emissions as well as production information for the legacy Crown sites prior to the acquisition are included as part of this intensity target. For this reason, target coverage has been noted as "Business division."

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	148	39182
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
15498

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
11259

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
54111

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all process optimization projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
6986

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
210218

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
461640

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all lighting projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3351

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1940

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8754

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all machine replacement projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2846

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
860

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4638

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Aggregate of all Solar PV projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2568

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
147440

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
529

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all motor and drive projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2227

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10445

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
718

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all HVAC projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1958

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
167313

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
430504

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Aggregate of all compressed air projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1239

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
290000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Aggregate of all smart control system projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Product or service design

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1022

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Aggregate of all product design projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
572.42

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
461

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
Aggregate of all company fleet vehicle replacement projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
533

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
177

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
226

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all waste heat recovery projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
222

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
104

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
118

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all cooling technology projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions	Process equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
123

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1107851

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1020000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Aggregate of all process equipment replacement projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Employee commuting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
28

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Aggregate of all employee commuting projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Wastewater treatment

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
9

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2052

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
Aggregate of all wastewater treatment projects.

C4.3c

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

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

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation
Product

Description of product/Group of products
Food and beverage production require significant energy and resource allocation. Relative to the products packed in metal packaging, the package ensures safe and efficient delivery of the products to the retail store and to the final consumer for consumption without any refrigeration. Typical food in cans have a shelf of life of roughly two years. Furthermore, aluminum is highly recyclable in most communities, and often seen as a "permanent resource," given that steel is the most recycled material in the world.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?
Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Food & Beverage Protection & extended shelf life)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

% of total portfolio value
<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
563606

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
915967

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
969211

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
613922

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
810700

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
729554

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
11930789

Emissions calculation methodology
All aluminum and steel suppliers were surveyed to collect their operational emission factor and the recycled content of their product. Crown utilized this information whenever relevant and of high quality to calculate total emissions by multiplying the total steel from the supplier by the supplier emission factor. If the supplier only represented a portion of the supply chain (for example, if they were only final secondary processing steel or aluminum but no upstream extraction and processing), crown utilized the recycled content figures and upstream assumed average industry emission factors from LCA publications. For Aluminum, this included upstream emission factors from the International Aluminium Institute (IAI). For steel, this included LCA data from Worldsteel methodology. Coatings, Compounds, Inks were estimated using total weight and representative LCI datasets from EcoInvent. Indirect emissions (all other PG&S except for steel & aluminum) were calculated using EIO LCA models.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
1342796

Emissions calculation methodology
Capital goods spend data was entered into the Carnegie Mellon Economic Input/Output LCA (EIO LCA) model.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
342445

Emissions calculation methodology
The appropriate DEFRA Well To Tank and Transmission and Distribution Loss emission factors were applied to the fuel and electric power usage to calculate the emissions for this category.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
As part of our Science Based Target setting activities, this category was calculated during our hotspot analysis and found to be not relevant.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
135569

Emissions calculation methodology
About 90% of our solid waste emissions were calculated using the appropriate DEFRA emission factors and the waste weight. The other 10% were calculated using spend data and the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
As part of our Science Based Target setting activities, this category was calculated during our hotspot analysis and found to be not relevant.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
39715

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend data was used to calculate the emissions of this category in the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
As part of our Science Based Target setting activities, this category was calculated during our hotspot analysis and found to be not relevant.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
20400

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend data was used to calculate the emissions of this category in the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
As part of our Science Based Target setting activities, this category was calculated during our hotspot analysis and found to be not relevant.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
468839

Emissions calculation methodology
Emissions were calculated using spend data from freight and warehousing activities using the Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
As part of our Science Based Target setting activities, this category was calculated during our hotspot analysis and found to be not relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
17577

Emissions calculation methodology
Average regional recycling rates and total material purchases were used to estimate recycled vs landfill volumes at the consumer end of life. DEFRA emission factors were then used to calculate the related emissions by material type.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
As part of our Science Based Target setting activities, this category was calculated during our hotspot analysis and found to be not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
11742.4468741

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
1343476

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (billion units of production)

Metric denominator: Unit total
114

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
6.93

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Total production decreased by 0.41% while emissions decreased 7.31% YoY, leading to a 6.93% decrease in the intensity. Contributing to the decrease in emissions were the projects described in section 4.3b which included an estimated 39,182 metric tons CO2e reduction for 2020 and an increased amount of renewable energy being included in our usage mix.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	612990	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	408	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	523	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	353611
Europe	179564
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	74191
Africa	6556

C7.3

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

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Americas - Aerosol	12252
Americas - Beverage	80334
Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage	18225
Americas - Caribbean	420
Americas - Closures	15727
Americas - Colombiana - Beverage	1847
Americas - Food	22493
Americas - Machinery & Tool	637
Americas - Mexico Beverage	173667
Americas - Spec Pack	219
Asia Pac - Beverage	58382
Asia Pac - Food	6682
Asia Pac - Spec Pack	3347
Crown Holdings, Inc.	3661
Europe - Aerosols	4672
Europe - Beverage	65471
Europe - Closures	10196
Europe - Food	81445
Europe - Spec Pack	4107
Food	7648
Headquarters	1696
Signode Industrial Group LLC	34239
Africa - Food	2685
Africa - Beverage	3870

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Aerosol	16924
Beverage	403611
Closures	25923
Food	119784
Headquarters	1696
Machinery & Tool	637
Spec Pack	11108
Transit Packaging	34239

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Americas	371089	295477	1126464	214471
Europe	240817	235283	815279	157119
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	186302	186302	362867	0
Africa	12493	12493	30377	0

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Americas - Aerosol	11756	8270
Americas - Beverage	150085	133325
Americas - Brazil Metals - Beverage	18104	16483
Americas - Caribbean	1289	1289
Americas - Closures	14572	15035
Americas - Colombiana - Beverage	1608	1608
Americas - Food	30220	40484
Americas - Machinery & Tool	1728	1041
Americas - Mexico Beverage	71469	7603
Americas - Spec Pack	533	589
Asia Pac - Beverage	133390	133390
Asia Pac - Spec Pack	8304	8304
Crown Holdings, Inc.	3863	3880
Europe - Aerosols	7091	5390
Europe - Beverage	127698	99299
Europe - Closures	15662	19421
Europe - Food	56766	66561
Europe - Spec Pack	2900	2057
Food	4580	6930
Headquarters	1779	1221
Signode Industrial Group LLC	123863	133932
Africa - Food	1668	1668
Africa - Beverage	10719	10719
Asia Pac - Food	11052	11052

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aerosol	18846	13660
Beverage	515330	404700
Closures	30234	34456
Food	105245	127033
Headquarters	1779	1221
Machinery & Tool	1728	1041
Spec Pack	13675	13510
Transit Packaging	123863	133932

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	46816	Decreased	3.23	Crown's commitment to renewable energy was exhibited in 2020 through direct supply green power purchases or acquisitions for sites in Latin America and Europe as well as continued application of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for our Spartanburg, NC site. This resulted in a 46,816 metric tons CO2e decrease YoY. Compared to our 2019 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,449,478 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 3.23% decrease (46,816 metric tons CO2e /1,449,478 metric tons CO2e * 100).
Other emissions reduction activities	39182	Decreased	2.7	Other emission reduction activities Crown implemented globally in 2020 accounted for 39,182 metric tons CO2e. Compared to our 2019 Scope 1+2 totals of 1,449,478 metric tons CO2e, this resulted in a 2.70% decrease (39,182 metric tons CO2e / 1,449,478 metric tons CO2e * 100).
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	20003	Decreased	1.38	A total of 20,003 metric tons of unidentified emissions decreases happened in 2020. Taking that value divided by total 2019 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (1,449,478 metric tons CO2), this results in a decrease of 1.38%.
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	3292338	3292338
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	371590	1961567	2333156
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	1830	1830
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	371590	5255735	5627325

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
25853

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
74.203

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
The Climate Registry - 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Industrial

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8339

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
3221.008

Unit
kg CO2e per metric ton

Emissions factor source
The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - 2020 Guideline to DEFRA

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Petrol

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
11920

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
8.78

Unit
kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source
The Climate Registry -2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Transport

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Jet Gasoline

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2043

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
9.83

Unit
kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source
The Climate Registry -2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Transport

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
366247

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
61.953

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
The Climate Registry - 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Industrial

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2783038

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
53.115

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
The Climate Registry - 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Industrial

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Propane Gas

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
92075

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

61.703

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
The Climate Registry - 2020 Gen. Reporting Protocol - USA Industrial

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1977	1977	1977	1977
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method
Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
57820

Comment

Sourcing method
Standard product offering by an energy supplier supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
23485

Comment

Sourcing method
Standard product offering by an energy supplier supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
16243

Comment

Sourcing method
Standard product offering by an energy supplier supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
139989

Comment

Sourcing method
Standard product offering by an energy supplier supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
133634

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
419

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Crown Packaging - CY2020 (Scope 1 & 2) CDP Verification Statement Final issued 20210722.pdf
Crown Packaging - CY2020 (Scope 1 & 2) CDP Letter Final issued 20210722.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification Statement, pp. 1-2 CDP Letter, pp. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Crown Packaging - CY2020 (Scope 1 & 2) CDP Verification Statement Final issued 20210722.pdf
Crown Packaging - CY2020 (Scope 1 & 2) CDP Letter Final issued 20210722.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification Statement, pp. 1-2 CDP Letter, pp. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Crown Packaging - CY2020 (Scope 1 & 2) CDP Verification Statement Final issued 20210722.pdf
Crown Packaging - CY2020 (Scope 1 & 2) CDP Letter Final issued 20210722.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification Statement, pp. 1-2 CDP Letter, pp. 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

20

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

87

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

83

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement
Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
80

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0.16

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)
<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Crown's Scope 3 emissions represents approximately 90% of our total emissions, while purchased goods and service are over 83% of our total Scope 3 footprint alone. Utilizing recycled content can decrease our metal products footprint by up to 75%. 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. Additionally, we leverage our customer engagement strategy to focus on innovative opportunities to decrease material use through reducing the weight of our products with no change in design or via the design innovations that allow the product to perform the same functionality with lower material use. For example, we have worked directly with customers that have wanted to migrate from current packaging that was non-recyclable towards metal cans that are 100% recyclable. We collaborated with them to conceptualize the design and collected life-cycle data to run comparison analysis to ensure we were developing a product that had a lower GHG footprint. We have also worked with customers to reduce supply chain emissions through reducing transportation length / routes and identifying more sustainable fuel solutions. For our recycling campaigns, we have specifically selected our aluminum beverage can customers primarily due to the fact that aluminum recycling requires more consumer action to ensure proper recycling. In comparison, steel food cans are recycling at a higher rate due to the magnetic properties that ensure they are appropriately pulled from the recycling stream and landfill operations. Additionally, in terms of our disclosure of sustainability information through scorecards and RFP requests, we primarily adhere to those customers that are proactively requesting that information. We also seek to share information to our broader stakeholder group through climate-related disclosures to CDP and DJSI.

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

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Trade associations

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?
Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association
MPE

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Metal packaging's greatest benefit comes from the high level of recycling and the GHG reductions resulting from that recycling. This organization works on multiple initiatives to increase recycling.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Crown has taken an active leadership role within these trade associations, often sitting at the board level to maximize our influence and productivity.

Trade association
CMI

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Metal packaging's greatest benefit comes from the high level of recycling and the GHG reductions resulting from that recycling. This organization works on multiple initiatives to increase recycling.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Crown has taken an active leadership role within these trade associations, often sitting at the board level to maximize their influence.

Trade association
BCME

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Metal packaging's greatest benefit comes from the high level of recycling and the GHG reductions resulting from that recycling. This organization works on multiple initiatives to increase recycling.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Crown has taken an active leadership role within these trade associations, often sitting at the board level to maximize their influence.

Trade association
EMPAC

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Metal packaging's greatest benefit comes from the high level of recycling and the GHG reductions resulting from that recycling. This organization works on multiple initiatives to increase recycling.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Crown has taken an active leadership role within these trade associations, often sitting at the board level to maximize our influence.

Trade association
EUROPEN

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Metal packaging's greatest benefit comes from the high level of recycling and the GHG reductions resulting from that recycling. This organization works on multiple initiatives to increase recycling.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Crown has taken an active leadership role within these trade associations, often sitting at the board level to maximize their influence.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Crown has a variety of processes in place to ensure that all activities that influence policy are consistent with Crown's overall climate change strategy. For example, the Sustainability Steering Committee is the group that was formed specifically to influence and drive Crown's strategy. This team is made up of multi-functional global leaders that help maintain consistency across Crown's global footprint. Additionally, Crown has published a biennial sustainability report since 2011 that helps drive consistency to internal stakeholders. We aim to report annually going forward.

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Crown_2020_crown_annual_report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Entire document

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C15. Signoff

C-FI

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

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

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

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	11575000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?
No

SC1.1

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

Requesting member
Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8212.66

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
9759.51

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
17597.99

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

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

Requesting member
Keurig Dr Pepper

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
20912.58

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
41641.29

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
PepsiCo, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
49484.44

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
51623.05

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
61346.26

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
Unilever plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
904.41

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
Unilever plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1074.76

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5869.83

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6975.42

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12929.85

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas, gasoline, and propane used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

Requesting member
Anheuser Busch InBev

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15365.2

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electric Power used in operational processes.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We have identified GHG sources using the GHG Protocol to set our operational and organizational boundaries. We use an operational approach and include all energy data for which we have records. Primary data used to support these GHG calculations is captured primarily from utility invoiced data, as well as other vendor and site records of consumption.

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

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

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

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

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

SC2.1

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

Requesting member
Please select

Group type of project
Please select

Type of project
Please select

Emissions targeted
Please select

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms