

C0. Introduction

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C0.1

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

Ball Corporation (herein referred to as “Ball”, “we”, “us” or “our”) supplies innovative, sustainable packaging solutions for beverage, personal care and household products customers, as well as aerospace and other technologies and services primarily for the U.S. government. Ball’s 2020 financial results, including net sales of \$11.8 billion, were fuelled by the diligent focus of our 21,500 employees on Drive for 10 – our common vision to achieve continued success for Ball and all of our stakeholders over the long term. For more information, visit [www.ball.com](http://www.ball.com), or connect with us on Facebook or Twitter.

To ensure information and comparisons are reliable and meaningful over time, and to allow stakeholders to perform consistent trend analyses of our sustainability performance over multiple years, all 2010-2020 sustainability data included in our sustainability reporting is reflective of Ball’s company footprint post-material divestitures and acquisitions. In addition to reporting Ball’s latest environmental performance data online, Ball annually updates historical environmental performance data as necessary if updated emission factors or more accurate activity data become available. The bulleted list below is a record of material organizational change and the associated impacts on our environmental performance data:

- On June 30, 2016, Ball announced the completion of its acquisition of Rexam PLC and required divestitures, which resulted in significant changes to the company’s manufacturing footprint. All 2010-2020 sustainability data included in our sustainability reporting is reflective of Ball’s company footprint post-close of the Rexam acquisition.
- On June 21, 2018, Ball and Platinum Equity announced an agreement to form a tinplate steel food & aerosol container joint venture, to be named Ball Metalpack, and the deal was completed on July 31, 2018. Platinum Equity owns 51% of Ball Metalpack and Ball Corporation now owns 49%. As of this date the Metalpack assets are no longer under the operational control of Ball and are therefore outside the scope of Ball’s environmental performance reporting requirement. All 2010-2020 sustainability data included in our CDP submission as well as the Ball Sustainability website are reflective of Ball’s 2018 divestiture of Metalpack.
- On September 30, 2019 Ball divested its Chinese Beverage Packaging operations, which included four beverage can manufacturing facilities. All 2010-2020 sustainability data included in our CDP submission as well as the Ball Sustainability website are reflective of Ball’s 2019 divestiture of its Chinese Beverage Packaging operations.
- On August 31, 2020 Ball acquired Tubex Industria E Comercio de Embalagens Ltda., an impact extruded aluminium aerosol packaging business that includes one manufacturing plant in Itupeva, which is near Sao Paolo, Brazil. All 2017-2020 sustainability data included in our CDP submission as well as the Ball Sustainability website are reflective of Ball’s 2020 acquisition of Tubex Industria E Comercio de Embalagens Ltda.

For additional information please visit, [www.ball.com/sustainability](http://www.ball.com/sustainability).

C0.2

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**(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

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

Argentina  
Austria  
Brazil  
Canada  
Chile  
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
Czechia  
Denmark  
Egypt  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
India  
Ireland  
Italy  
Mexico  
Myanmar  
Netherlands  
Paraguay  
Poland  
Russian Federation  
Saudi Arabia  
Serbia  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America  
Viet Nam

**C0.4**

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

USD

**C0.5**

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**(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**

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**C1.1**

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

Yes

**C1.1a**

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**(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
Board-level committee	The highest level of direct responsibility for climate-related issues within Ball resides with Ball's Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee (the "Committee"), which is a standing committee of Ball's Board of Directors (the "Board"). Ball's sustainability efforts, including climate-related issues, are reviewed and discussed by the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. In support of their fiduciary duties, the Board has oversight of applicable corporate risks, including climate-related risks, so as to satisfy itself that management has in place appropriate risk management policies and procedures which are functioning as directed. The Committee is responsible for reviewing our performance and strategy related to climate-related risks and opportunities and raising climate-related issues during board meetings, as necessary. Climate-related impacts have become an increasingly prominent aspect of board meetings due to increased demand for low-carbon and circular products, such as aluminum packaging, to support the global transition towards a low-carbon economy.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Ball's chairman and chief executive officer, who is on Ball's Board of Directors, is an integral member of Ball's Sustainability Steering Committee ("SSC"). Ball's SSC is responsible for Ball's climate-related issue management and reports to the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The primary purpose of the SSC is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibility to ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities among other social, environmental and ethical risks and opportunities are managed appropriately. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO in 2020, Ball developed a new executive-level role to integrate commercial and sustainability strategies into global operations. This role is called the Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer and is explained in more detail below.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	In June 2019, Ball created the Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer (CCSO) role to more fully integrate commercial and sustainability strategies, and focus on maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of the commercial function. Ball's CCSO is responsible for the development of Ball's vision for market and sustainability leadership, and aligning our commercial and sustainability teams behind this vision. Together with the Global Sustainability team, the CCSO leads the development and execution of Ball's climate and broader sustainability strategy. Through these efforts, Ball is leveraging the significant sustainability credentials of aluminum beverage packaging to benefit our customers around the world. The CCSO, member of the Sustainability Steering Committee, is also responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related and other sustainability issues annually in the third quarter board meeting. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CCSO in 2020, Ball revised its 2°C science-based target (SBT) in 2019 to a more aggressive 1.5°C SBT to align with the latest science developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Our 1.5°C Scope 1 and 2 SBT was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTI) in early 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 – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	Ball's Board of Directors meets quarterly. The Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer, who is a member of the Sustainability Steering Committee and oversees Ball's sustainability department, is responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related and other sustainability issues annually in the third quarter board meeting. The Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer is responsible for reporting accurate and up-to-date information regarding opportunities to reduce climate-related risk for the corporation and Ball's performance on greenhouse gas targets, among other topics. This briefing on climate-related and other sustainability issues is considered in conjunction with other briefings during the board meeting to inform decisions on the overall strategy of each business, business plans, and setting performance objectives for the following year. For example, in each quarter of the reporting period, the Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer presented on Ball's strategy and progress on expanding our global renewable energy portfolio. At the start of 2019, Ball signed two virtual power purchase agreements with a goal to address 100% of our electricity load in North America with renewable energy by the end of 2021. In mid-2020, we signed two virtual power purchase agreements in Europe to source renewable energy to cover ~60% of the European Beverage Packaging manufacturing facility electricity load. By expanding our renewable energy portfolio, Ball is leveraging climate-related opportunities to address climate risk.

**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) <i>Ball's Sustainability Steering Committee ("SSC"). Members of the SSC include the CEO, EVP &amp; CFO, EVP &amp; COO, CCSO, SVP human resources and administration, VP Finance Ball Aerospace, divisional presidents, corporate VPs who lead various functions including global sourcing, diversity &amp; inclusion, communications and corporate relations, as well as the director of global sustainability.</i>	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities <i>See description of responsibilities of Ball's Sustainability Steering Committee ("SSC") in C1.2a</i>	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

**C1.2a**

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

Responsibility for Ball's climate-related issue management resides with Ball's Sustainability Steering Committee ("SSC"), which reports to the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The primary purpose of the SSC is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibility to ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities among other social, environmental and ethical risks and opportunities are managed appropriately. The responsibility for climate related risks and opportunities lies with the SSC because its members represent a diverse array of Ball's most senior decision-makers. By including diverse decision-makers in the conversation around climate-related issues, Ball is able to identify potential climate risks and opportunities. Members of the SSC include the Chairman and CEO, President, EVP & CFO, SVP & COO, EVP, HR and Administration, CCSO, VP Finance Ball Aerospace, divisional presidents, corporate VPs who lead various functions including global sourcing, diversity & inclusion, communications and corporate relations, as well as the director of global sustainability. Ball's sustainability department, who has responsibility for monitoring climate-related issues, reports to the Chief Commercial & Sustainability Officer who is responsible for formally reporting directly to the Board as a representative of the SSC on an annual basis.

**SSC Roles:**

- EVP & CFO – Ensures that programs to address climate-related risks & opportunities (R&Os) align with the financial actions and goals of the company
- EVP, HR & Administration (committee chair) - Ensures alignment of resources and planning with programs to address climate-related R&Os
- SVP & COO Global Beverage Packaging - Ensures alignment of programs to address climate-related R&Os with our Global Beverage Packaging Business
- CCSO Global Beverage Packaging – Presents on identified climate-related R&Os, among other sustainability topics, and strategies to address
- Vice President and General Manager Aerosol Packaging - Ensures alignment of programs to address climate-related R&Os with our Global Aerosol Packaging Business
- Vice President Finance Ball Aerospace - Ensures alignment of programs to address climate-related R&Os with the business strategy of Ball Aerospace
- President BPNCA – Provides insight into division-specific climate-related risks and opportunities
- President BPSA - Provides insight into division-specific climate-related risks and opportunities
- President BPEMEA - Provides insight into division-specific climate-related risks and opportunities
- President BPAP - Provides insight into division-specific climate-related risks and opportunities
- VP Communications - Provides insight into communications
- VP Global Procurement - Ensures alignment between sourcing strategy and programs to address climate-related R&Os
- VP Talent Management - Ensures alignment between resource planning and programs to address climate-related R&Os
- VP Global Beverage Innovation - Ensures alignment between innovation priorities and programs to address climate-related R&Os
- VP Investor Relations - Ensures alignment between Ball's strategy to address climate-related opportunities and external shareholder expectations
- Director Corporate Relations, Executive Director The Ball Foundation - Ensures alignment between social impact programs and programs to address climate-related R&Os
- Director Global Public Affairs - Ensures alignment between customers, suppliers, and our industry to promote recycling of our products which supports Ball's transition to a low-carbon economy
- Director Global Sustainability – Presents on identified climate-related R&Os, among other sustainability topics, and strategies to address
- Manager Global Sustainability – Presents on identified climate-related R&Os, among other sustainability topics, and strategies to address

The purpose of the SSC is to assist the Board and ensure that sustainability risks and opportunities are managed appropriately, including climate-related issues. The SSC's responsibilities include: reviewing the effectiveness of Ball's policies and practices in anticipating and managing issues of internal and external stakeholders that have the potential to seriously impact Ball's business and reputation; reviewing climate-related risks and effects of climate change events; reviewing and challenging Ball's performance on sustainability matters including climate-related strategies, policies and standards; setting climate-related goals and ensuring progress towards achieving our goals; reviewing the company's communication and training in relation to sustainability policies and procedures and ensuring that sustainability becomes an integral part of the management and day-to-day business throughout the company; and, reviewing annually the Committee's own performance, constitution and charter to ensure it is operating at maximum effectiveness and recommend any changes it considers necessary to the Board for approval.

**C1.3**

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

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

**C1.3a**

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Supply chain engagement	The performance of Ball's Chief Executive Officer is graded annually, and part of the performance appraisal is based on the development and execution of Ball's sustainability strategy. This strategy includes making progress towards Ball's science-based targets. To make progress towards the Scope 1 and Scope 2 science-based target, Ball's CEO supports continued energy efficiency projects and renewable energy procurement. To make progress towards the Scope 3 science-based target, Ball's CEO supports collaborative supply chain engagement to reduce Scope 3 emissions.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Supply chain engagement	The performance of Ball's Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer is graded annually, and part of the performance appraisal is based on the development and execution of Ball's climate and broader sustainability strategy. This strategy includes energy efficiency projects to reduce Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions reductions projects through renewable energy procurement, and supply chain engagement to reduce Scope 3 emissions. Ball has committed to Scope 1, 2, and 3 reduction targets and by making progress towards those targets the CCSO is meeting their performance objectives.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project	The performance of Ball's plant managers is graded annually. Part of the plant managers' performance appraisal is based on the plant's progress related to six key sustainability metrics, including but not limited to electricity and natural gas. The extent to which plants meet their annual energy efficiency/climate change goals ultimately impacts plant manager grading and future remuneration.
Process operation manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Energy reduction target	A process operation manager's performance is assessed based on the achieved decrease of production costs, among other areas. One way to significantly reduce these costs is through energy efficiency improvements. Through projects such as lighting replacements or awareness campaigns, and maintenance or machinery upgrades, process operation managers contribute directly to our emissions reduction targets. Every two years, plants set targets for electricity and natural gas efficiency. By meeting plant targets, operation managers are rewarded monetarily for their leadership in the plant reaching its goal to reduce emissions.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Ball runs an incentivized idea management program for employees, including the executive team, which rewards improvement ideas with monetary bonus payments. The system rewards ideas that directly tie to our target to reduce GHG intensity, among others.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Annually, Ball recognizes employees at one manufacturing plant in each division of Ball's businesses with the R. David Hoover Sustainability Award. The annual award recognizes one plant in each division of Ball's businesses for year-over-year and longer-term operational improvements in areas such as energy and water efficiency, as well as their role as product stewards, community ambassadors and team players. The most successful facility in each division receives the award. In addition to the pride that employees of the winning plants take from winning the award, they also receive a trophy that is awarded by senior management during a facility celebration and plant visit. Overall, this award drives process improvements across the business, especially regarding energy efficiency, as it has encouraged best practice sharing, collaboration, transparency across the business divisions, and overall employee engagement and commitment to our operational and sustainability priorities. Since several award criteria are directly linked to climate change, it clearly incentivizes all employees to meet improvement goals. This award has been in place since 2011 in honor of the company's former chairman, president and CEO, who was a key driver in the development of Ball's formal sustainability program.

**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	2	
Medium-term	2	10	
Long-term	10		Ball considers the long-term time horizon from 10 years onwards. As stated in the CDP Guidance document, TCFD believes specifying timeframes across sectors could hinder organizations' consideration of the climate-related risks and opportunities specific to their businesses. Ball recognizes that sensitivity is required in order to assess climate-related issues due to the fact that climate-related risks may have implications over long periods.

**C2.1b**

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

At Ball, we define substantive impacts from climate-related risk as any significant financial, environmental or social impact to our operations that forces us to stop production based on climate-related risk. Ball recognizes that climate-related risks have the potential to disrupt production directly as well as indirectly, through our value chain. As a quantifiable indicator, the threshold for a financial impact that we would define as substantive to our direct operations would be an impact above \$4,500,000.

**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**

Company level identification, monitoring and managing of risks and opportunities ("R&Os") are conducted through divisional planning and controlling processes integrated at all organizational levels. Among the highest level of R&O management is with our Chief Commercial & Sustainability Officer who is responsible for briefing the Board on climate-related impacts. Each business division's risk management coordinator and upper management executive is responsible for risk management and early identification of R&Os and allocating resources to monitor/manage risks at the asset level. Monthly, divisional teams discuss results of facility energy reports to identify consumption and GHG emissions reduction projects. Bi-weekly meetings are held with divisional presidents to analyze energy issues, R&Os and prioritize projects. All risks are prioritized using a method calculating probability, timeline (near-term, medium-term, or long-term), and potential financial implications. Energy teams depend on engineering and EHS to verify data and provide energy performance data, including trend analysis. Internal audit identifies and documents risk areas. Divisional leaders provide input to the external affairs department ensuring legislative developments, costs of regulatory compliance and rising energy costs are monitored to guide strategic business decisions, including product development and capital projects. At the facility level R&O assessments include the evaluation of asset risks in our environmental management system. Site-specific analysis regarding current and future risks related to climate change is used to prioritize projects and develop ongoing plans to mitigate risks or minimize potential business impacts. Each facility has its own energy performance improvement plan, which is monitored by energy teams that meet bi-monthly. These energy teams include risk managers who gather advice from insurance companies. These teams are also tasked with identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency. Opportunities are evaluated based on risk and cost. Locations, logistics, liabilities, location of suppliers and risks to the supply chain are considered, as well as climate change-related risks such as flooding or access to freshwater. In the reporting period, Ball managed the potential impact of physical risks associated with extreme weather events by implementing this risk management process. In 2020 no downtime was recorded as a result of climate-related events. Although Ball has experienced downtime as a result of climate events, such as hurricanes, Ball has continuously enhanced measures to limit exposure to physical climate-related events. Ball is able to leverage our diverse and extensive network of manufacturing facilities to manage and mitigate the potential risk of extreme weather events and continue to supply our customers without interruption. In the reporting period, Ball managed the potential transition risk associated with shifts in customer and consumer preferences by implementing this risk management process. During the reporting period Ball continued to expand its global renewable energy strategy. In 2019 and 2020, Ball negotiated and signed four Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs), two of which seek to address 100% of Ball's North American electricity load for its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations and two of which to address approximately 63% of the European electricity load utilized in its aluminum beverage packaging plants (excluding Russia). The wind developments in Spain and Sweden alone collectively are designed to enable Ball to reduce its Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated in Europe by approximately 60% compared to 2019. In 2021 three of the projects associated with these four VPPAs have come online and are producing renewable energy; wind in Oklahoma, wind in Spain, and wind in Sweden.. These renewable energy projects will help to mitigate the risk posed by transitioning to a low carbon economy, and seize an opportunity by building a strategy towards offering a lower carbon product to our customers. To address both physical climate risks associated with supply chain disruption and transition risk associated with consumer demand for climate-related supply chain engagement, Ball is pursuing and encouraging its aluminum suppliers to pursue Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI) certification, ASI certification has two standards with certifications: Performance and Chain of Custody. The Performance standard is a measure of how much effort a company is making to assess, manage and disclose its ESG impacts, including climate risk. The Performance standard certification requires each company to publish time-bound GHG emissions reduction targets and implements a plan to achieve said targets. The Performance standard also requires aluminum smelters, one of the most emissions-intensive stages of aluminum production, to demonstrate an emissions intensity of 8 MT CO2e/MT Al by 2030. By decreasing their emissions intensity, aluminum smelters will be less exposed to carbon taxes in the transition to a low-carbon economy and Ball will be at a lower risk of increased aluminum prices because the cost of those potential carbon taxes are not passed along to the consumer. Ball became the first business to receive ASI certification in 18 countries in parallel. In early 2020 all 23 of our beverage can plants in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region were certified to both ASI standards, making us the first beverage can manufacturer to achieve this distinction. Now, we are working toward ASI certification for all of our packaging businesses by the end of 2023. Ball is also actively working with its aluminum suppliers to achieve ASI certification as part of its responsible sourcing practices.

**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	Ball, its customers and suppliers are subject to complex federal, state and provincial laws and regulations. All of our facilities are subject to federal, state, provincial and local licensing and regulation by health, environmental, workplace safety and other agencies in multiple jurisdictions. There are numerous regulatory requirements, but GHG emissions compliance and local environmental compliance (such as air permits in the U.S.) pose the greatest climate-related regulatory risk. Any instances of noncompliance could adversely affect our ability to manufacture or sell our products, and the ability of our customers and suppliers to manufacture and sell their products. In addition, significant environmental, employment-related and other legislation and regulatory requirements exist and are also evolving. The compliance costs associated with current and proposed laws and potential regulations could be substantial, and any failure or alleged failure to comply with these laws or regulations could lead to litigation or governmental action, all of which could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. The legal and regional Legislative and Public Affairs teams at Ball are responsible for assessing current and future risks associated with current regulation.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Carbon taxes in single countries or across a confederation of states could negatively impact our operation costs, procurement costs and could potentially increase costs of our packaged goods for the end consumer. As governments around the world begin to develop plans to achieve their stated contribution to the Paris Climate Agreement, there is a possibility of national or regional cap and trade schemes being implemented and enforced in countries that Ball operates in. Depending on how the boundaries for such schemes will be set, Ball may be impacted by respective schemes in the future. The regional Legislative and Public Affairs team at Ball are responsible for assessing current and future risks associated with emerging regulations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our success depends partially on our ability to improve production processes and services. As consumer preferences evolve we must also introduce new products and services to meet changing customer needs. More consumers are demanding products that align with their personal values, particularly as it relates to climate change. According to a Harvard Business Review article titled "Actually, Consumers Do Buy Sustainable Products", products that are marketed as sustainable grew 5.6 times faster than those that were not. If Ball is unable to implement better/more efficient production processes or to develop new low-carbon products through research and development or licensing of new technology, we may not be able to remain competitive. As a result, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. As an example of climate-related technology at Ball, in 2020 Ball's Aluminum Cup was recognized in Fast Company's 2020 World Changing Ideas Awards with an honorable mention in the consumer products category. In response to growing consumer demand for sustainable products, Ball identified an opportunity to create an innovative alternative to plastic cups. The aluminum cup can be recycled an infinite number of times without losing quality. The Global Innovation team at Ball is responsible for assessing current and future risks associated with current technology.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Ball is not currently and does not anticipate being subjected to any climate-related litigation claims based on the calendar year 2020 footprint of our business. The Legal team at Ball is responsible for assessing current and future legal risks.
Market	Relevant, always included	Over the past several years, there has been a substantial increase in the demand from consumers - and consequently from our customers and retailers - for low-carbon products. Because consumer perception of the packaging we produce is critical to our business, Ball works towards lowering the carbon intensity of our products while maintaining their integrity. Ball has set science-based targets for its operations as well as its value chain to demonstrate its commitment to lowering the carbon footprint of our products. In 2020, Ball also published a peer-reviewed comparative life cycle analysis (LCA) for various beverage packaging options in Brazil, Europe and the U.S. to understand the carbon footprint of the aluminum beverage can compared to other competing substrates in the market. The Commercial & Sustainability teams at Ball are responsible for assessing current and future market risks.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks exist related to ethical conduct and responsible business practices at Ball, within our supply chain and our downstream partners. Reputational risks can significantly impact Ball in many ways. For instance, if our products become less popular due to a failure to set ambitious climate-related goals aligned to the latest climate science, we can lose customers; therefore revenue. Furthermore, our reputation plays a part in the talent we attract for our workforce and the overall opinion of the communities in which we live and operate. The Commercial, Sustainability, and Legal teams at Ball are responsible for assessing current and future reputation risks.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Change in temperature extremes can reduce demand for certain beverages packaged in our containers. In addition, with a higher frequency of temperate extremes comes more extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and flooding. These events can lead to damage to our facilities, causing interruptions in production, transportation or production capacity as well as impact the supply of our materials. In addition, the availability of water can impact the ability of our beverage customers to extract/use water for their products and can reduce the demand for beverage containers. Tropical cyclones can affect our suppliers, our facilities, our customers as well as disrupt business continuity in our plants. Ball has manufacturing facilities across the world and the potential for physical impacts of climate change varies by region. In case severe weather outbreaks hit regions in which we operate, this can pose threats to the physical structures of our facilities, our employees and our logistics. Acute physical risks are sometimes included in our Enterprise Risk Management process based on probability of acute weather occurrences. The Enterprise Risk Management team at Ball is responsible for assessing current and future physical risks.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Rising mean temperatures can impact the operational efficiency of Ball's beverage can manufacturing facilities and beverage packaging demand overall. Rising mean temperatures will require additional costs to maintain comfort cooling in Ball manufacturing facilities located in warm (and warming) climates to ensure the safety of our employees. Ball has two manufacturing facilities in Texas, U.S. which, according to Climate Central's States At Risk assessment, currently averages more than 60 dangerous heat days/year and is projected to average 115 dangerous heat days/year by 2050 ( <a href="https://statesatrisk.org/texas/extreme-heat">https://statesatrisk.org/texas/extreme-heat</a> ). Rising temperatures have also long been connected to increases in can beverage sales. The Conversation, a nonprofit supported by 65 U.S. universities, conducted research in 2019 which found that as temperatures rise many individuals experience increased cravings for sugar-sweetened beverages like soda (source: <a href="https://theconversation.com/how-heat-waves-increase-your-craving-for-sodas-findings-from-mexico-119351">https://theconversation.com/how-heat-waves-increase-your-craving-for-sodas-findings-from-mexico-119351</a> ). As temperatures rise and can demand rise, Ball could be at risk of not meeting customer contracts due to unprecedented demand. The Commercial and Sustainability teams at Ball are responsible for assessing chronic physical risks.

**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	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Due to growing international interest in climate policy to manage GHG emissions and Ball's expanding global footprint, the potential for increased costs from carbon taxes is a risk to Ball. Carbon taxes in single countries or across a confederation of states could negatively impact our operational costs, procurement costs and could potentially increase costs of our packaged goods for the end consumer. Although, none of our manufacturing facilities currently are subject to a direct carbon tax, Ball's facilities are

experiencing indirect costs through carbon taxes on large power producers in countries such as Canada, Chile, and Europe.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

4800000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Carbon taxes are increasingly popular tools for governments to implement and make progress towards the climate commitments outlined in the Paris Agreement. In 2020, our manufacturing facilities in Canada, Chile, and Europe emitted 239,644 metric tons of GHG emissions (Scope 1). If, for example, the governments in each of these countries introduced a new carbon tax of \$20 per metric ton of carbon dioxide emissions, this would add approximately \$4.8 million annually to Ball's cost structure at current emissions levels. Outside of these direct costs additional costs may occur due to additional administrative requirements and increased electricity, raw material and transportation costs.

**Cost of response to risk**

345870

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We monitor changes in regulation and support the forming of opinions based on our expertise. Ball's 1.5°C science-based GHG reduction target, manufacturing energy efficiency measures, investment in innovation, and the use of renewable energy reduces the risk of carbon taxes. Projects associated with these energy efficiency measures in our facilities include, for example, lowering/standardizing oven temperatures and replacing outdated burner technologies in our Goodyear, AZ, Williamsburg, VA, and Brazilian beverage facilities in 2020 are saving 420 metric tons of CO2e annually. Ball also is working with its suppliers to test and develop industrial ovens that can run off of electricity rather than fuels. In 2019 Ball completed two VPPAs with a goal to address 100% of Ball's North American electricity load utilized in its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations by the end of 2021. In 2020 Ball also signed one VPPA in Spain and another in Sweden to address the electricity load of 10 European Beverage Packaging manufacturing plants. In 2021 these European agreements will address 63% of our European beverage electricity load (excluding Russia). Prior to the renewable energy projects coming online in 2021, Ball addressed the 2020 Beverage Packaging electricity load in EMEA through the purchase and retirement of Guarantees of Origin. In 2020 these Guarantees of Origin covered nearly 70% of the EMEA electricity load. Through our trade associations we also remain engaged in efforts to reduce GHG emissions through policies that further provide incentives for energy efficiency projects. Significant costs associated with these actions are related to capital projects, labor costs and in the case of trade associations, membership fees. Because energy costs are already a significant cost factor, energy efficiency is being continuously improved at our plants and we invest in energy efficiency projects each year. For instance, in 2020 we invested over \$7.8 million in energy-related projects globally, of which \$345,870 were focused on Scope 1 emissions reductions.

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 2

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

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

As governments around the world continue to set climate-related legislation to achieve their stated contribution to the Paris Climate Agreement, there is a possibility of national or regional cap and trade schemes being implemented and enforced in countries that Ball operates in. Depending on how the boundaries for such schemes will be set, Ball may be impacted by respective schemes in the future. As an example, Ball has three manufacturing plants in Mexico, which has announced plans to launch an emissions trading scheme (ETS). The mandatory ETS is to be preceded by a pilot phase, which will run for three years before the ETS begins in 2023. The ETS is still in its pilot phase (2020 – 2021). However, in 2020 Mexico developed its ETS Registry and in early 2021 the first allowance allocation into accounts in the Registry began. Priority sectors include forestry, agriculture, livestock, and transport.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**



18165

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Depending on the design of new cap and trade schemes or modifications to existing schemes, the potential financial implications can vary. In 2020, our Mexican manufacturing facilities emitted 18,165 metric tons of GHG emissions (scope 1). If for example, the new Mexico ETS would be extended to include Ball's Mexico manufacturing facilities at \$10 per metric ton of carbon dioxide emissions, this could add more than \$181,650 annually to Ball's cost structure at current emission levels. Outside of these direct costs additional costs may occur due to additional administrative requirement and increased electricity, raw material and transportation costs.

**Cost of response to risk**

100000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Our Legislative and Public Affairs and EHS departments monitor changes in regulation and support the development of new policies and/or regulation based on our expertise. We are continually working to reach our GHG emission reduction target, which puts us in a better position to reduce potential future costs related to cap and trade schemes. Significant costs associated with these actions are limited to the labor costs associated with compliance. To arrive at \$100,000 we calculated the average annual salaries of our highest level compliance employee and our lowest level compliance employee.

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 3

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

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
--------------------	---------------------------

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Energy taxes and regulations can lead to increased operational costs for Ball. One example is the Climate Change Agreement (CCA) in the United Kingdom (U.K.) where we operate three manufacturing plants (as of July 2021). Ball is classified as an "intensive user" and as such qualifies for inclusion in the agreement. The principal of the CCA is that a surcharge is added to the energy bill and rebated back provided the CCA member can demonstrate its adherence to agreed and continued reduction targets. The first CCA ran from 2001 to March 2013. The second consecutive agreement started in 2013 and will run to 2023. Our U.K. plants continue to improve energy efficiency to meet the agreed reduction targets in order to benefit from the rebate.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**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)**

673974

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

In the mentioned example from the U.K., the financial implications of not being eligible for the emissions reduction target rebate would result in additional annual operational costs of approximately \$ 673,974. This figure was calculated assuming from January – December 2020 the €/MWh price was 8.11 €/MWh and Ball consumed an average of 5,670 MWh each month. The calculation used assumed a conversion rate where 1 Euro = 1.2214USD. Thus the final calculations is the following:  $((5,670 * 8.11) * 1.2214) * 12 = 673,974$

**Cost of response to risk**

130000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We monitor changes in regulation and support the forming of opinion based on our expertise. Our GHG emission reduction target, combined with energy efficiency measures in all our plants, reduces the risk of energy taxes. The 2020 projects associated with these energy efficiency measures took place in Milton Keynes, U.K and Waterford, Ireland. In Milton Keynes we adjusted the variable speed drive on Kaeser575 to set points to reduce manual maintenance and ensure consistent and efficient performance, saving 1,100 MWh/year. In Waterford several projects were completed to increase electricity efficiency, including LED lighting installations and an air leak audit to increase efficiency within air compressors. Year over year, Waterford electricity efficiency increased nearly 8%. In total, these projects required an estimated investment of \$130,000. With projects like this, we reduce the risk of future fuel/energy taxes and the impact of regulations since we are reducing our GHG emissions. Because energy costs are a significant cost factor for Ball, energy efficiency is being continuously improved at our plants and significant investments are made for energy projects that reduce our energy consumption. For example, in 2020 we invested over \$7.8 million in energy-related projects globally. We also invest in our energy

engineers and other personnel to implement the projects that reduce our fuel/energy dependency; therefore, reduce the risk of the impact of increased fuel/energy taxes and regulations.

**Comment**

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**C2.4**

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**(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**

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**(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**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

Ball Aerospace builds complex satellites and spacecraft that simplify everyday tasks from weather prediction to providing to help us understand the complexities of the universe, especially for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and other organizations. Changes in climate-related regulation may lead to increased demand for Ball Aerospace's technologies. For example, Ball Aerospace advanced sensor technology on the Landsat Earth- observing satellite which observes land use and the interaction between human activity and natural events. In 2019 Ball also won a contract with MethaneSAT LLC to develop an advanced remote sensing instrument that will detect regional and point source methane emissions across the globe from space. The MethaneSAT project was well underway in 2020.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**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**

As changes in regulation may require advanced measuring and monitoring technologies/ satellites, new regulation may create new business opportunities for Ball Aerospace to apply its expertise in space-based instruments and sensors as well as satellites. These business opportunities would lead to an increase in demand for our products; therefore revenue would significantly increase. Due to the challenges associated with projecting future contract values, for instance climate-related contracts must be available on the market and then Ball Aerospace must apply and win said contracts, we estimate potential revenue to be \$26,000,000 between 2020 and 2022. We arrived at this figure by estimating an annual revenue of \$13,000,000 per project. Assuming Ball Aerospace wins two climate-related projects in the short-term, we estimate a total of \$26,000,000 as the potential financial impact. By 2025 Ball Aerospace has committed to delivering 3 missions which study climate, air quality and weather/land imaging to inform science and policy that advance social and environmental justice across the planet.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

375000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

We engage with our customers (NOAA, NASA, government agencies, etc.) by sponsoring roundtable discussions and industry working groups that address climate change opportunities and changes in regulation. Program reviews and top-to-top meetings aid climate change regulation dialogue. Leveraging leadership positions in trade associations such as Aerospace Industries Association and National Association of Manufacturers creates a platform for continuous dialogue with our customers. To estimate the potential costs to realize climate-related opportunities, we used the average salary of a business development manager at Ball Aerospace. Assuming an average annual salary of \$125,000 and three business development managers are dedicated to expanding Ball Aerospace's climate-related contracts, the total estimated opportunity cost would be \$375,000. Ball Aerospace is the mission prime contractor for the Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (NPP) and Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS-1) weather and environmental satellite systems. Suomi NPP and JPSS-1 provide critical observations for accurate weather forecasting, reliable severe storm outlooks and global measurements of atmospheric and oceanic conditions such as sea surface temperatures and ozone. Launched in 2017, JPSS-1 is the most advanced satellite NOAA has ever flown in a polar orbit, and is currently the agency's primary polar-orbiting satellite. Flying in the same orbit, Suomi NPP and JPSS-1 together deliver highly calibrated weather and environmental data into the hands of scientists, forecasters and first responders, ensuring our ability to protect lives and property as a Weather-Ready Nation.

**Comment**

Significant costs are attributed to staffing employees whose full-time positions are to monitor risks and opportunities with regards to changes in climate change-related regulation. In addition, considerable costs are allotted to sponsoring events, round tables and other discussions with our customers, trade associations and other working groups to maintain and leverage open dialogue.

**Identifier**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

As sustainability and climate change become increasingly important to our customers, we want to be in a good position to be their sustainable supplier of choice. Our robust management systems, our long history of continuous improvement on energy efficiency and GHG emission reductions, our experience with LCAs and our focus on customer needs help further improve our reputation as a responsible partner. Furthermore, Ball has committed to reducing absolute direct emissions 55% and reducing value chain emissions 16% by 2030 from a 2017 baseline. Should consumer-buying behavior increasingly shift towards the use of low-carbon and zero-waste products, we may benefit due to the unique sustainability credentials of metal packaging. Metal packaging is the most recycled packaging material in many markets, has a high scrap value, is lightweight, is an abundant resource, has no loss of inherent material properties during recycling, has a long shelf life, and enhances food safety. Because manufacturing virgin aluminum is extremely energy intensive, recycling aluminum cans dramatically reduces the GHG footprint of the product. The results of the LCA sensitivity analysis indicates that the high material circularity for aluminum cans has substantial environmental benefits related to global warming potential (GWP), while the GWP of other beverage packaging products, like beverage cartons, increased with collection due to the extensive fossil energy sources needed. If consumers use our products more, this could increase our sales as demand for our products grows; therefore, increase our revenue.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

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)**

294743737

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Selling more of our products due to their low-carbon and high recyclability credentials would significantly increase our revenue. During 2020 Ball saw increased demand for canned water as a result of increased awareness around the limited real recycling of alternative beverage packaging containers – particularly plastic water bottles. According to the LCA, packaging products that cannot be recycled have a larger GHG footprint due to the additional energy needed to source and produce virgin materials, rather than recycling which requires less energy intensive processes. In 2020 Ball also completed a study in the UK to understand canned water demand (see a summary of the results at <https://www.ball.com/eu/newsroom/news-releases/water-in-cans-news-release>). The bottled water market was worth ~ £3 billion in 2019, and 72% of UK adults purchased water in plastic bottles compared to 8% in aluminum cans when on-the-go. However, this disparity is largely due to the availability of plastic bottles and lack of packaging alternatives. 55% of adults said they would be more likely to buy water in a can if they knew that the can is infinitely recyclable. Assuming Ball could seize the opportunity of increasing aluminum can consumption from 8% to 20% of the £3bn bottled water market in the short-term, the additional financial opportunity for Ball would be approximately \$294,743,737.  $((3,000,000,000 \times 20\%) - (3,000,000,000 \times 8\%)) \times 1.2214 = \$294,743,737$  Conversion from Euro to UDS = 1.2214

**Cost to realize opportunity**

102000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Ball is communicating the benefits of metal packaging to several audiences and through various communication channels. Because innovation is critical to growing our business and assisting our customers in growing theirs, we work closely with customers and suppliers to identify and develop ideas to improve our products. We evaluate innovations through multiple lenses, including resource requirements, costs and the impact of product innovations on the recycling process. Sustainability has become increasingly important to our customers and consumers over the past decade. We believe this development favors lightweight, durable, infinitely recyclable aluminum and steel packaging. Furthermore, throughout the value chain, we significantly reduce costs, energy use and emissions by using less metal in our containers. In 2019 Ball conducted a peer reviewed comparative Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for beverage packaging across the U.S, Europe and Brazil. Throughout 2019 and into 2020 we communicated the initial findings of this LCA to several stakeholders. We estimate the cost of supporting the peer reviewed LCA internally to be \$50,000. Four of Ball's sustainability directors across the globe committed up to 10% of their time in 2020 to supporting the development and publication of the LCA. Assuming each of the four directors earned \$130,000 per year, and 10% of their time was committed to the LCA, the internal cost of labor to support the LCA can be estimated as \$50,000+  $(\$130,000 \times 4 \times 0.1) = \$102,000$ . We know from these LCAs that optimizing the weight of containers, switching electricity use in can manufacturing to renewable energy, and further increasing recycling rates are important levers to reduce the environmental footprint of our products and align with customer and consumer preferences.

**Comment**

Total costs are attributed to labor, equipment, research and development, communication and marketing.

**Identifier**

Opp3

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

Through the purchases of renewable energy via Guarantees of Origin in Europe during 2020, Ball was able to dramatically reduce the Scope 2 footprint of its products, potentially resulting in increased demand for low carbon products from existing and new customers. Ball's customers are increasingly focused on reducing upstream carbon emissions in their value chains. Ball's ambitious 2030 Real Circularity goals will make strategic progress towards differentiating its low-carbon products from competitors and meeting increasing customer demand. One critical Real Circularity goal is to achieve an 85% average recycled content in the aluminum procured for Ball's Beverage and Aerosol businesses by 2030. The Virtual Power Purchase Agreements that Ball completed in 2020 for a majority of its North American and European operations are expected to come online in the short-term – further reducing the carbon footprint of Ball's products. According to the LCA, aluminum cans can accrue a further ~10% improvement once 100% of manufacturing is based on renewable electricity.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**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)**

96800000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

290400000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Selling more of our products due to their enhanced sustainability credentials from the use of lower-emission sources of energy could significantly increase our revenue. Although this is listed as the primary impact driver, using lower-emissions sources or renewable sources of energy would reduce our exposure to future fossil fuel price increases and cost of carbon. Costs of renewable sources of energy have continued to drop and energy is one of Ball's top five operating costs; therefore, if Ball were to secure a long-term low price for low-emission energy, we could also see a financial impact in the form of reduction of our energy costs. To calculate the estimated range of financial impacts as a result of improving the sustainability credentials of our beverage cans, we used two potential growth volume pathways. A 1 - 3% increase in demand would mean producing an additional 1.1-3.3 billion cans. At an estimated cost of 0.088 dollars/can, the potential financial opportunity is approximately \$96,800,000 (\$0.088\*1,100,000,000) and \$290,400,000 (\$0.088\*3,300,000,000) respectively.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

0

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Our strategy to realize this opportunity is to continue to pursue renewable energy opportunities around the different regions in which we operate. In 2019 Ball completed two VPPAs with a goal to address 100% of Ball's North American electricity load utilized in its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations by the end of 2021. In 2020, the reporting year, Ball also signed one VPPA in Spain and another in Sweden to seek to address the electricity load of 10 European Beverage Packaging manufacturing plants. In 2021 these European agreements will address 63% of our European beverage electricity load (excluding Russia). Together, these projects will allow Ball to reduce its global Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by roughly 64%. This reduction in Scope 2 emissions will help Ball achieve our Science Based Targets and support our existing and future customers value chain GHG emission targets. The VPPA's referenced are long-term contracts between Ball and our renewable energy partners in which we agree to pay a long-term fixed price for the generated energy and environmental attributes generated from the wind and solar assets. Each VPPA is structured so that the agreed upon long-term fixed price is regularly settled against the market price in a contract for differences model. Because this market price of energy is fluctuating and because these are long-term contracts, in any single year, Ball could realize net gains or net costs on these contracts individually or in aggregate. Ball reports \$0 cost to realize opportunity because net gains versus net costs are unknown at this time.

**Comment**

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**C3. Business Strategy**

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**C3.1**

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

Yes

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**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	Yes, in the next two years	No, we do not intend to include it as a scheduled AGM resolution item	

**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?**

Ball currently considers the probability of identified risks and opportunities; however, Ball does not currently systematically use climate-related scenario analysis to inform our business strategy. Ball anticipates using formal climate-related scenario analysis to inform our business strategy in the next two years. Ball plans to organize a strategic team of appropriate internal stakeholders to examine how to best approach climate-related scenario analysis in regards to Ball's different business units and Ball Corporation overall. Because Ball considers all identified climate-related risk and opportunities in its business strategy development, Ball plans to approach the potential use of climate-related scenario analysis thoughtfully. Ball believes it may take longer than two years to thoughtfully execute on a meaningful climate-related scenario analysis that will have a robust governance and management process to it. Because climate-related scenario analysis includes a significant amount of assumptions that will continue to change, a successful climate-related scenario analysis cannot be performed one time to inform a long-term business strategy. A proper governance process around the formation and update of climate-related scenarios, as well as dedicated resources to the scenario development process in the current and future state of Ball is necessary to successful evaluation and proper incorporation of a climate-related scenario analysis. Ball plans to dedicate resources and establishing proper governance processes to conduct climate-related scenario analysis in the next two years.

**C3.3**

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Ball's strategy for our products and services has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. In the reporting year Ball's strategy for our products and services has made progress towards a climate-related opportunity as customers and consumers demand more low carbon and circular products. In 2020, communities across the globe increasingly acknowledged the environmental harm caused by single-use beverage containers, plastic in particular, and increased demand for highly recyclable aluminum containers. As a result, our products and services strategy is to act on this climate-related opportunity by developing aluminum packaging solutions to address the demand for more sustainable and low carbon packaging in the short-term, long-term, and medium-term.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Ball's strategy for our supply chain and value chain has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. In the reporting year Ball's supply chain and value chain strategy has made progress in addressing climate-related risks as our beverage can customers demand low carbon and circular packaging. By continuing to decrease the embedded carbon of aluminum can production, Ball will continue to be a leader within the packaging industry in the transition to a circular and low-carbon economy. Therefore to realize this opportunity and continue to reduce the embedded carbon of our packaging products, Ball has expanded its supply chain engagement strategy through the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). Several of the criteria within the ASI Standard are climate-related, but a significant focus is on greenhouse gas emissions reductions. For example, companies in compliance with the ASI Performance Standard certification are required to publish time-count GHG emissions reduction targets and implement a plan to achieve said targets. In the short-term, Ball is encouraging its aluminum suppliers to pursue ASI membership and certification. In the medium-term and long-term Ball aims to incorporate ASI certification as a requirement for renewing/new supplier contracts. The most substantial strategic decision made in this area to date that has been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities was the decision to certify all Beverage and Aerosol Packaging operations within Ball to the ASI standards. In early 2020 all 23 of our beverage can plants in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region were certified to the ASI standards, making us the first beverage can manufacturer to achieve this distinction. In late 2020, Ball initiated the ASI certification process in its Beverage Packaging operations in North and Central America, South America, and Asia Pacific. As the first beverage can manufacturer to achieve this distinction, we are leveraging our purchasing power to reduce the carbon footprint of aluminum can sheet and creating opportunities for climate-related collaboration within our supply chain. Now, we are working towards ASI certification for all of our packaging businesses by the end of 2022.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Ball's strategy for our Investment in R&D has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. In 2011, Ball introduced the company's Drive for 10 vision, a strategy for continued, long-term value creation. Sustainability is an integral part of this vision. Improving processes through efficiency measures, investing in R&D, and thereby minimizing environmental impacts and related risks, are part of our short-term, medium-term, and long-term decisions and actions. Based on opportunities for resource efficiency and lowering the carbon footprint of our products, the most substantial strategic decision has been to invest in R&D for further lightweighting of our aluminum aerosol packaging. Our next generation STARcan in Europe, South America and North America is setting new standards for weight optimization. Compared to preceding beverage cans of the same size, it reduces weight by between 3% and 8%, further lowering the carbon footprint of our products and contributing to our science-based target. ReAl® is a breakthrough technology in the aerosol industry developed by Ball over a period of five years, demonstrating our global and cross-business innovation capabilities. The proprietary aluminum alloy developed by Ball metallurgists and engineers exhibits increased strength and enables Ball to significantly lightweight aluminum aerosol cans. In fact, our ReAl can is up to 20% lighter than standard aerosol cans of the same size. And our engineering and innovation teams continue to adjust alloy composition to achieve even greater economic and environmental savings.
Operations	Yes	Ball's strategy for our operations has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. To increase the resilience of our operations and decrease climate-related risks during the transition to a low carbon economy, Ball has incorporated significant emissions reductions into its operational strategy. In the short-term, Ball's manufacturing operations set 2 year energy efficiency goals, while in the long-term Ball has committed to a 1.5°C science-based target (SBT) committing to an absolute 55% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. The most substantial strategic decision made in this area to date that has been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities was the decision to expand Ball's renewable energy portfolio. In early 2019, Ball negotiated and signed two Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) with a goal to address 100% of Ball's North American electricity load utilized in its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations by the end of 2021. In late 2020, we signed two long-term virtual power purchase agreements to address our European electricity load, one in Spain and one in Sweden. These European VPPAs will cover the electricity load of approximately 10 beverage packaging plants. Until the Spanish and Swedish VPPA's are in place, Ball addressed the 2020 Beverage Packaging electricity load in EMEA through the purchase and retirement of Guarantees of Origin. In 2020 these Guarantees of Origin covered nearly 70% of the EMEA electricity load. Together, these projects will help to mitigate risks and seize opportunities related to the transition to a low carbon economy, reducing the carbon footprint of our products and enhancing our ability to offer low carbon products to our customers.

**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	Direct costs Capital expenditures	Physical risks associated with extreme weather have impacted our direct costs. In 2017, Ball experienced significant spikes in freight rates and out-of-pattern freight across our Southern and lower Atlantic US plant network. We saw similar trends in South America regarding increasingly volatile costs of freight. To reduce freight rates and manage transportation routes during climate-related events, Ball purchased its own freight fleet for its Brazilian market in 2019 which continued operation through 2020. The time horizon of this financial planning for direct operations is short-term. Transitional risks around rising energy costs, exposure to future carbon pricing regulation, and shifts in consumer preferences for low carbon products have led Ball to invest in energy efficiency measures. For example, Ball invested \$7.8 million in energy efficiency projects in 2020. These investments in energy efficiency measures do not include the significant capital expenditure related to Ball's renewable energy portfolio. The time horizon of this financial planning for capital expenditures is long-term.

**C3.4a**

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

Our business strategy is influenced by climate-related issues. Ball introduced the company's Drive for 10 vision as a strategy for continued, long-term value creation. Sustainability is an integral part of this vision and improving our sustainability performance has continued to drive long-term value creation through low carbon and circular packaging products. Improving processes through efficiency measures, and thereby minimizing environmental impacts and related risks, are part of our daily decisions and actions. For each corporate and operational sustainability priority, we defined how our efforts help achieve our Drive for 10 vision. For example, regarding energy and climate change, our Drive for 10 Strategy states: "By implementing energy management systems and leveraging our know how and technological expertise, we continue to increase energy efficiency in our processes. This maximizes the value of our operations and reduces our corporate carbon footprint." Additionally, Ball is on a mission to make the can the most sustainable package relative to other substrates, environmentally and economically. In order to achieve this, we must not only reduce the environmental impact of our packaging but also address climate-related economic risks. We see this as a key driver in our overall growth strategy. Because of this, climate-related and other sustainability issues are factored into daily business decisions to support this key business strategy.

Ball is taking two main approaches to ensure that cans are the most sustainable beverage package:

- 1) Reducing GHG Emissions – our business strategy is linked to our recently approved Science-Based Targets. By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball will strive to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain—from mining, refining, smelting, casting and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling—by 16% over the same period.
- 2) Driving Real Circularity – our business strategy is linked to supporting upstream and downstream partners to ensure the continuous recovery and reuse of aluminum. By 2030, we will proactively advocate for recycling policies that seek to deliver a ≥ 90% aluminum can global real recycling rate and we will work together with our supply chain partners to seek to achieve an 85% average global recycled content in the aluminum used to produce beverage cans

**C4. Targets and performance**

**C4.1**

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

Absolute target

**C4.1a**

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

*Absolute Scope 1 + 2 (Market-Based) Science-Based Target*

**Base year**

2017

**Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)**

1167834

**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 (%)**

55

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

525525.3

**Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

1052470

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

17.960834097374

**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)**

This absolute target, to reduce Ball's absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline, is part of Ball's approved Science-Based Targets. Between 2017 and 2020 Ball has reduced its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 6.4%. However, we expect to make considerable progress on this target in the next several years based on the recent signing of four Virtual Power Purchase Agreements, two in North America and two in Europe, that will come online in 2021.

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**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

Scope 3 (upstream &amp; downstream)

**Base year**

2017

**Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)**

8489022

**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 (%)**

16

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

7130778.48

**Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

10004568

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

-111.581316434331

**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**

2°C aligned

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

This absolute Scope 3 target to reduce Ball's GHGs 16% against a 2017 baseline is part of its approved SBTs. This increase was anticipated because Ball updated its calculation approach to purchased metals to better align with its customers. Different methodologies exist for calculating the embedded GHG emissions of materials such as aluminum. The main difference stems from how recycling credits are being allocated for the material: 1.) A material can get the full credit for avoided emissions by only considering the amount of recycled material used when producing the material (called recycled content, cut-off, or 100:0 allocation). 2.) Or, one can argue that products – like fast moving consumer goods – should get a credit for their real end-of-life recycling rate because only a product that is recyclable and actually recycled creates environmental benefits by replacing the need for more resource and energy intensive production of virgin materials (called end-of-life recycling, substitution, or 0:100 allocation). There is no scientific consensus around which methodology is most appropriate when calculating embedded GHG emissions. Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased metals published by Ball prior to 2020 were based on the 20:80 method and relied on industry average recycled content values published by regional aluminum trade associations, and recycling rates published by governments and – where not available - estimates based on research conducted by Ball and its partners. In 2020 Ball used the 100:0 approach because Ball has primary data (supplier-specific recycled content values) which will more accurately account for our GHG footprint from purchased metals. Average emission factors for primary aluminum and steel are calculated by adjusting the average grid mix impact. If no specific emissions factor exists for specified tons of purchased metal from a supplier/country/site/metal, then a default figure for that country is used. Ball updated its 2017 baseline Scope 3 data to the 100:0 approach for internal SBT tracking purposes, but Ball has not yet submitted this revision to the SBTi for approval. Companies re-baseline and re-submit their SBT data every 5 years. Thus, for this reporting period Ball maintains the 2017 baseline Scope 3 data as it was first submitted to the SBTi, but the 2020 data have been updated to

the 100:0 approach as described above.

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## C4.2

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production  
Other climate-related target(s)

## C4.2a

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

**Target reference number**

Low 1

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Business division

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

**Target type: energy carrier**

Electricity

**Target type: activity**

Consumption

**Target type: energy source**

Renewable energy source(s) only

**Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Percentage

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

1.1

**Target year**

2021

**Figure or percentage in target year**

100

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

1.5

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

0.404448938321537

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

This target is not formally part of an emissions reduction target, but achieving this target will make progress towards Ball's Scope 1 & 2 science-based target.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

In April 2019 Ball set a target to address 100% of its North American electricity load via VPPA's by 2021. This target covers Ball's corporate, packaging and aerospace operations in North America. Read more at: <https://www.ball.com/na/newsroom/detail?newsid=123959> In June of 2021 Ball published its 2030 Sustainability goals. Our renewable energy goal is as follows: "Achieve 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030, with an interim target of 75% by 2025."

---

**Target reference number**

Low 2

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Business division

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

**Target type: energy carrier**



Electricity

**Target type: activity**

Consumption

**Target type: energy source**

Renewable energy source(s) only

**Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Percentage

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2020

**Figure or percentage in base year**

69

**Target year**

2021

**Figure or percentage in target year**

100

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

69

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

0

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

This target is not formally part of an emissions reduction target, but achieving this target will make progress towards Ball's Scope 1 & 2 science-based target.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

In July 2020 Ball set a target to address 100% of its European electricity load via VPPA's by 2021. This target covers Ball's corporate and beverage packaging operations in Europe (including Russia) Read more at: <https://www.ball.com/na/newsroom/detail?newsid=124025> In June of 2021 Ball published its 2030 Sustainability goals. Our renewable energy goal is as follows: "Achieve 100% renewable electricity globally by 2030, with an interim target of 75% by 2025."

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C4.2b

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**(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

**Target reference number**

Oth 1

**Year target was set**

2016

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Intensity

**Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh
----------------------------------	-----

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

Other, please specify (Ball uses a Carbon Intensity Index (CII), calculated using the total GHG emissions of each businesses, normalized by a business-specific denominator. Normalization factors are weighted based on the production/sales intensities in the base year. )

**Base year**

2016

**Figure or percentage in base year**

90.48

**Target year**

2020

**Figure or percentage in target year**

85.96

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

85.82

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**

103.097345132743

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

This target is separate from Ball's science-based emissions reduction targets,; however, setting energy efficiency targets contributes to the emissions reduction target by reducing energy usage (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) within our direct operations.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain (including target coverage)**

This target is company-wide. This target applied to calendar years, not financial years.

**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	1	45
To be implemented*	10	563517
Implementation commenced*	27	5234
Implemented*	51	131177
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**

Low-carbon energy consumption	Hydropower
-------------------------------	------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

121034

**Scope(s)**

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)**

66378

**Payback period**

No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

1-2 years

**Comment**

This data represents the Guarantees of Origin purchased for several of our European Beverage manufacturing facilities as part of our global emissions reduction initiative. The renewable energy sources were more diverse than just "Hydropower" as selected here, but there were no options for various renewable energy sources. Hydropower was the majority.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

58

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

87715

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

0

**Payback period**

No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

3-5 years

**Comment**

In our Goodyear, AZ beverage can facility several projects were initiated by the local operations and engineering team to increase processes at no cost by improving employee awareness. Oven exhaust rates were managed more proactively and oven temperatures were lowered/standardized through regular project management.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

91

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

24785

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

18000

**Payback period**

<1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

In our Williamsburg, VA beverage can facility one of the industrial oven burners was replaced and a maintenance program was initiated to oversee the oven temperatures with the new burner. .

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

1675

**Scope(s)**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

448566

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

1520000

**Payback period**

4-10 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

In our Queretaro, Mexico and Findlay, OH beverage can facilities plant-wide LED lighting projects were completed in 2020. Two other can beverage can facilities in Europe completed lighting upgrades during 2020.

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**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air
---	----------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

3376

**Scope(s)**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

1198800

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

3483000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

Increasing compressed air efficiency has been a priority for Ball beverage can facilities in 2020. Four projects completed in North American beverage can facilities will save a total of ~4,500 MWh/year.

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**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Motors and drives
---	-------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

396

**Scope(s)**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

88515

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

32000

**Payback period**

&lt;1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

646

**Scope(s)**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

202912

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

110000

**Payback period**

<1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

In our Goodyear, AZ and Kapolei, HI beverage can facilities HVAC system optimization projects were completed with enhanced control settings.

**C4.3c**

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	We recognize that we have many opportunities to continue to cost effectively improve energy efficiency. Therefore, capital investment is allocated each year to energy projects. Within our Authorization For Expenditure process, sustainability metrics are taken into account (e.g. energy use and water) to better identify opportunities to meet our sustainability goals. We also maintain a database of all capital and non-capital energy efficiency projects on a plant-by-plant basis. For each project, we describe costs, return on investment, internal rate of return, expected energy savings and potential rebates. After we standardized the respective form in 2011, the system increased transparency across all divisions, allowing for better exchange of information and better decision-making when it comes to prioritizing energy efficiency capital investments. In addition, we also maintain an energy management database online, that can be accessed by all employees. These resources include, for example, best practices, low cost energy efficiency measures and performance benchmarks. Each year, best practices are being identified, and if deemed effective, we work to implement them in other plants where applicable.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Ball is a member of the U.S. Department of Energy's "Better Buildings, Better Plants" and the Environmental Protection Agency's "Energy Star" program. Our membership provides tools and technical resources to enhance our efforts and allow us to learn from other organizations.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Ball Aerospace was selected by NASA to lead a technology demonstration of a high performance "green" propellant alternative to the highly toxic fuel hydrazine. With this program, NASA opened a new era of innovative and nontoxic green fuels that are less harmful to our environment, have fewer operational hazards and decrease the complexity and cost of launch processing. Ball is also part of a team selected to build the first space-based instrument to monitor major air pollutants across the North American continent for NASA's Tropospheric Emissions: Monitoring of Pollution (TEMPO) mission. TEMPO will collect data that will advance air quality research on how air pollution affects climate change and air quality on a continental scale. Also, Ball is responsible for creating The Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite that measures atmospheric ozone and how ozone concentration varies with altitude. The collection of this data contributes to fulfilling the U.S. treaty obligation to monitor the ozone depletion for the Montreal Protocol to ensure there are no gaps in ozone coverage. It also extends the 30-plus year total-ozone and ozone-profile records that are used by ozone-assessment researchers and policy makers to track the health of the ozone layer.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	We maintain a database of all capital and non-capital energy efficiency projects on a plant-by-plant basis. For each project, we describe costs, return on investment, internal rate of return, expected energy savings and potential rebates. In 2009, we established a process to ensure we maintain a dedicated budget for energy efficiency for capital projects. While at the beginning of the year many projects already have designated funding from this budget, the process remains dynamic so projects with the best return on both investment and energy efficiency continue to get put at the top of the list. A significant amount of all manufacturing cost saving capital is dedicated to energy reduction activities. All facilities work with central engineering functions to implement energy efficiency projects and reduce impacts.
Employee engagement	Employees are encouraged to provide feedback and recommendations to improve energy efficiency. Posters, energy awareness month, ideas management systems, employee intranet, employee newsletters, sustainability fairs and other communication tools contribute to our continuous improvements on energy and GHG emissions. We have become more systematic in our sustainability data collection process, and we have significantly increased transparency and awareness at the plant level. Plants can run trend reports providing visibility into issues that need addressing. In addition, each business division has a risk management coordinator and executives at upper managerial level who are designated as being responsible for risk management. These divisional teams meet every month to discuss the results of facility energy reports and what projects need to be put into place to further increase energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. These energy teams depend on the engineering teams, EHS and corporate sustainability to verify data and provide ongoing energy performance data, including trend analysis. Additionally, meetings are scheduled with divisional presidents bi-weekly to analyze current energy issues, opportunities, and risks and prioritization of projects is discussed. At Ball, the key to saving energy is our employees. We expect focused strategies in our operations, and timely maintenance and repairs to existing equipment. In addition, we foster a culture of efficient behaviors, encourage and reward innovative ideas, as well as expect each employee to behave like an owner. Our employees have access to various tools such as best practices databases that are product and division specific, as well as opportunity databases that highlight energy reduction ideas for items such as boilers, HVAC, lighting and ovens. Lastly, plant energy goals are posted on an internal website to not only drive accountability but create healthy competition between facilities regarding process improvements and efficiencies.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Regulations in some countries require a certain standard regarding energy efficiency (e.g. for new buildings). These requirements/standards are the minimum standard that is met by Ball. However, in the majority of cases, we go beyond what is required by law. Both new and probable regulations are accounted for when capital projects are evaluated.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Annually, Ball recognizes employees at one manufacturing plant in each division of Ball's businesses with the R. David Hoover Sustainability Award. The annual award recognizes one plant in each division of Ball's businesses for year-over-year and longer-term operational improvements in areas such as energy and water efficiency, as well as their role as product stewards, community ambassadors and team players. The most successful facility in each division receives the award. In addition to the pride that employees of the winning plants take from winning the award, they also receive a trophy that is awarded by senior management during a facility celebration and plant visit. Overall, this award drives process improvements across the business, especially regarding energy efficiency, as it has encouraged best practice sharing, collaboration, transparency across the business divisions, and overall employee engagement and commitment to our operational and sustainability priorities. Since several award criteria are directly linked to climate change, it clearly incentivizes all employees to meet improvement goals. This award has been in place since 2011 in honor of the company's former chairman, president and CEO, who was a key driver in the development of Ball's formal sustainability program.
Other (Global energy strategy)	Ball has developed a global energy strategy to ensure that we significantly and cost effectively reduce our energy consumption and related GHG emissions in order to achieve our Scope 1 and 2 science-based target (SBT). Among other aspects, the strategy requires each division to track, report and develop goals regarding energy efficiency. Divisions have to provide capital funding for energy efficiency projects. It also requires the consideration of lifetime energy costs of the respective equipment that when making investment decisions. The strategy also asks each division to develop and maintain an inventory of energy efficiency opportunities (both capital and non-capital).

## C4.5

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### (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

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### (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

Group of products

#### Description of product/Group of products

By recycling metals, up to 95% of the energy (and related GHG emissions) are avoided that would have been required (emitted) to produce the same amount of primary metal. Through packaging collection and recycling programs at the national and regional levels, we support efficient collection and recycling infrastructure and educate consumers about the importance of recycling and its contribution to climate protection. Examples include "Every Can Counts" in ten European countries, The Recycling Partnership in the U.S., and the "It's Time to Recycle" campaign in Brazil. Metal packaging is the most recycled food and beverage packaging in the world. The global recycling rate for aluminum beverage cans is 69% and 68% for steel cans. In many countries, recycling rates of metal cans are above 90%. Cans are easy to transport and our customers can transport more product - producing less emissions, due to the high cube utilization and light weight of cans. Because cans do not need to be refrigerated or frozen, this reduces the amount of GHG emissions for customers to enjoy our product. According to European Aluminium, 9.8 metric tons of CO2 are saved for every ton of recycled aluminum. In the case of steel, 1.9 tons are saved for every ton of steel recycled (according to the International Iron and Steel Institute). Based on a simplified calculation, we could estimate that by recycling all of our input metals at Ball (post-industrial and post-consumer) at the global rates mentioned above, more than 15 million tons of CO2 emissions are saved annually.

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

Low-carbon product

#### Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Internal avoided emissions calculations)

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

85

#### % of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

#### Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

#### Comment

Ball continuously invests in optimizing the weight of all of our containers. 85% of Ball's 2020 net sales were derived in our metal packaging businesses. Additionally, in 2020 Ball published a peer-reviewed comparative LCA for aluminum beverage cans, PET and glass bottles, as well as beverage cartons in Brazil, Europe and the U.S. One of the key findings was that recycling is a key factor when it comes to the sustainability profile of all substrates. According to the LCA, packaging products that cannot be recycled have a larger GHG footprint due to the additional energy needed to source and produce virgin materials, rather than recycling which requires less energy intensive processes. The full LCA report can be found here: <https://www.ball.com/realcircularity>

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#### Level of aggregation

Group of products

#### Description of product/Group of products

Ball Aerospace helped develop a high performance "green" propellant alternative to the toxic fuel hydrazine. With this alternative, NASA opened a new era of nontoxic green fuels. Ball is part of a team selected to build the first space-based instrument to monitor major air pollutants across the North American continent for NASA's Tropospheric Emissions: Monitoring of Pollution mission that will collect data to advance air quality research on how air pollution affects climate change and air quality on a continental scale. Ball is responsible for the creation of The Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite that measures atmospheric ozone and how ozone concentration varies with altitude. Collection of this data contributes to fulfilling the U.S. treaty obligation to monitor the ozone depletion for the Montreal Protocol. It extends the 30-plus year totalozone and ozone-profile records that are used by ozone- assessment researchers and policy makers to track the health of the ozone layer.

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

Low-carbon product

#### Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Internal avoided emissions calculations)

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

15

#### % of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

#### Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

#### Comment

15% of Ball's 2020 net sales were derived in our aerospace business.

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## C5. Emissions methodology

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## C5.1

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

#### Scope 1

**Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

380670

**Comment**

Ball annually updates historical environmental performance data as necessary if updated emission factors or more accurate activity data become available to ensure "like with like" comparisons over time.

#### Scope 2 (location-based)

**Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

927240

**Comment**

Ball annually updates historical environmental performance data as necessary if updated emission factors or more accurate activity data become available to ensure "like with like" comparisons over time.

#### Scope 2 (market-based)

**Base year start**

January 1 2010

**Base year end**

December 31 2010

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

924596

**Comment**

Ball annually updates historical environmental performance data as necessary if updated emission factors or more accurate activity data become available to ensure "like with like" comparisons over time.

## C5.2

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### (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

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### C6.1

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#### (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)**

440509

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

### C6.2

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**(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**

Ball will continue to collect market-based emission factors where available in order to strategically procure our electricity supply based on cost and efforts to achieve our absolute and intensity Science-Based GHG Target.

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**C6.3**

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

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

779649

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

671890

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

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**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

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**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**

8318341

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Many methodologies exist for calculating the embedded GHG emissions of materials such as aluminum. The main difference is how recycling credits are allocated for the material. 3 approaches: 1) A material can get the full credit for avoided emissions by only considering the amount of recycled material used when producing the material (called recycled content, cut-off, or 100:0 allocation), 2) A product can get credit for their real end-of-life recycling rate because only a product that is actually recycled creates environmental benefits by replacing the need for (typically) more resource and energy intensive virgin materials (called end-of-life recycling, substitution, or 0:100 allocation), and 3) A ratio of 1 and 2 which incentivizes the use of recycled material and end-of-life recycling (ex. 50% credit to each). The European Commission suggests a 20:80 allocation for aluminum beverage cans (20% credit for recycled material, 80% credit for recycling rates). Key stakeholders of Ball, such as customers & industry trade associations, use a variety of approaches. Thus, Ball provides Scope 3 GHG data in line with different methodologies. Ball provides Scope 3 data based on the 20:80 and 0:100 allocation methods, but uses 100:0 for external reporting. This allows stakeholders to understand the significance of the approaches used and helps compare data in line with their own GHG accounting. Prior to 2020, Ball's Scope 3 purchased metal calculations were based on the 20:80 method and relied on industry average recycled content values published by regional aluminum trade associations, and government recycling rates, and estimates based on research conducted by Ball and its partners. 2020 onwards, Ball is using supplier-specific recycled content values to calculate purchased metal GHG more accurately. Average emission factors for primary aluminum are calculated by adjusting the average grid mix impact. If no specific emissions factor exists, then a default figure for that country is used. Other purchased goods include a subset of other large volume materials that cause relevant GHG emissions, including compounds, solvents, washer chemicals, gear lubes and oils. These represent 5.2% of emissions in this Scope 3 category. We summarized the annual global purchases of these materials and multiplied them with industry average emission factors from multiple sources.

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

95

**Please explain**

From our extensive experience with life cycle assessments, we know that more than 78% of our scope 3 emissions derive from the production of aluminum can sheet. CO2e emissions from metal production highly correlate with the recycling rate of the respective material in the respective country or region. Based on an average European aluminum beverage can recycling rate of 74.5% (2017), for example, the ratio of CO2e emissions from metal production and can manufacturing (in Europe) is roughly 4:1. That is why, in addition to our own efforts to improve energy efficiency in our plants ([www.ball.com/energy](http://www.ball.com/energy)), we are cooperating with our suppliers and other partners to better understand their processes and their own scope 1 and scope 2 emission reduction opportunities ([www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle) and <https://www.ball.com/realcircularity>)



## Capital goods

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

495321

### Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from capital goods are calculated using environment extended economic input-output (EEIO) analysis, and financial spend data. This approach uses the OPEN IO database originally developed by the University of Arkansas. The analysis is based on spend and GHG emission factors, calculated per US dollar of economic value in the economy. The IO database has a collection of economic input-output emission factors for each sector of the economy. All purchases bought are allocated to a specific sector in the economy, which is associated with a specific EEIO factor. This sector specific emission factor is applied to Ball's spend in that sector.

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

0

### Please explain

Emissions from Capital Goods are calculated by examining the capital expenditure during the reporting year from material projects (>\$5 million) completed during the reporting year. Material projects represent 54% of the capital expenditure reported in our 2020 10K.

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

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

276911

### Emissions calculation methodology

The upstream emissions for Ball's fuel and energy consumption are calculated from activity data used to calculate the scope 1 and 2 emissions. The scope 3 emission factor for different energy sources excludes the combustion of fuel but includes indirect emissions related to the generation of energy, any electricity transmission or distribution losses, and upstream emissions associated with these losses. The scope 3 emission factors are obtained from DEFRA's 2020 Conversion factors, in particular DEFRA's Well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors for fuel. All scope 3 electricity emission factors are country specific.

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

0

### Please explain

Emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities have decreased since our Scope 3 SBT base year (2017) due to improved emissions factors from IEA and greater investments in energy efficiency.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

362797

### Emissions calculation methodology

The emissions from upstream transportation were calculated using actual 2020 data, including transportation distances for each region, covering truck, vessel, and train transport. The emissions factors for North America were obtained from EPA's 2020 update of its "Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories," all other regions applied emissions factors from DEFRA's 2020 conversion factors. It is assumed that all goods obtained from suppliers were transported via a combination of sea, road and rail transport. The mass of inputs is obtained from the data collected for scope 3 category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services, where purchased metal is the sum of actual purchased metal volumes and volumes of metal put into production). The weight of the upstream transportation does not include the weight of aluminum coil pallets or separators.

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

0

### Please explain

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

6338

### Emissions calculation methodology

Waste data is collected by all Ball plants globally and emissions are calculated using the weight of each waste treatment category (landfill, recycled/reused, and other disposal). The emissions factors are the following: 1) DEFRA's 2020 Conversion Factors; Waste disposal; Refuse > Commercial and industrial waste > Landfill (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton) 2) DEFRA's 2020 Conversion Factors; Waste disposal; Refuse > Commercial and industrial waste > Closed-loop (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton) 3) DEFRA's 2020 Conversion Factors; Waste disposal; Refuse > Commercial and industrial waste > Combustion (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton) 1) EPA's 2020 GHG Inventory Hub > Mixed MSW (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton) 2) EPA's 2020 GHG Inventory Hub > Mixed Recyclables (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton) 3) EPA's 2020 GHG Inventory Hub > Other Disposal (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton)

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

0

### Please explain

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

2874

### Emissions calculation methodology

CO2e emissions from business air travel are based on real activity data, taking into account transportation mileage. Air travel is based on data from sold tickets respectively passenger miles booked with Concur (North American and European employees). Data for Asia and South America is based on North American and European average emissions per employee. The emission factor used is dependent on class type (i.e. First class, Business class, Premium Economy or Economy) and type of flight for air travel (short-haul or long-haul).

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

100

### Please explain

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

22927

### Emissions calculation methodology

It is assumed that the total number of working days per year in any given country is 220 days across all countries. The average distance travelled per day is either taken from research or assumed to be 30km per day and assumed to be one return journey per day per employee. The emission factor is calculated by assuming that there are five different transport modes used for employee commuting, each with a different emission factor. The same breakdown of transport modes is assumed across all countries and multiplied by the respective DEFRA emission factors to calculate an overall employee commuting emission factor for each country. Due to global stay-at-home orders in 2020 due to COVID-19, Ball assumed that its main office employees (approximately 27% of Ball's total employee headcount) only commuted ~52 days during the calendar year. This assumption of 52 commuting days per year was only applied to global offices because Ball's manufacturing facility employees were considered essential workers and commuted to work as usual throughout the year.

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

0

### Please explain

## 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

In the reporting period, Ball had no upstream leased assets.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

99244

### Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are calculated using weights of products produced, average transport distances, and EPA 2020 and DEFRA 2020 emission factors, assuming that all transportation is done via road. The weights of products produced was determined by applying a scrap loss rate to the volume of metal purchased (as reported in scope 3 category 1, Purchased Goods and Services). Again, category 1 purchased metal is the sum of actual purchased metal volumes and volumes of metal put into production. The weight of the downstream transportation does not include the weight of wooden pallets, plastic pallets, or can sheet separators.

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

0

### Please explain

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

39881

### Emissions calculation methodology

The majority of products sold by Ball are completed products, such as cans which are then filled, but are not transformed into other products. One exception is slug manufacturing where Ball sells aluminum slugs to third parties that then impact extrude the slug into an aerosol can. In this case the customer is carrying out a conversion process which Ball does itself for other customers. Therefore the emissions arising from customer conversion can be proxied from average Ball emissions. Emissions from the processing of sold products takes into account the volume of product sold to customers who carry out these conversion processes themselves and the volumes are multiplied by average emission factors for Ball operations completing the same process.

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

0

### Please explain

## 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

Because our packaging products do not require significant amounts of energy during the use phase, we do not consider related emissions in our inventory yet. For our aerospace products the majority of the energy required during the use phase of products is derived from solar power or nuclear batteries. Therefore, there are no relevant scope 3 emissions associated with these products while they are used. Any small emissions from re-positioning satellites are outside the earth's atmosphere.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO2e

0

### Emissions calculation methodology

The end of life treatment of sold products is captured in Category 1: Purchased Goods & Services because the end of life treatment of metals is recycled metals. A recycled content emissions factor captured within our aluminum emissions factor which is used to calculate emissions from purchased metals. Thus, for this category, there are zero emissions.

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

0

### Please explain

By recycling metals, up to 95% of the energy needed to produce virgin metal can be saved (and consequently, the related GHG emissions). That means by recycling our metal products, significant amounts of scope 3 emissions can be saved. That is why we cooperate with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders to increase recycling rates through numerous collection and recycling programs. Examples of programs that we support are described at [www.ball.com/recycling](http://www.ball.com/recycling).

## 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 category is not applicable for Ball Corporation as we do not act as a lessee for any entity.

**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 category is not applicable for Ball Corporation as we do not own any franchises.

**Investments**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

379933

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Ball's footprint is calculated using a control approach, which means: For operations controlled by Ball, 100% of the emissions are included in scope 1 and 2, and all other categories of scope 3 from these operations. For operations not majority controlled by Ball, the total value chain emissions (i.e. from all categories) are scaled by the percentage of the equity held by Ball, and disclosed in this investment category. As information disclosure from these minority holdings can be minimal, the approach taken is to where possible obtain the tonnes of production figure for the reporting period and where this is not possible to approximate the annual output based upon the number of production lines, by proxying similar size Ball operated plants. The emissions per tonne used are the average of all Ball operations. The boundaries of Ball's operational control were updated in 2020.

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

0

**Please explain**

Through 2019, Ball Corporation had considered the joint venture beverage can manufacturing facilities in Panama and Guatemala under its operational control. However, after reviewing the GHG Protocol's definition of operational control with our Legal team, Ball Corporation determined that it does not have the opportunity and authority to introduce and implement operating policies at these facilities. As a result, Ball re-calculated its GHG inventory back to 2010 to accurately reflect its current Footprint. Therefore Scope 1 and 2 emissions once associated with Panama and Guatemala) are now captured in the Scope 3 "Investments" category.

**Other (upstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not evaluated

**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**

**Other (downstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not evaluated

**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**

**C6.7**

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

Yes

**C6.7a**

**(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.**

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	5547	Our Fosie, Sweden beverage can manufacturing plant used 100% biogas in 2020

## C6.10

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

**Intensity figure**

0.000094

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

1112399

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

11800000000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

9

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

The 9% decrease in Ball's GHG intensity per unit of total revenue is due to two factors: 1) Revenue increased nearly 3% YOY 2) Scope 1+2 GHG emissions decreased 6.4% YOY due to emissions reduction projects (purchasing of Guarantees of Origin for many of our beverage manufacturing facilities in Europe and investing in energy efficiency projects throughout our manufacturing network)

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**Intensity figure**

64.7

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

111239889

**Metric denominator**

Other, please specify (Ball uses a Carbon Intensity Index (CII), calculated using the total GHG emissions of each businesses, normalized by a business-specific denominator. Normalization factors are weighted based on the production/sales intensities in the base year.)

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

1719542

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

10.6

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

The 10.6% decrease in Ball's Carbon Intensity Index (CII) between 2019 and 2020 was primarily driven by a combination of emissions reductions initiatives. The largest project contributing to Scope 2 market-based emissions reductions were the purchase of Guarantees of Origin for many of our beverage can manufacturing facilities in Europe which saved 121,034 MT CO2e in 2020.

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## C7. Emissions breakdowns

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### C7.1

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

Yes

### C7.1a

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**(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	436590	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)
CH4	231	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)
N2O	264	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	53	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-410A)	743	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-407C)	641	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-404A)	1037	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-134)	231	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-134a)	90	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (PFC-14)	60	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (HFC-4310mee)	569	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)
United States of America	198530
Brazil	44654
Canada	21446
France	19277
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15442
Mexico	18896
Russian Federation	18891
Czechia	8422
Germany	6675
Spain	11996
Sweden	6108
Switzerland	6892
Austria	5977
Argentina	6784
Italy	3751
Denmark	6744
Chile	5522
Serbia	8666
Saudi Arabia	1802
Finland	3458
Turkey	3872
Egypt	4019
India	3468
Viet Nam	4894
Myanmar	919
Poland	432
Ireland	275
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	1
Netherlands	22
Paraguay	2674

**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)
Global Beverage Packaging	379062
Aerosol Packaging	49871
Ball Aerospace Technologies	11576

**C7.3c**

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary Combustion	390906
Fugitive Emissions	37711
Refrigerants	2742
Mobile Combustion	9150

**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)
United States of America <i>Our wind turbines at our Findlay facility produced 11,325 MWh of low carbon electricity for the plant in 2017.</i>	423990	456597	987404	15679
Brazil	26326	16760	263851	0
Mexico	56957	56957	124844	0
Russian Federation	34793	34793	97501	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17383	1918	74581	66350
France	3643	1008	66138	47849
Spain	18877	31	72763	72642
Sweden	603	0	45013	45013
Canada	1075	1075	45532	0
Germany	13036	0	32490	32490
Czechia	20274	12812	40926	15063
Saudi Arabia	10388	10388	20063	0
Austria	5981	4	40150	40102
Switzerland	1081	3262	41292	0
Denmark	5530	0	32642	32642
Serbia	25474	551	34711	33960
Chile	15303	15303	38110	0
Italy	5406	0	17557	17557
Egypt	13460	13460	27714	0
India	19191	19191	25537	0
Argentina	12338	619	38319	0
Turkey	9629	9629	20665	0
Viet Nam	15064	15064	33136	0
Finland	1761	0	14966	14966
Poland	14923	0	21036	21036
Ireland <i>Ball strategically procures 100% renewable electricity at our Waterford, Ireland beverage end manufacturing plant.</i>	4695	0	14171	14171
Myanmar	2446	2446	6927	0
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	4	4	5	0
Netherlands	18	18	42	0
Paraguay	0	0	17613	17613

**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)
Global Beverage Packaging	717433	611003
Aerosol Packaging	29996	29508
Ball Aerospace Technologies	32220	31379

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)
Electricity	771072	663313
Steam	8577	8577

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	112041	Decreased	9.4	In 2020, Ball purchased Guarantees of Origin for several of its European Beverage manufacturing facilities as part of our global emissions reduction initiative. Using the Scope 2 location-based calculations for these facilities, the 2020 total MTCO2e = 121,034. However, due to these renewable energy purchases, the Scope 2 market-based calculations for these facilities = 0 MT CO2e in 2020. In 2019, the Scope 2 market-based calculations for these same facilities = 112,041 MT CO2e. Therefore, 112,041 MT CO2e were avoided YOY as a result of Ball's Guarantees of Origin procurement in 2020. In 2019, Ball's total combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 market-based emissions were 1,188,200 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at -9.4% reduction. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance: $(112,041/1,188,200) * 100 = -9.4$ (i.e. 9.4% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	6242	Decreased	0.5	Numerous energy efficiency projects at various plants were completed during 2020 and consolidation between several manufacturing plants drove efficiency in our production processes. The estimated decrease in GHG emissions from other emission reduction activities implemented in 2020 is 6,242 MTCO2e. In 2019, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 1,188,200 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.5% reduction. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance: $(6242/1,188,200) * 100 = 0.5$ (i.e. 0.5% decrease in emissions).
Divestment	0	No change	0	Ball did not divest any operations in 2020.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Part-way through 2020 Ball acquired an Aerosol manufacturing facility from Tubex Industria E Comercio de Embalagens Ltda., an impact extruded aluminum aerosol packaging business that includes a manufacturing plant in Itupeva, near Sao Paolo, Brazil. Although this acquisition took place in 2020, Ball collected historical sustainability data as part of the acquisition process and updated historically data back to 2017. Thus there is no year over year impact as a result of the Tubex acquisition.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Ball did not make any mergers in 2020.
Change in output	21658	Increased	1.8	Ball experienced production growth in our Global Beverage Packaging business and an increase in sales in our Aerospace business. There was a small decrease in production growth in our Aerosol Packaging business in 2020. Using 2019 emission intensities for each of our businesses from our Carbon Intensity Calculator multiplied by 2020 output (production / revenue), we estimate an increase in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions related to changes in output of 21,658 MTCO2e. In 2019, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 1,188,200 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at 1.8% increase. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance $(21,658/1,188,200) * 100 = 1.8$ (i.e. 1.8% increase in emissions).
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Ball did not make any changes to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Through 2019, Ball Corporation had considered the joint venture beverage can manufacturing facilities in Panama and Guatemala under its operational control. However, after reviewing the GHG Protocol's definition of operational control with our Legal team, Ball Corporation determined that it does not have the opportunity and authority to introduce and implement operating policies at these facilities. As a result, Ball re-calculated its GHG inventory back to 2010 to accurately reflect its current Footprint. Therefore Scope 1 and 2 emissions once associated with Panama and Guatemala are no longer captured in our GHG inventory. Thus there is no change YOY..
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Ball did not have any changes in operating conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No unidentified changes.
Other	0	No change	0	No other changes.

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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

### 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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
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)	31355	2140733	2172088
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	453840	1804002	2257842
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	37857	37857
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	15679	<Not Applicable>	15679
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	500874	3982592	4483466

### 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
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)**

Natural Gas

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

2064808

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

2064808

**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**

53.32

**Unit**

kg CO2e per million Btu

**Emissions factor source**

"Industrial (HHV). 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Volume 2 - Energy. Table 2.3 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction, Table 2.4 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in The Commercial/Institutional - [http://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2\\_Volume2/V2\\_2\\_Ch2\\_Stationary\\_Combustion.pdf](http://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf)"

**Comment**

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**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Propane Gas

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

67831

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

67831

**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**

64.59

**Unit**

kg CO2e per million Btu

**Emissions factor source**

"Industrial (HHV). 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Volume 2 - Energy. Table 2.3 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction, Table 2.4 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in The Commercial/Institutional - [http://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2\\_Volume2/V2\\_2\\_Ch2\\_Stationary\\_Combustion.pdf](http://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf)"

**Comment**

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**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Diesel

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

1028

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

1028

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**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**

74.51

**Unit**

kg CO2e per million Btu

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**Emissions factor source**

"Industrial (HHV). 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Volume 2 - Energy. Table 2.3 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction, Table 2.4 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in The Commercial/Institutional - [http://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2\\_Volume2/V2\\_2\\_Ch2\\_Stationary\\_Combustion.pdf](http://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf)"

**Comment****Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Jet Kerosene

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

16029

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**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**

9.75

**Unit**

kg CO2 per gallon

**Emissions factor source**

"Default emission factors from EPA Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule Table C-1, as adapted by The Climate Registry and presented in the 2016 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, Table 13.1: US Default CO2 Emission Factors for Transport Fuels. <https://www.theclimateregistry.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/11/2016-Climateregistry-Default-Emission-Factors.pdf>"

**Comment****Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Motor Gasoline

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

8394

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**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 CO2 per gallon

**Emissions factor source**

Default emission factors from EPA Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule Table C-1, as adapted by The Climate Registry and presented in the 2016 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, Table 2.1: US Default CO2 Emission Factors for Transport Fuels. <https://www.theclimateregistry.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/05/The-Climateregistry-2019-Default-Emission-Factor-Document.pdf>

**Comment****Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Propane Liquid

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

5006

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Emission factor**

5.72

**Unit**

kg CO2 per gallon

**Emissions factor source**

Default emission factors from EPA Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule Table C-1, as adapted by The Climate Registry and presented in the 2016 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, Table 2.1: US Default CO2 Emission Factors for Transport Fuels. <https://www.theclimateregistry.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/05/The-Climate-Registry-2019-Default-Emission-Factor-Document.pdf>

**Comment****Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Other, please specify (Diesel Motor)

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

8992

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Emission factor**

10.21

**Unit**

kg CO2 per gallon

**Emissions factor source**

Default emission factors from EPA Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule Table C-1, as adapted by The Climate Registry and presented in the 2016 Climate Registry Default Emission Factors, Table 13.1: US Default CO2 Emission Factors for Transport Fuels. <https://www.theclimateregistry.org/wpcontent/uploads/2014/11/2016-Climat-Registry-Default-Emission-Factors.pdf>

**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	16707	16707	15679	15679
Heat	2132638	2132638	31355	31355
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**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

Austria

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

40102

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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**

Czechia

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

15063

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

Denmark

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

32642

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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**

Finland

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

14966

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

France

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

47849

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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**

Germany

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

32490

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

**Low-carbon technology type**

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Ireland

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

14171

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

Italy

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

17557

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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**

Poland

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

21036

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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**

Serbia

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

33960

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

Spain

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

72642

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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**

Sweden

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

45013

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

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66350

**Comment**

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from 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 States of America

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

15679

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not 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**

Paraguay

**MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor**

17613

**Comment**

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C9. Additional metrics

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C9.1

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

C10. Verification

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C10.1

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(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**

ERM CVS 2020 Assurance Statement Ball Corp FINAL.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 1 of 2

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

C10.1b

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(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**

ERM CVS 2020 Assurance Statement Ball Corp FINAL.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 1 of 2

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**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**

ERM CVS 2020 Assurance Statement Ball Corp FINAL.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 1 of 2

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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C10.1c

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(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 (upstream & downstream)

**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**

ERM CVS 2020 Assurance Statement Ball Corp FINAL.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Page 1 of 2

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	As part of our annual verification process, Ball has total energy consumption verified along with Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG ERM CVS 2020 Assurance Statement Ball Corp FINAL.pdf

ERM CVS 2020 Assurance Statement Ball Corp FINAL.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.1d

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

Ball's strategy for complying with future regulation under carbon pricing systems is a combination of increasing efficiency and growing our share of renewable energy use, which is also in line with our strategy to achieve our Science-Based Targets. Ball anticipates being regulated by a carbon pricing system in the next 3 years.

In the reporting period, Ball has made progress towards our 1.5°C aligned operational science-based target (SBT). In 2018 the IPCC determined that limiting global temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels would not be sufficient to limit global warming. Instead, the IPCC as announced that the level of decarbonization required to limit global warming is 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. As a result, Ball's revised and approved SBT is aligned to a 1.5°C scenario. We are committed to a 55% absolute reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030, double the absolute emissions reductions from our previous 2°C scenario target. By increasing energy efficiency and increasing the share of our renewable energy, Ball will strive to significantly reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. This dual strategy not only helps us achieve our emission reduction targets but also help us comply with the direct and indirect costs (higher energy prices) of potential future carbon pricing system regulations.

To execute this strategy, in 2018 Ball organized an internal renewable energy team consisting of members of the sustainability team, energy procurement, treasury, finance, accounting, government relations, and communications. In 2019, Ball negotiated and signed two Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) with a goal to address 100% of Ball's North American electricity load utilized in its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations by the end of 2021. In the 2020 reporting period, Ball signed two long-term virtual power purchase agreements to address our European electricity load. These European VPPAs will cover the electricity load of approximately 10 beverage packaging plants. Together, these projects will allow Ball to reduce its global Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by roughly 64%. Our Legal and Public Affairs teams are key to informing Ball of potential carbon pricing regulation, which will further inform the decision of what future region or countries to focus our next renewable energy efforts along with other variables such as location-based and supplier-specific Scope 2 emission intensities.

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**C11.2**

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

No

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**C11.3**

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

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

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**C12. Engagement**

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**C12.1**

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

---

**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)**

50

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

85

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

The majority of our Scope 3 emissions derive from metal production. GHG emissions from metal production highly correlate with the recycling rate of the respective material in the respective country or region. Based on an average European aluminum beverage can recycling rate of 74%, for example, the ratio of GHG emissions from metal production and can manufacturing (in Europe) is roughly 4:1. That is why – in addition to our own efforts to improve energy efficiency in our plants – we are cooperating with our suppliers and other partners to better understand their processes and their own Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction opportunities. Since we started developing a Science-Based Target in 2016, we have been reaching out to all aluminum and tinplate suppliers for specific energy and GHG information. These suppliers represent more than 50% of our total spend in 2020.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Based on the information that we have collected, Ball has been able to more accurately capture our Scope 3 emissions and develop a Science-Based Scope 3 emissions target, a 16% reduction by 2030 from a 2017 baseline. Ball plans to use this new target to further engage suppliers on value chain emissions management. Ball defines success by increasing recycling rates globally towards 100%. In June 2021, Ball published its 2030 Sustainability Goals which includes a goal to align the industry to achieve a 90% global recycling rate for aluminum beverage cans, bottles and cups.

**Comment**

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**C12.1b**

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**(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**

30

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

0

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**

<Not Applicable>

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

We continue to share and discuss insights from life cycle assessments of our products with our customers. In 2020 Ball conducted a peer reviewed comparative Life Cycle Assessment for beverage packaging across the U.S., Europe and Brazil. When launching our Real Circularity campaign we engaged our customers and repeatedly presented on the findings of our research to better inform their packaging decisions and the risk of not considering real circularity as we transition to a low carbon economy. The results of this LCA show that the extraction and processing of raw materials create the major environmental impacts related to the environmental footprint of beverage cans, and that lightweighting and recycling reduces those impacts by reducing the need for raw materials. Based on the LCA results, we identified the processes with the highest impacts and the most effective options to reduce those impacts together.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Engagement on life cycle information makes it easier to initiate new projects within our supply chain to reduce the environmental impacts of metal cans even more. Ball defines success by the number of customers to which we are aligned regarding environmental goals. Specifically, Ball considers its engagement successful if its emissions reduction efforts align with 100% of our key customer's science-based targets. In 2020 Ball achieved this goal. In June 2021, Ball published its 2030 Sustainability Goals which includes a category of goals focused on Real Circularity. The long-term ambition for our Real Circularity goal is to create the perfect circle for our packaging products in which materials can be used in perpetuity, which will require collaboration with suppliers and customers.

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**C12.1d**

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**(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.**

Recycling of our metal packaging is the biggest opportunity to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging. That is why we engage with suppliers, customers and other stakeholders such as communities, consumers, and recycling markets to further increase recycling rates of metal packaging ([www.ball.com/recycling](http://www.ball.com/recycling)). Our primary method of engagement is through collaborative partnerships such as The Recycling Partnership and the Every Can Counts campaign. Ball has worked with key customers to support The Recycling Partnership which has made a meaningful impact on recycling rates in the U.S. In 2019 Ball established a Public Affairs team to better communicate and engage all stakeholders on the importance of increasing recycling rates and achieving real circularity. In 2020 the Public Affairs team launched our Real Circularity campaign which aims to develop partnerships within the aluminum industry to improve recycling rates, increase recycled content, design for circularity, and support policies and infrastructure that maximize recycling yields (<https://www.ball.com/realcircularity>). At its purest, real circularity involves the continuous recovery and reuse of materials, with nothing lost during the process. In terms of recycling, this means that all materials are properly collected and sorted, then each part of each product is separated out and fully recycled with minimum material loss, to become part of a product of similar value.

Furthermore, Ball is an active member of the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI, <http://aluminium-stewardship.org>) and serves on the ASI Standards Committee. ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The standard will apply to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions, waste management, biodiversity and land management, pollution, resource efficiency, recycling, labor rights, indigenous rights and transparency. ASI members include organizations from different sectors, including production and transformation, industrial users and civil society. Several of our suppliers and some customers, as well as the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB) are ASI members as of July 2019. Additionally, ASI's PS Standard has various GHG-related requirements for its members, including a threshold of 8 tCO2e/tAlu for smelter emissions. Ball feels that we can have highest impact on climate-related issues in the value chain through cross-collaboration platforms like ASI. Thus, in 2020, Ball has encouraged and supported all aluminum supplies to pursue ASI certification.

**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?**

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations
- Other

**C12.3a**

**(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	Ball has frequently signed on to letters to legislators supporting legislation related to advancing clean energy generation and has met directly with lawmakers on the subject in Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, Texas as well as at the US Federal level. As an example, in 2020 Ball submitted a business letter in support of strong clean energy standards to the Arizona Corporation Commission. Ball's Manager of Sustainability also met with the Arizona Chair Commissioner in August 2020 to support strong clean energy standards. Similarly, Ball's Manager of Sustainability joined several Colorado businesses – including Lockheed Martin, Vail Resorts, Icelantic Skis, and MountainFLOW ecowax – to educate state lawmakers and their staff, and administrative officials on the business case for clean energy and climate action.	Ball supports each of these legislations without exception. Where possible, Ball is working to increase support policies that accelerate clean resources and reduce carbon emissions.
Other, please specify (Single use plastic waste and recycling)	Support	Ball lobbied Members of the U.S. House and Senate in support of passage of the Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act.	Ball supports the purpose of this bill to reduce single use plastic and improve the U.S. recycling system. Because manufacturing virgin aluminum is extremely energy intensive, recycling aluminum cans and improving recycling systems dramatically reduce the GHG footprint of the product. The results of the LCA sensitivity analysis indicates that the high material circularity for aluminum cans has substantial environmental benefits related to global warming potential (GWP), while the GWP of other beverage packaging products, like beverage cartons, increased with collection due to the extensive fossil energy sources needed.

**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**

National Association of Manufacturers

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

"The establishment of federal climate change policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, whether legislative or regulatory, must be done in a thoughtful, deliberative, and transparent process that ensures a competitive level playing field for U.S. companies in the global marketplace. Therefore, the NAM opposes any federal or state government actions regarding climate change that could adversely affect the international competitiveness of the U.S. marketplace economy. Any climate change policies should focus on cost-effective reductions, be implemented in concert with all major emitting nations, and take into account all greenhouse sources and sinks. The NAM believes that federal climate policies generally should preempt state policies." (quote from report "Assessing Trade and Business Groups' Positions on Climate Change;" Union of Concerned Scientists; 2013)

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**

The SVP and CFO of Ball Corporation is a member of the Board of Directors for the National Association of Manufacturers and participates in relevant working groups.

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**Trade association**

The Business Roundtable

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

"Because the consequences of global warming for society and ecosystems are potentially serious and far-reaching, Business Roundtable believes that steps to address the risks of such warming are prudent and supports collective actions that will lead to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions on a global basis."

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**

Chairman and CEO Ball Corporation previously led the Corporate Governance Committee for The Business Roundtable. In 2020 Ball continued to contribute financially to the Business Roundtable.

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**C12.3d**

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**(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?**

No

**C12.3e**

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**(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.**

In 2020, Ball published a peer-reviewed comparative LCA for aluminum beverage cans, PET and glass bottles, as well as beverage cartons in Brazil, Europe and the U.S. This activity was completed by Ball to engage with customers, NGOs, policymakers and other interested parties on real recycling and the future of the global recycling infrastructure because recycling is a key factor impacting the sustainability profile of all substrates. Several key findings are included below:

- With today's actual recycling rates and recycled content, aluminum cans have a lower carbon footprint compared with glass bottles and PET bottles for carbonated beverages.
- Beverage cans have the highest carbon footprint variability when recycling rates, recycled content, and container weights are changed. Therefore, the cans' environmental impacts will benefit more than other substrates from increasing recycling rates, higher recycled content and lower container weights.
- To move from linear to circular thinking, this study also applied the Material Circularity Indicator (MCI) methodology developed by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. Related scores (0.1 a linear product to 1 a perfectly circular product) allow interested parties to understand to what extent different packaging options are a good fit for the circular economy.
  - In all three regions, aluminum cans achieve the best material circularity scores of any single-use packaging option.

The study results underline that by increasing efficiencies in our own operations and within our supply chain, switching our electricity use to renewable energy and – most importantly – working with our customers, suppliers and other partners to increase recycling rates, the environmental profile of aluminum cans can be further enhanced, making cans a low carbon and circular package of choice. The full LCA report, regional summaries and additional information about the LCA can be found online:

<https://www.ball.com/realcircularity>

In 2021, Ball collaborated with Eunomia and published the "50 States of Recycling Report" which is a first-of-its-kind analysis that provides a benchmark to inform state-by-state policy and investment decisions. Nationwide polling in the U.S. shows strong support for measures to improve recycling rates and advance circular economy.

**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?**

At Ball, we engage on public policy through participation in various trade associations. We utilize communications on our intranet to ensure our employees are informed about and have access to our positions on any sustainability-related topics such as climate change. This process for utilizing internal dashboard communications ensures all engagement is consistent because the employees who interact both directly and indirectly with policy makers and trade associations are required to read, understand and align with these internal communications, and applicable internal policies.

**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**

Ball Corporation\_10K.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

17 & 20

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

**Comment**

Attached is Ball's 2020 10K

**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

DataCenter\_VOC\_Screenshot.PNG

DataCenter\_Waste\_Screenshot.PNG

DataCenter\_Water\_Screenshot.PNG

DataCenter\_Energy\_Screenshot.PNG

DataCenter\_GHG\_Screenshot.PNG

**Page/Section reference**

1 - 5

**Content elements**

Emissions figures

Other metrics

**Comment**

Ball's Data Center contains several metrics, including emissions, energy, water, waste, and VOCs. <https://www.ball.com/data-center>

**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

GHG Emissions Webpage.PNG

**Page/Section reference**

1

**Content elements**

Strategy

Emissions figures

Emission targets

**Comment**

Ball's GHG Emissions webpage includes climate strategy and our science-based targets: <https://www.ball.com/ghg-emissions>

**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.**

Regarding Ball's response to C2.3a, in previous years Ball has identified multiple risks that have the potential to have a financial impact on our business; however, in 2021 we have chosen to only report on the three risks most critical to our business. We acknowledge that Ball is not exclusively exposed to these three risks, however, to ensure material disclosure within CDP, we have selected these three risks as most significant to our operations.

This release contains "forward-looking" statements concerning future events and financial performance. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "believes," and similar expressions typically identify forward-looking statements, which are generally any statements other than statements of historical fact. Such statements are based on current expectations or views of the future and are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. You should therefore not place undue reliance upon any forward-looking statements and any such statements should be read in conjunction with, and qualified in their entirety by, the cautionary statements referenced below. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Key factors, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual outcomes and results to be different are summarized in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Exhibit 99 in our Form 10-K, which are available on our website and at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Additional factors that might affect: a) our packaging segments include product capacity, supply, and demand constraints and fluctuations and changes in consumption patterns; availability/cost of raw materials, equipment, and logistics; competitive packaging, pricing and substitution; changes in climate and weather; footprint adjustments and other manufacturing changes, including the startup of new facilities and lines; failure to achieve synergies, productivity improvements or cost reductions; unfavorable mandatory deposit or packaging laws; customer and supplier consolidation; power and supply chain interruptions; changes in major customer or supplier contracts or loss of a major customer or supplier; political instability and sanctions; currency controls; changes in foreign exchange or tax rates; and tariffs, trade actions, or other governmental actions, including business restrictions and shelter-in-place orders in any country or jurisdiction affecting goods produced by us or in our supply chain, including imported raw materials; b) our aerospace segment include funding, authorization, availability and returns of government and commercial contracts; and delays, extensions and technical uncertainties affecting segment contracts; c) the Company as a whole include those listed above plus: the extent to which sustainability-related opportunities arise and can be capitalized upon; changes in senior management, succession, and the ability to attract and retain skilled labor; regulatory actions or issues including those related to tax, ESG reporting, competition, environmental, health and workplace safety, including U.S. FDA and other actions or public concerns affecting products filled in our containers, or chemicals or substances used in raw materials or in the manufacturing process; technological developments and innovations; the ability to manage cyber threats; litigation; strikes; disease; pandemic; labor cost changes; rates of return on assets of the Company's defined benefit retirement plans; pension changes; uncertainties surrounding geopolitical events and governmental policies both in the U.S. and in other countries, including policies, orders, and actions related to COVID-19; reduced cash flow; interest rates affecting our debt; and successful or unsuccessful joint ventures, acquisitions and divestitures, and their effects on our operating results and business generally.

## 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 Commercial and Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

## SC. Supply chain module

### SC0.0

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

Please refer to introduction in C0.1

### SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	11781000000

### SC0.2

**(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?**

Yes

### SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	0584981064

## 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**

Anheuser Busch InBev

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

64306

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

**Requesting member**

Anheuser Busch InBev

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

103510

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

**Requesting member**

Anheuser Busch InBev

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1492188

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10



**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Ambev S.A

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

29691

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Ambev S.A

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

47795

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Ambev S.A

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

688982

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**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 CO<sub>2</sub>e**

78420

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**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 CO<sub>2</sub>e**

126238

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

The Coca-Cola Company

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

1819766

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

PepsiCo, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

26852

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

PepsiCo, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

43225

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

PepsiCo, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

623107

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Diageo Plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

330

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Diageo Plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

532

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Diageo Plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

7668

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of can bodies and ends sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

949

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs were sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

818

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

13871

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

10895

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs were sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

9388

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

159258

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**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**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from industrial ovens used in our aluminum manufacturing processes

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs were sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**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**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power production lines, lighting, and HVAC

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with aluminum manufacturing, largely the emissions associated with purchased metals

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the volume of impact extruded cans and/or slugs sold by Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 1

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

19

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 – emissions from comfort heating, fugitive emissions, and onsite vehicles

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 1 GHG emissions based on the net sales to GSA from Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 2

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

62

**Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 – emissions from purchased electricity used to power lighting and technical production facilities

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the net sales to GSA from Ball during the reporting year.

---

**Requesting member**

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

**Scope of emissions**

Scope 3

**Allocation level**

Company wide

**Allocation level detail**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

1821

**Uncertainty (±%)**

10

---



**Major sources of emissions**

Scope 3 – emissions from upstream and downstream processes associated with purchasing goods and services

**Verified**

Yes

**Allocation method**

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

We calculated the allocated Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the net sales to GSA from Ball during the reporting year.

SC1.2

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

[www.ball.com/ghg-emissions](http://www.ball.com/ghg-emissions)

[www.ball.com/data-center](http://www.ball.com/data-center)

[www.ball.com/reporting-hub](http://www.ball.com/reporting-hub)

[https://www.ball.com/Ball/media/Ball/Global/Infographics/Ball-SR20-Web\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.ball.com/Ball/media/Ball/Global/Infographics/Ball-SR20-Web_FINAL.pdf)

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
We face no challenges	While we do track energy consumption of the main consuming equipment in real time in the majority of our plants, we do not track usage per individual customer. Consequently, we apply an allocation based on the number of units sold to the respective customer. For this particular allocation method, we do not face any challenges.

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.**

We have a solid methodology in place to allocate emissions to our customers. As long as our customers are satisfied with this approach, it is our intention to apply the same methodology in the future.

SC2.1

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

**Requesting member**

Anheuser Busch InBev

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various project types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball’s manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as Anheuser Busch InBev – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging’s carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers’ filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite Anheuser Busch InBev to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball’s Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI’s objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about The Anheuser Busch InBev’s perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

---

**Requesting member**

Ambev S.A

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball’s manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as Ambev – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging’s carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers’ filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite Ambev to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball’s Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI’s objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about AmBev’s perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

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**Requesting member**

The Coca-Cola Company

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as The Coca-Cola Company – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging's carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers' filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite The Coca-Cola Company to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball's Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about The Coca-Cola Company's perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

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**Requesting member**

PepsiCo, Inc.

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as Pepsi Co – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging's carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers' filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite Pepsi Co to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball's Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about Pepsi Co's perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

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**Requesting member**

Diageo Plc

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as Diageo – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging's carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers' filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite Diageo to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball's Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about Diageo's perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

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**Requesting member**

L'Oréal

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as L'Oréal – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging's carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers' filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite L'Oréal to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball's Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion,

consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about L'Oréal's perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

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**Requesting member**

Unilever plc

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as Unilever – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging's carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers' filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite Unilever to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball's Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about Unilever's perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

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**Requesting member**

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

**Group type of project**

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

**Type of project**

Other, please specify (Optimization and partnerships)

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

7800

**Estimated payback**

Cost/saving neutral

**Details of proposal**

By 2030, we plan to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 55% against a 2017 baseline. In addition, Ball strives to reduce GHG emissions across the value chain – from mining, refining, smelting, casting, and rolling, to Ball's manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life recycling – by 16% over the same period. We follow a three-pronged approach to achieve our targets: (a) Increase Efficiency: save energy and materials (b) Grow Renewables: purchase renewable energy and (c) Cut Embedded Carbon: work with partners to reduce upstream impacts. With our new Science Based Target we also aim to align our GHG emission reduction efforts with those of our customers, who – such as SC Johnson – have their own Science Based Target. Life cycle assessments, including the LCA published by Ball in 2020, have shown since the 1990s that key levers to reduce metal packaging's carbon footprint across its life cycle (see [www.ball.com/life-cycle](http://www.ball.com/life-cycle)) are weight optimization and the increase of recycling rates. Weight optimization: Ball has been successfully working on taking material out of our containers for many years ([www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/beverage-can-sustainability)). Less material per container results in significant cost and GHG emission savings that benefit both, our customers and Ball. We are working diligently on multiple new, innovative weight optimization projects around the world. However, we also know that the potential for further weight optimization of our containers is limited without affecting the handling of the containers on our customers' filling lines, logistics and the consumer experience. Collection & Recycling: The biggest potential to reduce the carbon footprint of metal packaging is through an increase of collection and recycling rates. By recycling metal packaging, the production of an equal amount of virgin metal can be avoided. Recycling metals saves up to 95% of the energy required for the production of primary aluminum. As an example, the estimated lifetime CO2 savings provided (in metric tons) represent emissions saved by recycling just 1,000 metric tons of aluminum in the U.S. (equivalent to approx. 74 million cans). Recycling programs depend on reliable markets for recycled materials and sufficient revenues to offset costs for collection and processing. Aluminum cans are by far the most valuable

beverage containers in the recycling stream. In fact, aluminum cans often subsidize the recycling of other packages that have little or no value. We invite SC Johnson to continue the dialogue with Ball on weight optimization initiatives and collection and recycling programs (such as Every Can Counts in Europe or The Recycling Partnership in the U.S.). In addition, we could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. Furthermore, Ball's Customer Technical Service teams are very knowledgeable about filling line equipment and have proven in the past that they can help our customers to make their lines more efficient, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Ball is an active member of the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). ASI's objective is to develop a standard to foster responsible environmental, social and governance principles and performance throughout the aluminum value chain. The ASI certification scheme, supported by a diverse group of stakeholders, was launched in 2017 and applies to all aluminum value chain stages, from bauxite mining to smelting, material conversion, consumer/commercial goods suppliers and end-of-life recycling. It addresses critical industry issues, including energy and greenhouse gas emissions. Ball would be very keen to learn about SC Johnson's perspective on ASI and whether you might be interested in sourcing ASI-certified cans from Ball in the future.

**Requesting member**

U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

**Group type of project**

Relationship sustainability assessment

**Type of project**

Assessing products or services life cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

**Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

**Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

0

**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Unknown at this time, no assessment has been distributed )

**Details of proposal**

We could jointly investigate whether energy efficiency and renewable energy programs implemented in (y)our facilities are applicable for the processes of each other. As it relates to our aerospace programs and capabilities, please visit [www.ball.com/aerospace](http://www.ball.com/aerospace) and [www.ball.com/aerospace-sustainability](http://www.ball.com/aerospace-sustainability).

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