

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(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 2022 financial results, including net sales of \$15.3 billion, were fueled by the diligent focus of our 21,000 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, 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 2010-2022 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 2010-2022 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 were no longer under the operational control of Ball and are therefore outside the scope of Ball’s environmental performance reporting requirement. During the first quarter of 2022, Ball sold its remaining 49 percent owned equity method investment in Ball Metalpack to Sonoco, a global provider of consumer, industrial, healthcare and protective packaging. All 2010-2022 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 2010-2022 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 2017-2022 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.
- During the third quarter of 2022, Ball completed the sale of its Russian beverage packaging business. As a result of this sale, Ball’s Russian beverage packaging operations, composed of three manufacturing facilities and one office facility, were removed from Ball’s organizational boundary for the current reporting year. To support comparable reporting, data related to Ball’s Russian beverage packaging business operations was removed from historical reporting of the metrics (2010 - 2022).

For additional information please visit, www.ball.com/sustainability.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Austria
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Mexico
- Myanmar
- Paraguay
- Poland
- Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Viet Nam

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
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 ESG and Sustainability Council. Ball's ESG and Sustainability Council is responsible for Ball's climate-related issue management, including progress towards Ball's Climate Transition Plan, and reports to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. The Council performs and oversees various sustainability-related objectives: setting and adjusting Ball's overall sustainability strategy; reviewing progress against long-term sustainability goals; discussing sustainability trends, risks, and opportunities; and oversight over sustainability reporting. In addition, the Council ensures Ball's actions are in line with key stakeholder expectations and its sustainability strategy is integrated with its business strategy. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO in 2022, Ball developed a new executive-level role to integrate public affairs and global sustainability strategies into a stand-alone corporate function. This role is called the Chief Sustainability Officer and is explained in more detail below.
Board-level committee	Accountability for our sustainability performance is monitored at various levels of the organization. Sustainability oversight starts at the highest level of our company, the Board of Directors, and is overseen by the Nominating and Corporate Governance, Human Resources and Audit Committees. Each committee receives updates twice per year. Ball's board committees are each chaired by a non-executive board director. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities, progress towards Ball's Climate Transition Plan, ESG governance and accountability. The committees' scope is to ensure we add economic value to the business by fully integrating sustainability into our strategies and aligning ourselves with stakeholder expectations. 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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)	In 2022, Ball created the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) role to more fully integrate public affairs and global sustainability strategies, and focus on maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of the sustainability function by establishing it as a stand-alone corporate function. Ball's CSO is responsible for the development of Ball's vision for market and sustainability leadership, and aligning our public affairs and sustainability teams behind this vision. The CSO 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 CSO, member of the ESG and Sustainability Council, is also responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related and other sustainability issues twice per year during board meetings. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CSO in 2022, Ball revised its Scope 3 2°C science-based target (SBT) to a more aggressive 1.5°C SBT, to align with the latest science developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Ball's Scope 1 and 2 1.5°C SBT, as well as its 2°C Scope 3 SBT were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in early 2020, and is undergoing submitting the Scope 3 1.5°C SBT for approval in 2023.

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 Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	Ball's Board of Directors meets quarterly, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee receives climate-related updates twice per year. The CSO is responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related issues during this time. They are also responsible for reporting accurate and up-to-date information regarding opportunities to reduce climate-related risks in Ball operations through emissions reduction projects and opportunities to increase the circularity of company products through supply chain partnerships, as well as updates to the Climate Transition Plan. For example, in the third quarter of the reporting period, the CSO presented on Ball's climate risk exposure and upcoming SEC climate disclosure rules. By tracking and reporting on climate-related risks and upcoming regulations to the Board, Ball is working to assess its long-term strategy to address climate risk and meet all reporting expectations. The CSO's briefing on climate-related and other sustainability-related issues is considered in conjunction with other board briefings to inform decisions on the overall strategy of each business, business plans, and setting performance objectives for the following year. As sustainability is increasingly integrated into Ball's commercial strategy, the management of climate-related risks and opportunities extends beyond the boundaries of the CSO and the Global Sustainability team.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Climate -related competence of board member(s) is assessed by their ability to speak to sustainability-related topics in external-facing engagements. Ball's chairman and chief executive officer, who is on Ball's Board of Directors, frequently participates in public communications related to sustainability. In May of 2022, Ball's CEO spoke at Goldman Sachs Industrials & Materials Conference, including discussion of the sustainability credentials of aluminum packaging directly contributing to economic demand. Additionally, in October 2021, the Board elected the founder of Movements That Matter as a director to increase sustainability-related perspectives. Ives established Movements That Matter as a reminder to herself to make everyday count towards creating a livable planet with healthy ecosystems and a strong economy. This board member has more than 25 years of expertise in sustainability and environmental business issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Implementing a climate transition plan

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

Responsibility for Ball's climate-related issue management resides with Ball's ESG and Sustainability Council, which reports to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. The Council performs and oversees various sustainability-related objectives: setting and adjusting Ball's overall sustainability strategy; reviewing progress against long-term sustainability goals; discussing sustainability trends, risks, and opportunities; and oversight of sustainability reporting. In addition, the Council ensures Ball's actions are in line with key stakeholder expectations and its sustainability strategy is integrated with its business strategy. The responsibility for climate related risks and opportunities lies with the Council 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. At the executive level, reporting to the Board, the ESG and Sustainability Council meets twice per year, involving the Executive Leadership Team (CEO, EVP and CFO, SVP Global Beverage Finance, VP and Controller, VP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, CSO, SVP and CHRO, VP Corporate Planning and Development, VP Communications and Corporate Affairs, SVP and COO Global Beverage, SVP and President Ball Aerospace, VP D&I, SVP Global Shared Services, VP and Treasurer), as well as Commercial, Investor Relations, Operations and Engineering teams.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

Responsibility for Ball's climate-related issue management resides with Ball's ESG and Sustainability Council, which reports to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. The Council performs and oversees various sustainability-related objectives: setting and adjusting Ball's overall sustainability strategy; reviewing progress against long-term sustainability goals; discussing sustainability trends, risks, and opportunities; and oversight of sustainability reporting. In addition, the Council ensures Ball's actions are in line with key stakeholder expectations and its sustainability strategy is integrated with its business strategy. The responsibility for climate related risks and opportunities lies with the Council 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. At the executive level, reporting to the Board, the ESG and Sustainability Council meets twice per year, involving the Executive Leadership Team (CEO, EVP and CFO, SVP Global Beverage Finance, VP and Controller, VP General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, CSO, SVP and CHRO, VP Corporate Planning and Development, VP Communications and Corporate Affairs, SVP and COO Global Beverage, SVP and President Ball Aerospace, VP D&I, SVP Global Shared Services, VP and Treasurer), as well as Commercial, Investor Relations, Operations and Engineering teams. Ball's sustainability department, who has responsibility for monitoring climate-related issues, reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer who is responsible for formally reporting directly to the Board as a representative of the ESG and Sustainability Council twice per year.

At the operational level, reporting to the Council, Ball's Cross-Functional Working Groups meet regularly, bringing together functional topic owners and subject matter experts to embed ESG priorities and principles throughout Ball's business and central functions, to ensure Ball meets its long-term goals. The Sustainability Accelerator Team focuses on accelerating progress against annual and long-term climate leadership goals, reviews key challenges and discusses solutions to ensure all businesses and central functions stay on track.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

In 2022, Ball created the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) role to more fully integrate public affairs and global sustainability strategies, and focus on maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of the sustainability function by establishing it as a stand-alone corporate function. Ball's CSO is responsible for the development of Ball's vision for market and sustainability leadership, and aligning our public affairs and sustainability teams behind this vision. Together with the Global Sustainability team, the CSO 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 CSO, member of the ESG and Sustainability Council, is also responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related and other sustainability issues twice per year during board meetings. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CSO in 2022, Ball revised its Scope 3 2°C science-based target (SBT) to a more aggressive 1.5°C SBT, to align with the latest science developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Ball's Scope 1 and 2 1.5°C SBT, as well as its 2°C Scope 3 SBT were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in early 2020, and is undergoing submitting the Scope 3 1.5°C SBT for approval in 2023.

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Please select

Performance indicator(s)

Please select

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Please select

Further details of incentive(s)

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Please select

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Energy efficiency improvement
Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Please select

Further details of incentive(s)

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance of Ball's Chief 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 CSO is meeting their performance objectives.

Entitled to incentive

Facilities manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Please select

Performance indicator(s)

Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Please select

Further details of incentive(s)**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

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.

Entitled to incentive

Process operation manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Please select

Performance indicator(s)

Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Please select

Further details of incentive(s)**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

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.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Please select

Performance indicator(s)

Please select

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Please select

Further details of incentive(s)**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

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.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Please select

Performance indicator(s)

Please select

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Please select

Further details of incentive(s)**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

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 approximately \$30-40 million.

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 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 public 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 2022 downtime was recorded in one beverage packaging facility as a result of climate-related events. However, Ball was able to leverage our diverse and extensive network of manufacturing facilities to manage and mitigate the potential risk of these climate-related 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 2022, Ball successfully secured 28% renewable electricity coverage across all our regions. Where possible and financially viable, Ball continues to pursue Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA) with renewable energy developers to bring new wind and solar to the grid. In 2022, Ball received over 285,000 MWh of renewable electricity from a VPPA wind power project in North America, and over 250,000 MWh of renewable electricity in Spain and Sweden. Through a recent VPPA announced in May 2022, we expect to receive approximately 600,000 MWh of clean energy each year from a new Texas-based wind energy project. Despite challenges in renewable energy coverage in 2022, we continue to secure long-term coverage to stay on target to reach our 2030 science-based, 1.5°C compliant targets. 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 continuing to pursue Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI) certification and encouraging its aluminum suppliers to achieve 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.

In 2022, Ball became the first beverage can manufacturer to certify all of its beverage can plants globally against both the Performance Standard (PS) and Chain of Custody Standard (CoC). In January 2023, our aerosol business achieved ASI certifications as well, providing our customers with further confidence in Ball's rigorous environmental and social standards. In addition, Ball has continued to increase its percentage of aluminum purchased from certified sustainable sources year-over-year. As of March 2023, 98% of our global packaging business is ASI-certified and we continue to work toward certification for our cups business. 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 develop plans to achieve their stated contribution to the Paris Climate Agreement, national and regional cap and trade schemes will likely be implemented and enforced in countries where Ball operates. Depending on how the boundaries for such schemes will be set, Ball may be impacted by respective schemes in the future. The regional Financial, Legislative and Public Affairs team at Ball are responsible for assessing current and future risks associated with emerging regulations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Our economic and environmental 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 more efficient production processes or develop new low-carbon products through research and development or licensing of new technology, we may not be able to remain competitive in an evolving market. As a result, our business' financial condition could be adversely affected. As an example of climate-related technology, 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. In addition, in 2022 Ball collaborated with Boomerang Water, a provider of water filtration systems, to offer refillable bottled water solutions to customers on cruise ships, at resorts, campuses, events and other venues. Our aluminum bottles work seamlessly with the Boomerang Bottling System to provide a consistent water supply in infinitely recyclable bottles. Ball aluminum bottles are collected, sanitized and refilled on site, using the Boomerang system, and then eventually recycled into a new bottle once ready. 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 2022 footprint of our business. The Legal team at Ball is responsible for assessing current and future legal risks. Ball expects that legal risks will be included in future climate-related risk assessments as a result of emerging regulation, in particular the March 2022 announcement from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission where they proposed rules that would require registrants (like Ball) to include certain climate-related disclosures in their financial statements and periodic reports. Similarly, the upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), expected to be finalized in 2023, will require climate-related disclosures, as well as other environmental, social and governance metrics.
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. Ball has also committed to net zero emissions prior to 2050. As an example of our commitment to low-carbon product development to meet market demands, in March of 2022, Ball released its new Climate Transition Plan, which outlines the company's pathway and evolution into a fully circular and decarbonized business, allowing it to better serve its stakeholders and deliver solutions that benefit the planet. 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. To demonstrate our alignment to the latest climate science and the sustainability-related ambitions of our customers, in 2021 Ball committed to net zero emissions prior to 2050. Then, in 2022 Ball updated its 2030 Scope 3 emissions goal to be in line with reductions required to limit the average global temperature increase to no more than 1.5°C. That means we are targeting a 55% reduction in carbon emissions across our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) 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 Finance, 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 or increase 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, supported by climate-related input from the Global Sustainability 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 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 three manufacturing facilities in Arizona, U.S. which, according to Climate Central's States At Risk assessment, currently averages more than 50 dangerous heat days/year and is projected to average 80 dangerous heat days/year by 2050 (https://statesatrisk.org/arizona/extreme-heat). Rising temperatures have also long been connected to increases in can beverage sales. The Conversation, a non-profit 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 (https://theconversation.com/how-heat-waves-increase-your-craving-for-sodas-findings-from-mexico-119351). As temperatures rise and can demand rise, Ball could be at risk of not meeting customer contracts due to unprecedented demand. The Global Sustainability team at Ball is responsible for assessing chronic physical risks and opportunities.

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?

Upstream

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

Due to expanding international climate policy to manage GHG emissions in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit 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 can manufacturing, aerosol manufacturing, and office facilities are experiencing indirect costs through carbon taxes on large power producers in regions such as Canada, Chile, the European Union and the United Kingdom.

On top of this, EU will also make EU importers pay for carbon certificates corresponding to the carbon price that would have been paid if the goods had been produced within the trade bloc. CBAM is aimed at equalizing the price of carbon paid for EU products operating under the EU Emissions Trading System and imported goods. The CBAM will enter into force in its transitional phase as of 1 October 2023. Starting in 2026, the transition period will end, and aluminium importers will start paying adjustments.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

6838479

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10368373.5

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential financial impact figures for 2027 figures are expressed in current prices. Ball carried out an initial impact assessment: which of our products will be covered by a carbon price in the near future, and how carbon intensive they will be. Ball assumes carbon prices of \$150 /t by 2030 (real 2023) (<https://sustainability.crugroup.com/article/commodity-markets-will-be-transformed-by-high-carbon-prices>). Estimated impact range has been calculated based on Ball forecast carbon footprint and a scenario analysis of the carbon intensity of our aluminum-based raw material.

Cost of response to risk

1616200

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, sourcing of low-carbon high-recycled content aluminum, manufacturing energy efficiency measures, investment in innovation, and the use of renewable energy reduces the risk of carbon taxes. Low-carbon premiums are emerging for aluminum and will depend on policy traction and supply– demand balance. We are following this nascent low-carbon market very closely in collaboration with our suppliers as well.

Ball also is working with its suppliers to test and develop industrial ovens that can run off of electricity rather than fuels. Since 2019, Ball has completed several Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) to address Ball's European electricity loads. With the electricity produced from these projects Ball sourced 50% of its EMEA electricity demand in 2022 from renewables.

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 2022 we invested significantly in energy-related projects globally, \$1,616,200 were focused on EMEA plant 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

Chronic physical	Water scarcity
------------------	----------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

As global precipitation patterns continue to evolve as a result of climate change, Ball is considering the potential financial impact of increased costs to its direct operations. In particular, Ball has several beverage can and aerosol can manufacturing locations in water stressed areas that can be impacted by water availability. An example of this risk was prominent in 2022, when Ball's Monterrey, Mexico plant experienced severe water curtailments due to severe drought, resulting in limited water availability. During the most restrictive period, the Ball facility received water from the city for 8-18 hours every 3 days on average. The plant implemented several temporary provisions to reduce water during the drought, and remaining water used in the facility was trucked in as needed. This increased the water cost for the Monterrey plant.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

11000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure was calculated by estimating the cost of potential revenue lost by downtime as a result of a prolonged drought in Monterrey, Mexico. Assuming a range of production loss between 10,000,000 cans and 110,000,000 cans across our Monterrey can manufacturing facilities for the quarter due to water scarcity caused by the drought, the cost of the lost revenue could have a substantial financial impact. Assuming each can is worth \$0.10, we can calculate the range of financial impact due to decreased can production caused by the drought.

MIN = (\$0.1*10,000,000 = \$1,000,000)

MAX = (\$0.1*110,000,000 = \$11,000,000)

Cost of response to risk

3000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In response to the water emergency, Ball implemented several new projects, including a 140,000-gallon water storage tank and process improvements relating to water reduction, which led to \$3,000,000 in costs. The tank provides reserve capacity for water storage to allow for production to continue during times of water curtailment while also enabling the plant to operate with different incoming water sources. Process improvements included repurposing water when possible and reducing net water consumption at all points of use. These initiatives enhance our preparedness for future droughts and demonstrate our commitment to sustainable water management.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Temperature variability
------------------	-------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

As global temperatures continue to evolve as a result of climate change, Ball is considering financial risks associated with increased temperatures. In particular, as prices for fuels continue to rise, our customers may experience supply chain disruptions as a result of increasing operational costs. During summer months (May/June through September/October), increased ambient temperatures result in a noteworthy increase in water and electricity consumption at Ball's Goodyear, AZ plant.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

700000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In the example provided by summer utility usage in Goodyear, AZ, Ball estimates that the potential financial impact for this operational risk ranges from \$0 to \$700,000. The minimum is estimated financial impact without high temperatures. The maximum range of \$700,000 was calculated by summing the estimated financial impact of both increased water and electricity consumption during May – September, when high temperatures in Arizona contribute to increased ambient temperatures within the plant.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

No additional cost incurred beyond increased utility consumption, included within the financial impact range above. Plant infrastructure to respond to high temperatures is already in place

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

Yes

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

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As consumers are becoming more aware of the environmental and health risks associated with single-use plastics, they have demanded leading brands to incorporate more sustainable packaging solutions into their portfolios to support the vision for a circular economy. Personal care companies in particular have set public goals to reduce the amount of plastic in their packaging and increase the recycled content of the packaging they do use. Ball's aluminum aerosol packaging offers unique and sustainable solutions for single-use recyclable and refillable options in the personal care, household and beverage packaging products categories. Aluminum 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, and has a long shelf life. After several years of research and development, Ball Aerosol has designed threaded aluminum bottles for personal care and household products called the Infinity™ bottle. The Infinity™ bottle is infinitely recyclable and back on the shelf in 60 days. As the business continues to pivot into exciting new refillable and reclosable products, we are optimally positioned to help our customers address challenges by providing unique, forward-thinking solutions that balance financial interests with our vision for a more sustainable future.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1500000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

As demand for sustainable personal care products grow, Ball Aerosol has the opportunity to capture larger shares of the personal care packaging market, particularly the natural beauty market which focuses on sustainable practices. It is estimated that by 2024 the natural beauty market will need approximately 3 billion units of packaging product. If Ball Aerosol's Infinity Bottle were to capture 0.1% to 1% of that market at the average cost of \$0.5/unit, then the potential financial opportunity could range from \$1,500,000 to \$15,000,000.

MIN: 3,000,000,000 units*0.1%*\$0.5/unit = \$1,500,000

MAX: 3,000,000,000 units*1%*\$0.5/unit = \$15,000,000

Cost to realize opportunity

575000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

As the demand for sustainable and low carbon packaging continues, Ball has developed a global growth strategy to realize potential opportunities. As part of this strategy, Ball will be investing in promotional materials and increasing commercial team members.

Ball estimates by 2025 total spend to realize this opportunity will be \$575,000 (the sum of marketing spend ~\$200,000 and new hire costs ~\$375,00).

\$200,000 + \$375,000 = \$575,000

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

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 through access to new and emerging markets

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. When climatologists need more accurate data and weather forecasters want to predict days in advance, we're their go-to partner. Flying on our spacecraft, instruments like TEMPO, GMI and CALIPSO gather extremely accurate data on pollution, precipitation and the impacts of clouds and aerosols on Earth's climate. In addition, 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 2022 Ball continued to work on 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. MethaneSAT will provide data that will help to reduce methane emissions, fostering a more sustainable world. Changes in climate-related regulation may lead to increased demand for Ball Aerospace's technologies.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

25000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

250000000

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 estimated the potential minimum financial impact to be revenue in 2022 from Ball's Civil Space mission areas of Earth Science and Environmental Intelligence and Sustainability (EI&S) divisions. Assuming factored forecasts are met, the maximum financial impact of approximately \$250,000,000 by 2025. This does not include total unfactored forecasts.

Cost to realize opportunity

9400000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Ball expects revenue from climate-related projects within its Earth Science mission area to accelerate, particularly as it expands its Environmental Intelligence and Sustainability (EI&S) mission area, which seeks to expand Ball Aerospace earth monitoring products into new markets. To meet this need, Ball has invested in its Civil Space mission areas of Earth Science and EI&S divisions. To estimate the costs to pursue the climate-related opportunities identified, we used investments made in the two divisions, equalling \$9,400,000 USD from 2020-2023.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Sustainability is critical to Ball's commercial strategy as we seek to develop low-carbon products across our Aerospace, Aerosol, and Beverage Packaging businesses. Our customers across all businesses are pursuing ambitious sustainability targets related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and circularity. To demonstrate our commitment to GHG emissions reductions, Ball is committed to achieving absolute emissions reductions of 55% in its operations and its value chain emissions by 2030 from a 2017 baseline, as well as achieving net zero prior to 2050. One of the key strategies to achieving emissions reductions is expanding our renewable energy portfolio.

As part of our 2030 Sustainability Goals, Ball has committed to procuring renewable energy to cover 100% of its operations by 2030 (with a mid-term goal of 75% renewable energy coverage by 2025). In 2022, Ball successfully secured 28% renewable electricity coverage across all our regions. Where possible and financially viable, Ball continues to pursue Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA) with renewable energy developers to bring new wind and solar to the grid. In 2022, Ball received over 285,000 MWh of renewable electricity from a VPPA wind power project in North America, and over 250,000 MWh of renewable electricity in Spain and Sweden. Participating in renewable energy programs and increasing energy efficiency will result in lower-carbon products and position the company as the sustainable supplier of choice.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

6696000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

33480000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Beverage Packaging North and Central America (BPNCA) is Ball's largest segment, accounting for 44% of consolidated net sales in 2022. As a result of the material impact this segment has on our environmental footprint, Ball has prioritized renewable energy procurement in this region. In May of 2022 Ball announced its latest virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) with NextEra Resources, LLCA to purchase 151 megawatts of new wind energy. The wind energy center will be located in west Texas and Ball's portion of the project is expected to produce 600,000 megawatt hours of clean energy annually, enough to address the electricity load of nearly half of Ball's North America manufacturing facilities. Assuming this continued investment in renewable energy appeals to beverage packaging customers who also have ambitious net zero targets for their supply chain, Ball's North American Beverage Packaging business has the potential to increase in revenue between 0.1% to 0.5% in the short-term.

We estimate a minimum total financial impact of \$6,696,000

2022 BPNCA sales of \$6,696,000,000*0.1%=\$6,696,000

We estimate a maximum total financial impact of \$33,480,000

2022 BPNCA sales of \$6,696,000,000*0.5%=\$33,480,000

Cost to realize opportunity

12000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To meet the increasing demand for low-carbon products, low-carbon beverage packaging products in particular, Ball has continued to pursue renewable energy procurement globally. As previously mentioned, in May of 2022 Ball announced its latest virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) with NextEra Resources, LLCA to purchase 151 megawatts of new wind energy in west Texas. Ball's portion of the project is expected to produce 600,000 megawatt hours of clean energy annually.

Assuming a price of \$20/MWh, the estimated cost of our latest North American VPPA is

600,000 MWh * \$20 = \$12,000,000

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

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

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<https://www.ball.com/getmedia/c40fe912-662a-4ce1-9cef-e1c3f96822a0/Ball-Climate-Transition-Plan-FINAL-March-2023.pdf>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Lack of internal resources	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	<p>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 2022, 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. In 2021 Ball published its 2030 Sustainability Goals which included a subset of goals focused on product circularity. Ball has committed to aligning the industry to achieve a 90% global recycling rate for aluminum beverage cans, bottles and cups, and working together with our supply chain to achieve an 85% average recycled content in the aluminum used to produce beverage cans, bottles and cups in the regions where we operate.</p> <p>In 2023 Ball published its Climate Transition Plan, outlining how we will collaborate internally and externally to achieve Net Zero carbon emissions prior to 2050. Our growth potential relies on our ability to transform ourselves into a fully circular and decarbonized business, an ambition that is reflected in our ambitious near- and long-term science-based targets.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In 2022, Ball certified all of its beverage can plants globally against both the Performance Standard (PS) and Chain of Custody Standard (CoC). In January 2023, our aerosol business achieved ASI certifications as well. Now, 98% of Ball's packaging plants are ASI certified.</p> <p>As the first beverage and aerosol 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. Ball has set the goal to purchase 100% of aluminum from certified sustainable sources by 2030. At the end of 2022, 100% of Ball's supplier rolling mills around the world were members of ASI, 90% of our procured metal volumes came from mills with PS certification, and 75% from mills that had achieved both PS and CoC certification.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Where possible and financially viable, Ball continues to pursue Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA) with renewable energy developers to bring new wind and solar to the grid. In 2022, Ball received over 285,000 MWh of renewable electricity from a VPPA wind power project in North America, and over 250,000 MWh of renewable electricity in Spain and Sweden. Through a recent VPPA announced in May 2022, we expect to receive approximately 600,000 MWh of clean energy each year from a new Texas-based wind energy project. With the electricity produced from these projects, Ball sourced 28% of its global electricity demand in 2022 from renewables. 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.</p> <p>In addition, in 2022, we began systematically assessing our beverage packaging manufacturing processes through in-person workshops with engineering teams to identify ways to better allocate resources, increase energy efficiency and reduce costs across all regions. These resource efficiency-focused workshops allow us to share best practices across locations and identify opportunities to improve our manufacturing methods and protocols on a plant-by-plant basis.</p>

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	<p>Physical risks associated with extreme weather have impacted our direct costs. In recent years, 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 2021 and 2022. The time horizon of this financial planning for direct operations is short-term.</p> <p>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 significantly in energy efficiency projects in 2022. These measures will generate estimated energy savings of over 24 million kWh per year. 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.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

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

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

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

380511

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

776129

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

1156640

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

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

520488

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

449608

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

529296

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

978904

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Please select

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

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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 2022 Ball has reduced its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 27%. We expect to make considerable progress on this target in the next several years based on the recent signing of a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement.

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

To achieve this Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reduction goal Ball has committed to procuring 100% renewable energy by 2030 and increasing energy efficiency within its Beverage Packaging business 30% by 2030. The Beverage Packaging business represents over 85% of Ball's Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint, thus by focusing on reducing fuel use through electrification and pursuing opportunities for renewable energy contracts, Ball will make material progress on absolute emissions reductions.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Base year

2017

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6731011

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

454202

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

297871

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

256249

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1951

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10905

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23826

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87082

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37486

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

440336

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

8340920

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

8340920

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

80.7

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

5.4

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

3.6

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3.1

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.02

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

5.3

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

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

3753414

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10301729

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

835302

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

354635

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

383086

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6583

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5250

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28468

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86999

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32997

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

110485

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

12145533

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

12145533

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Please select

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

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This absolute Scope 3 target to reduce Ball's GHGs 55% against a 2017 baseline will be submitted to seek validation of the Science Based Targets initiative in 2023. Ball already as an SBTi approved 2 degree Scope 3 target.

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. From 2020 onwards 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. Thus, for this reporting period Ball maintains the 2017 baseline Scope 3 data as it was first submitted to the SBTi, but the 2022 data have been updated to the 100:0 approach as described above.

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

To achieve this Scope 3 emissions reduction goal Ball has committed to supporting recycling infrastructure and legislation to increase recycling rates and has dedicated numerous resources to partner with suppliers and increase the recycled content of the aluminum we procure. Purchased Goods & Services, namely the purchasing of aluminum, remains the largest contributor to our Scope 3 inventory.

In 2022 Ball Joined the First Movers Coalition (FMC), a global initiative harnessing the purchasing power of companies to decarbonize several industrial sectors, including aluminum. We teamed up with fellow FMC members Novelis, a major can sheet supplier, and Rio Tinto, a primary aluminum producer, to create Canada's first specially-marked, low carbon beverage can for Corona beer. The can is made partly from recycled aluminum and partly from primary aluminum that was produced with direct greenhouse gas emissions-free Elysis smelting technology, reducing carbon emissions by more than 30%.

In addition, in 2022 Ball joined the Aluminum Sector Working Group of RMI Horizon Zero. The group seeks to provide harmonized aluminum greenhouse gas accounting and actionable sectoral decarbonization guidance.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2020

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

469520

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

21

Target year

2030

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

100

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

28

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

8.86075949367089

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, the achievement of this renewable energy target direct contributes to the absolute emissions reductions required to achieve Ball's Scope 1 & 2 science-based target and ultimately Ball's 2050 net-zero target .

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In order to make progress towards Ball's Scope 1 & 2 science-based target Ball will need to achieve 100% renewable energy procurement across its businesses.

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

Operating through the lens of Drive for 10 and our EVA® discipline, Ball is committed to utilizing renewable electricity. In 2022, Ball successfully secured 28% renewable electricity coverage across all our regions.

Where possible and financially viable, Ball continues to pursue Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPA) with renewable energy developers to bring new wind and solar to the grid. In 2022, Ball received over 285,000 MWh of renewable electricity from a VPPA wind power project in North America, and over 250,000 MWh of renewable electricity in Spain and Sweden. Through a VPPA announced in May 2022, we expect to receive approximately 600,000 MWh of clean energy each year from a new Texas-based wind energy project.

In keeping with our commitment to exercising prudent financial stewardship and supporting EVA®, we did not purchase unbundled "Guarantees of Origin" (GOs) or Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) outside of our power purchase agreements in 2022 due to a fivefold price increase compared to 2021. This resulted in a decrease in renewable electricity coverage for EMEA year over year. Despite challenges in renewable energy coverage in 2022, we continue to secure long-term coverage to stay on target to reach our 2030 science-based, 1.5°C compliant targets

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was announced as part of Ball's 2030 Sustainability goals published in June of 2021 and includes coverage of all Ball Corporation.

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

Yes

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

As milestones towards net zero achievement, Ball aims to achieve its Scope 1 & 2 and Scope 3 science-based targets by 2030. Our near-term climate transition plan is largely the extension of our already approved 2030 Product Stewardship goals in carbon terms: 30% energy efficiency compared to 2020 levels, 100% renewable electricity across our organization, lightweighting of our products, and 85% average recycled content in the aluminum we use in our beverage cans, bottles and cups.

We also expect to see two key changes within our value chain: For our tier 1 suppliers' remelting and rolling activities as well as our non-metal supply chain, a 6% year-on-year carbon intensity decrease over the 2017-2030 period. For our tier 2 metal suppliers and beyond, an average carbon intensity of no more than 5 t CO₂e /t Al Cradle-to-Gate for the primary aluminum contained in our products – a threshold which is already achievable with currently available technologies.

Today, we are optimistic about the feasibility of our decarbonization journey through 2030, especially considering that technology and policy levers are well understood, mature and proven. However, our climate transition plan beyond 2030 reflects greater uncertainty due to even more variables and interdependencies. To predict and quantify each lever with a reasonable degree of confidence quickly turns into a time-consuming exercise of limited value. It is simply not feasible to predict the exact development pace for each technology, which depends on technical factors, government interventions, and systemic interdependencies beyond our industry. Beyond 2030, Ball will continue to invest in energy efficiency, new technology develops to reduce/replace fossil fuel in its operations, and partner with suppliers to identify sustainable solutions to existing aluminum manufacturing mechanisms.

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

Once emissions have been reduced to the full extent possible, there will still be some residual emissions we will seek to remove in line with SBTi criteria in order to achieve net zero emissions. Given that the requirement to neutralize residual emissions for long-term science-based targets is further into the future, we await further guidance before developing effective neutralization strategies.

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 CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	1	224308
Implementation commenced*	23	6482
Implemented*	19	2378
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

624.2

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

259400

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

1996000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In order to improve energy efficiency in production processes within Ball's Tampa, FL beverage packaging plant, in 2022 Ball invested in compressed air and dryer upgrades, which needed to be replaced and support Ball's goal to improve energy efficiency 30% by 2030, from a 2020 baseline. The utility savings by changing out the LP Air Compressor main motor, eliminating inefficient blowoff air, reroute machines to appropriate air system and having an efficient main motor with new compressor will be approximately \$259,000 per year in savings.

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. Standardization 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 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. We know extreme weather and failure to take action against climate change create immediate and long-term risks for our planet. Ball Aerospace remains at the forefront to develop technologies that lead to informed action. Carrying that momentum forward, the business continues to be positioned for growth throughout 2023.
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. Ball's manufacturing operations use an established process to ensure we maintain a dedicated budget for capital expenditure on energy efficiency 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, 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. 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.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Regulations in some countries require certain standards for 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. Climate-related regulation, like carbon taxes or emissions trading systems, have the potential to increase operational costs globally. Ball has invested in energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects, in part, to mitigate these potential operational costs.
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 and, ultimately, our net zero ambition. 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

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify (Internal avoided emissions calculations)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aluminum	Other, please specify (High recycled content aluminum cans as circular and low carbon packaging solutions)
----------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

By recycling metals, up to 95% of the energy (and related GHG emissions) are avoided that would have been emitted to produce the same amount of primary aluminum. Through effective packaging collection and recycling programs at the national and regional levels, we support recycling infrastructure and educate consumers about the importance of recycling and its contribution to climate protection. Cans are efficient to transport and allow our customers to transport more product per shipment - producing fewer emissions, due to the high cube utilization and light weight of cans.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (With region-specific GHG benefits related to aluminum recycling, a simplified calculation suggests that by recycling 100% of our 2022 production scrap, and 69% of the cans produced by Ball in 2022, ~19.66 million tons of CO2e emissions were saved)

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

Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

Functional unit used

The functional unit for low-carbon aluminum is t CO2e/ t Al. Ball works with suppliers to procure lower-carbon aluminum which is recognized as ~5 t CO2e/t Al.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

As a comparison, or baseline scenario. Aluminum suppliers that are not incorporating recycled content, not developing renewable energy, and not pursuing fuel-efficient technology produce between 10 and 15 t CO2e/t Al.

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

Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

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

19660000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

According to European Aluminium, 9.8 metric tons of CO2 are saved for every ton of recycled aluminum. Based on a simplified calculation, we could estimate that by recycling all of our input metals from CY2022 at Ball (post-industrial and post-consumer) at the global rates mentioned above, more than 19.66 million tons of CO2 emissions are saved annually.

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

87

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify (Internal avoided emissions calculations)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Green propellant)
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Description of product(s) or service(s)

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 or 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.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

13

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

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

Ball Corporation's Russian-based business

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Following the March, 2022 decision to divest from the Russian market, Ball Corporation (NYSE: BALL) announced on September 21, 2022 that it has completed the sale of its beverage packaging business in Russia to Arnest Group for \$530 million. The purchaser, Arnest Group, has acquired all of Ball Corporation's Russian-based business.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Following the March, 2022 decision to divest from the Russian market, Ball Corporation (NYSE: BALL) announced on September 21, 2022 that it has completed the sale of its beverage packaging business in Russia. Emissions were recalculated to remove those facilities from past data to be comparable.	No

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380511

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

756321

Comment

The SBT verified data only includes Scope 2 market-based emissions

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

776129

Comment

The SBT verified data only includes Scope 2 market-based emissions

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6731011

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

454202

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

297871

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256249

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1951

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10905

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23826

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87082

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37486

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440336

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

449608

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

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.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

803219

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

529296

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10301729

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method

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

95

Please explain

Purchased metal (Al):

Calculated based on metal receipts (weight) that have been validated against internal purchase orders and supplier advanced shipping notices and the recycled content of the metal purchased. The recycled content of the metal purchased was obtained from metal suppliers through Ball's annual Aluminum Supplier Sustainability Survey. Using this data, Ball calculated a weighted average recycled content figure for each region supplying aluminum to our operations. When supplier reporting was delayed, Ball used prior year information as it is the best available primary data.

Three supply chain phases were considered in calculating the emissions for purchased metals: primary aluminum, secondary refining, and rolling. For recycled material, only the secondary refining and rolling phases were used. Ball uses the 100:0 method, also known as the "cut-off" approach, to calculate emissions from purchased metals. Through the 100:0 approach, a material can get full credit for avoiding emissions by only considering the amount of recycled material used when producing the material. The 100:0 approach was applied to each regional emission factor.

Ball calculated primary to secondary refining emission factor and primary to secondary rolling emission factor ratios based on the emission factors in the European Aluminum (2018): Environmental Profile Report. These ratios were applied to the primary aluminum emission factors by region to calculate the regional secondary refining and rolling emission factors.

Other direct materials (ODM):

Calculated based on ODM data obtained from receipts (weight). Where data was not available for an ODM category, Ball estimated weight based on production as recorded in Ball's operating systems.

Where available, product-specific emissions factors made available by suppliers were multiplied by the relevant product volume. Where product-specific emissions factors are not made available, the secondary emissions factors were used.

Purchased secondary and tertiary packaging:

Calculated based on annual spend data obtained from Ball's regional sourcing, operations, and finance teams. Where regional spend data was not available for a packaging type, Ball estimated spend data based on production as recorded in Ball's operating systems

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

835302

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated based on annual spend data obtained from Ball's Beverage, Aerosol, and Aerospace finance teams. Annual spend is matched with the applicable EEIO emission factor which is in kgCO2e/\$ spent.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

354635

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated based on activity data (natural gas, diesel, propane, electricity and steam consumption) from Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

383086

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated based on shipment data (ship-from and deliver-to locations and mode of transport, including the following options: truck, vessel, truck & vessel, and rail) obtained from Ball's procurement teams. The transportation distance between the ship-from and deliver-to locations were calculated using the most direct route according to Google Maps and Sea-Distances.org.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6583

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Waste data are collected at the manufacturing facility level, managed by local environmental health & safety (EHS) teams, and compiled regionally. 2022 waste data were not included among the final assured metrics.

DEFRA waste categories include: Landfill, Recycled/Reused ("Closed-loop"), Other Disposal ("Combustion"). North American EPVA waste categories include: Mixed MSW, Mixed Recyclables, and Other Disposal.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5250

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Calculated based on business travel data (mileage and GHG emissions in kgCO2e for air and train travel) obtained through quarterly reports from the third-party travel management organization responsible for all Ball travel.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28468

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated based on employee headcount data per facility from Ball's human resource data collection software, commute distance, and total number of working days per year in any given country of 220 days.

The distance commuted was based on country-level third-party survey data. When survey data was not available, an average distance traveled per day of 20.44 km per day was used based on the information available for the other countries where primary data was available. Ball also assumed there to be one car round-trip journey per day per employee. Employee attendance data for Ball's headquarters was used to adjust the number of working days used to calculate the saved emissions from working from home for offices. There were no closures at Ball's manufacturing facilities necessitating adjustment to the total number of working days.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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 Corporation had no upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86999

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Ball included emissions related to its Beverage and Aerosol outbound logistics in the downstream transportation and distribution category. In the calculation of outbound logistics, Ball considers both direct to customer transportation and multi-segment transportation (i.e., a two segment route that could include transporting a finished product from a Ball manufacturing facility to a Ball warehouse and then from the Ball warehouse to a customer). Due to the sensitivity of the data related to Ball Aerospace products, Ball excluded its Aerospace products from the calculation of emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Calculated based on freight distance (outbound) for the transportation of Ball's products to warehouses and/or customers multiplied by the estimated weight of products sold. The weight of products sold was estimated using procured metal weight multiplied by Ball's internal manufacturing efficiency rate.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32997

Emissions calculation methodology

Site-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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.

Calculated based on the quantity (volume) of aluminum slugs sold to other companies for extrusion into aerosol cans obtained from Ball's sales database.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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.

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 <https://www.ball.com/sustainability/real-circularity>

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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 lessor for any entity.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

110485

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Investment-specific method

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

0

Please explain

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.

Joint ventures and investments are included in the Investments category if (1) Ball's ownership is greater than 15%, (2) the location is a manufacturing facility, and (3) Ball does not have operational control.

Calculated based on the joint venture production volume for the most recent year available (provided by the joint venture operator), the percentage of Ball's share of ownership in the joint venture and internally derived emission factors. Ball sold the remaining equity method investment in Ball Metalpack in January 2022. Calculated emissions for January 2022 were based on (i) production volume for 2021 and annualized assuming consistent production for January 2022, (ii) the percentage of Ball's share of ownership in the investment and (iii) third-party emission factor. Other joint ventures and investments were calculated based on (i) production volume for 2022 (provided by the joint venture/investment operator) specifically Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 1 operations, (ii) the percentage of Ball's share of ownership in the joint venture or investment, and (iii) third-party emission factor. Where primary data was not available internally derived emission factors were calculated based on production data at the regional level.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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	4850	Our Fosie, Sweden beverage can manufacturing plant used 100% biogas in 2022

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.00006

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

971207

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

15349000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

9

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

Revenue increased 11% YOY, so despite the fact that total gross scope 1 & 2 increased by 6.5% compared to 2021, the larger denominator reduced intensity in 2022 by 9% compared to 2021.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	444143	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	246	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	266	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-410A)	2222	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-407C)	593	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-404A)	937	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-134)	219	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-134a)	220	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (PFC-14)	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (HFC-4310mee)	259	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (CFC-113)	555	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	7233
Austria	6458
Brazil	43311
Canada	21076
Chile	6209
Czechia	13379
Denmark	4844
Egypt	4389
Finland	3278
France	18373
Germany	6886
India	4531
Ireland	234
Italy	3333
Mexico	18681
Myanmar	697
Paraguay	2418
Poland	317
Saudi Arabia	5795
Serbia	6289
Spain	17703
Sweden	5633
Switzerland	7601
Turkey	4223
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16408
United States of America	215395
Viet Nam	4942

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	385473
Aerosol Packaging	51934
Ball Aerospace Technologies	12252

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	436791
Fugitive Emissions	814
Refrigerants	4190
Mobile Combustion	7864

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	11350	11350
Austria	5182	30
Brazil	24583	17066
Canada	923	923
Chile	18982	10677
Czechia	27127	12048
Egypt	10705	10705
Finland	1017	0
France	3839	3699
Germany	10247	84
India	23070	23070
Ireland	4051	0
Italy	4103	0
Mexico	50771	50771
Myanmar	2977	2977
Paraguay	0	0
Poland	16736	0
Saudi Arabia	34090	34090
Serbia	31861	731
Spain	12072	188
Sweden	454	2763
Switzerland	1097	315
Turkey	9145	9145
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16209	2943
United States of America	448911	305083
Viet Nam	22867	22867
Denmark	3078	0

C7.6

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

- By business division
- By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Global Beverage Packaging	730751	460161
Aerosol Packaging	28625	28207
Ball Aerospace Technologies	36094	33179

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	795470	521548
Steam	7749	7749

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp.

Primary activity

Aerospace

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12252

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

36094

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

33179

Comment

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?

Increased

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	113000	Decreased	13.3	In 2022, Ball leveraged renewable energy from VPPAs as part of our global emissions reduction initiative. Using the Scope 2 market-based calculations, the 2022 total MTCO2e = 529,296. However, In 2022, Ball received over 285,000 MWh of renewable electricity from a VPPA wind power project in North America, and over 250,000 MWh of renewable electricity in Spain and Sweden. Therefore, 113,000 MT CO2e were avoided as a result of Ball's renewable energy VPPAs in 2022, calculated using Ball plant average electricity emission factors in 2022. In 2021, Ball's total combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 market-based emissions were 850,516 MTCO2e. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance: $(113,000/850,516) * 100 = 13.3$ (i.e. 13.3% decrease in emissions). In keeping with our commitment to exercising prudent financial stewardship and supporting EVA®, we did not purchase unbundled "Guarantees of Origin" (GOs) or Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) outside of our power purchase agreements in 2022 due to a fivefold price increase compared to 2021. This resulted in a decrease in renewable electricity coverage for EMEA year over year. Despite challenges in renewable energy coverage in 2022, we continue to secure long-term coverage to stay on target to reach our 2030 science-based, 1.5°C compliant targets.
Other emissions reduction activities	7237	Decreased	0.9	Numerous energy efficiency projects at various plants were completed during 2022 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 2022 is 7,237 MTCO2e. In 2021, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 850,516 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.9% reduction. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance: $(4878.5 / 850,516) * 100 = 0.9$ (i.e. 0.9% decrease in emissions).
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 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)	27415	2173396	2200811
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	678024	1781670	2483886
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	257	257
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	24192	<Not Applicable>	24192
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	729631	3955323	4709146

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.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

101170

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

Comment

Assuming sum of propane and diesel (stationary combustion and mobile combustion)

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6606

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

Comment

Assuming gasoline

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2125775

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2110238

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>

Comment

Assuming natural gas and jet kerosene

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2226945

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

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>

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	24192	24192	24192	
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43382

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32726

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14029

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15220

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15478

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27962

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Serbia

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41653

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78647

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68616

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

287966

Tracking instrument used

Please select

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Please select

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

VPPA

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41612

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

41612

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43398

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

43398

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

263893

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

263893

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44969

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

44969

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45354

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

45354

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66143

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

66143

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32738

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32738

Country/area

Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27974

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

27974

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14041

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

14041

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75042

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

75042

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32908

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32908

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33425

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

33425

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15232

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

15232

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15490

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

15490

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127304

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

127304

Country/area

Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7198

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

7198

Country/area

Paraguay

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18481

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

18481

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26840

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

26840

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55817

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

55817

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41666

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

41666

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78675

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

78675

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43996

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

43996

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44971

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

44971

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22174

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

22174

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83841

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

83841

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1144288

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1144288

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36346

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

36346

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY22-PwC-Assurance-Report-Management-Assertion_SIGNED-FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 3 of 11

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

FY22-PwC-Assurance-Report-Management-Assertion_SIGNED-FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 3 of 11

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

FY22-PwC-Assurance-Report-Management-Assertion_SIGNED-FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 3 of 11

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Franchises

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

FY22-PwC-Assurance-Report-Management-Assertion_SIGNED-FINAL.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 3 & 4 out of 11

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 FY22-PwC-Assurance-Report-Management-Assertion_SIGNED-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 and net zero ambition. 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. The 2018 IPCC report also stated the following: "Reaching and sustaining net zero global anthropogenic CO2 emissions and declining net non-CO2 radiative forcing would halt anthropogenic global warming on multi-decadal time scales (high confidence)." By increasing energy efficiency, reducing stationary and mobile fossil fuel use, and increasing the share of our renewable energy, Ball will strive to significantly reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions and achieve net zero prior to 2050. 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 Ball's North American electricity load utilized in its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations. In 2020, Ball signed two long-term VPPAs to address our European electricity load. These European VPPAs will cover the electricity load of approximately 10 beverage packaging plants. In the 2022 reporting period, renewable energy was procured on behalf of several North American and European manufacturing facilities as a result of the online VPPAs and the procurement of Guarantees of Origin. In May of 2022 Ball announced its latest virtual power purchase agreement (VPPA) with NextEra Resources, LLCA to purchase 151 megawatts of new wind energy. The wind energy center will be located in west Texas and Ball's portion of the project is expected to produce 600,000 megawatt hours of clean energy annually. 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.

In addition, in 2023 Ball published its Climate Transition Plan, an in-depth, long-term climate transition pathway toward net zero prior to 2050. Our analysis presents a holistic perspective on the system interventions that are required across our value chain, cutting through the complexity of modelling to provide a reality check on our progress towards 1.5°C compliance by 2030 and 2050. A broad variety of possible pathways exist, covering a wide range of regulatory, cost and geopolitical developments. This report describes the most technically credible, economically viable, socially acceptable and geopolitically reasonable near-term pathways to 2030 among the many we have identified.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

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 GHG emissions data 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 for specific energy and GHG information. These suppliers represent more than 50% of our total spend in 2022.

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 55% 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.

In March of 2023 Ball released its new Climate Transition Plan, which outlines the company's pathway and evolution into a fully circular and decarbonized business, including working closely with suppliers to activate levers to increase recycled content in order to meet Ball's net zero ambition.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	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

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, A Vision for a Perfect Circle, 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 and net zero targets. In June 2021, Ball published its 2030 Sustainability Goals which includes a category of goals focused on Real Circularity and a commitment to net zero prior to 2050. 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.

In March of 2023 Ball released its new Climate Transition Plan, which outlines the company's pathway and evolution into a fully circular and decarbonized business, including working closely with suppliers to activate levers to increase recycled content in order to meet Ball's net zero ambition.

C12.1d

(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). 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 Aluminum 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. 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. Ball is actively working with our aluminum suppliers to achieve ASI certification for their operations, as well as their upstream supply partners. At the end of 2022, 100% of Ball's supplier rolling mills around the world were members of ASI, 90% of our procured metal volumes came from mills with Performance Standard certification, and 75% from mills that had achieved both PS and CoC certification.

In 2022 Ball became a member of the First Movers Coalition (FMC), a global initiative harnessing the purchasing power of companies to decarbonize several industrial sectors, including aluminum. We teamed up with fellow FMC members Novelis, a major can sheet supplier, and Rio Tinto, a primary aluminum producer, to create Canada's first specially-marked, low carbon beverage can for Corona beer. The can is made partly from recycled aluminum and partly from primary aluminum that was produced with direct greenhouse gas emissions-free Elysis smelting technology, reducing carbon emissions by more than 30%. In 2022 Ball also joined the Aluminum Sector Working Group of RMI Horizon Zero. The group seeks to provide harmonized aluminum greenhouse gas accounting and actionable sectoral decarbonization guidance.

C12.2

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

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

Ball has requested that all aluminum suppliers become ASI members, from which suppliers are required to pursue ASI certification within a fixed timeframe. The ASI certification contains specific standards on greenhouse emissions for the aluminum smelting process, with a CO₂ emission threshold and annual improvement commitment plan (GHG Emissions Reduction Plan). As of May 2022, members should:

- Demonstrate that they have put in place the necessary management system, evaluation procedures, and operation controls to limit the direct GHG emissions.
- (For aluminium smelters starting production after 2020) - Demonstrate that scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions from the production of aluminium is < 11 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per metric tonne of aluminium.
- (For aluminium smelters in production up to and including 2020) - Demonstrate that the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions from the production of aluminium is < 11 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per metric tonne of aluminium or has been reduced by a minimum of 10% over the previous 3 reporting periods and;
 - i. < 13 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per metric tonne of aluminium by 2025 and;
 - ii. < 11 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per metric tonne of aluminium by 2030.

Further details can be found here:

<https://aluminium-stewardship.org/asi-standards/asi-performance-standard>

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

61.28

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

28.8

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Supplier self-assessment

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

Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

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

At Ball, we engage on public policy through participation in various trade associations. We are publicly committed to aligning our climate change lobbying with the goal of restricting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels. This commitment applies to all Ball businesses and subsidiaries in all of our operating jurisdictions. We are taking steps to help align our memberships, associations, alliances and coalitions around 1.5°C. Ball's CEO is engaged at board level for oversight of our climate change and lobbying advocacy, with the Chief Sustainability Officer responsible for its day-to-day implementation. We regularly review our advocacy positions, policy objectives, memberships, associations, alliances and coalitions against our climate transition plan.

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.

Our biggest, and most impactful, lever to address climate change is circularity. Therefore we focus on advocating for policies that will enable a 90% collection rate for aluminum cans, bottles and cups by 2030. We are one of the most progressive and ardent advocates of DRS and EPR. To our knowledge, we were the first company in our industry to advocate for DRS globally in advanced economies.

We believe the most effective way for us to present a credible voice on climate and circularity topics is through thought leadership. That is why our strategy focuses on understanding the combination of technologies, policies and business models that can accelerate each of the decarbonization levers enumerated in this document. Our Vision For A Perfect Circle, published in 2020, is a pivotal element of our circularity advocacy, and clearly states our position on achieving collection and recycled content goals. In the 50 States of Recycling report we offer a ranking of U.S. states based on recycling performance, identifying data, policy and infrastructure investment critical to improve recycling rates. The report has become a reference among stakeholders interested in packaging recycling policies.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

Ball supports provisions in the Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act designed to strengthen the U.S. recycling system, especially for aluminum beverage cans. 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.

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

Low-carbon products and services

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

Circular economy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Ball lobbied Members of the U.S. House and Senate in support of passage of the Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act.

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

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Please select

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Business Roundtable

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business Roundtable supports a comprehensive policy to reduce GHG emissions and ultimately stabilize atmospheric concentrations at levels that will avoid the worst effects and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

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

250000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Our aim with this funding is to support the Business Roundtable's mission of promoting a thriving U.S. economy and expanding opportunities for all Americans through sound public policies.

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

No, we have not evaluated

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, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ball-corporation-2023-10k.pdf

Page/Section reference

19 & 22

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

BALL_datacenter.png

Page/Section reference

1

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>

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1 Mission Possible Partnership UN Global Compact Other, please specify (First Movers Coalition, Climate Leaders Group Europe)	In early 2022, Ball joined the United Nations (UN) Global Compact committing to continued implementation of sustainability principles that support human rights, labor, the environment, and anti-corruption. Our ambitious goals and targets align with the Global Compact and Sustainable Development Goals, and we're committed to continue our transparency and accountability as we map out the progress we're making along the way. Ball is a current member of Climate Leaders Group Europe, engaging in support of climate action. In 2021, we participated in the Aluminium for Climate initiative, part of the Mission Possible Partnership, which is co-led by the World Economic Forum. This initiative is developing Net Zero pathways for the sector in direct collaboration with the industry. In 2022 Ball became a member of the First Movers Coalition (FMC), a global initiative harnessing the purchasing power of companies to decarbonize several industrial sectors, including aluminum. We teamed up with fellow FMC members Novelis, a major can sheet supplier, and Rio Tinto, a primary aluminum producer, to create Canada's first specially-marked, low carbon beverage can for Corona beer. The can is made partly from recycled aluminum and partly from primary aluminum that was produced with direct greenhouse gas emissions-free Elysis smelting technology, reducing carbon emissions by more than 30%. In 2022 Ball also joined the Aluminum Sector Working Group of RMI Horizon Zero. The group seeks to provide harmonized aluminum greenhouse gas accounting and actionable sectoral decarbonization guidance.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify (Ball is working to establish a Biodiversity Policy, which supports increasing opportunities for nature to thrive on the assets we own, lease or manage.)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

This report 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 they should be read in conjunction with, and qualified in their entirety by, the cautionary statements referenced below. Ball 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 Ball’s Form 10-K, which are available on Ball’s website and at www.sec.gov. Additional factors that might affect: a) Ball’s 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 and related events such as drought, wildfires, storms, hurricanes, tornadoes and floods; 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; inability to pass through increased costs; war, political instability and sanctions, including relating to the situation in Russia and Ukraine and its impact on Ball’s supply chain and its ability to operate in Europe, the Middle East and Africa regions generally; changes in foreign exchange or tax rates; and tariffs, trade actions, or other governmental actions, including business restrictions and orders affecting goods produced by Ball or in its supply chain, including imported raw materials; b) Ball’s aerospace segment include funding, authorization, availability and returns of government and commercial contracts; and delays, extensions and technical uncertainties affecting segment contracts; c) Ball 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, environmental, social and governance reporting, competition, environmental, health and workplace safety, including U.S. Federal Drug Administration and other actions or public concerns affecting products filled in Ball’s 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; inflation; rates of return on assets of Ball’s defined benefit retirement plans; pension changes; uncertainties surrounding geopolitical events and governmental policies, including policies, orders, and actions related to COVID-19; reduced cash flow; interest rates affecting Ball’s debt; and successful or unsuccessful joint ventures, acquisitions and divestitures, and their effects on Ball’s operating results and business generally.

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief 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	15349000000

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64816

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

39860208850

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

78299

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

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

39860208850

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1911017

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

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

39860208850

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38451

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

25152453032

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46632

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

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

25152453032

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1135907

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

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

25152453032

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

80009

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

48401860850

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

96555

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

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

48401860850

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2357789

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

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

48401860850

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26373

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

16107169981

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31845

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

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

16107169981

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

777401

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

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

16107169981

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.08

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

46710

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.09

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

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

46710

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.23

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

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

46710

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Cans and ends)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

871

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

34000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

643

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

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

34000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

15292

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

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

34000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

77

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

3000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57

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

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

3000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1349

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

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

3000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans)

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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

61

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

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

10473238

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We 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

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

192

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

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

10473238

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

We 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

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5709

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

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

10473238

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

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

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

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13382

Uncertainty (±%)

2

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

588668303

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans and Cans and ends)

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 beverage (cans + ends) and aerosol cans sold by Ball during the reporting year.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Please select

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9955

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

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

588668303

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans and Cans and ends)

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 beverage (cans + ends) and aerosol cans sold by Ball during the reporting year.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 15: Investments

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

236741

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

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

588668303

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Aerosol cans and Cans and ends)

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 beverage (cans + ends) and aerosol cans sold by Ball during the reporting year.

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

<https://www.ball.com/sustainability/goals>

https://www.ball.com/getmedia/cf6d3fc9-95de-482c-a219-adfe2c6f86d1/Ball2022_CR_PDF_031423-FINAL.pdf

<https://www.ball.com/sustainability/product-stewardship/resource-efficiency>

<https://www.ball.com/sustainability/sustainability-reporting/data-center>

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; 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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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; 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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Optimization; 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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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.

Requesting member

PepsiCo, Inc.

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Optimization; 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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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.

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Optimization; 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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Optimization; 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

1-3 years

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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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.

Requesting member

Unilever plc

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Optimization; 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. Prior to 2050 we plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions. 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) 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). 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.

Requesting member

S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Various Project Types)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Optimization; 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

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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

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (unknown)

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms