

C0. Introduction

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C0.1

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

Ball Corporation (herein referred to as “Ball”, “we”, “us” or “our”) supplies innovative, sustainable packaging solutions for beverage, personal care and household products customers, as well as aerospace and other technologies and services primarily for the U.S. government. Ball’s 2021 financial results, including net sales of \$13.8 billion, were fuelled by the diligent focus of our 24,300 employees on Drive for 10 – our common vision to achieve continued success for Ball and all of our stakeholders over the long term. For more information, visit [www.ball.com](http://www.ball.com), or connect with us on Facebook or Twitter.

To ensure information and comparisons are reliable and meaningful over time, and to allow stakeholders to perform consistent trend analyses of our sustainability performance over multiple years, all 2010-2021 sustainability data included in our sustainability reporting is reflective of Ball’s company footprint post-material divestitures and acquisitions. In addition to reporting Ball’s latest environmental performance data online, Ball annually updates historical environmental performance data as necessary if updated emission factors or more accurate activity data become available.

The bulleted list below is a record of material organizational change and the associated impacts on our environmental performance data:

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

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

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

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

**C0.4**

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

USD

**C0.5**

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

Operational control

**C0.8**

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**(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**

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**C1.1**

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

Yes

**C1.1a**

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The highest level of direct responsibility for climate-related issues within Ball resides with Ball's Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee (the "Committee"), which is a standing committee of Ball's Board of Directors (the "Board"). Ball's sustainability efforts, including climate-related issues, are reviewed and discussed by the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. In support of their fiduciary duties, the Board has oversight of applicable corporate risks, including climate-related risks, so as to satisfy itself that management has in place appropriate risk management policies and procedures which are functioning as directed. The Committee is responsible for reviewing our performance and strategy related to climate-related risks and opportunities and raising climate-related issues during board meetings, as necessary. Climate-related impacts have become an increasingly prominent aspect of board meetings due to increased demand for low-carbon and circular products, such as aluminum packaging, to support the global transition towards a low-carbon economy. In October 2021, the Board elected the long-time CEO of Lonely Whale and 52HZ as a director to increase sustainability-related perspectives on the Board. This new board member has more than 25 years of proven expertise in sustainability and environmental business issues spanning many industries.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Ball's chairman and chief executive officer (CEO), who is on Ball's Board of Directors (the "Board"), is an integral member of Ball's climate-related decision making processes. In 2019, Ball's CEO developed a new the Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer (CCSO) role to integrate commercial and sustainability strategies into global operations. In 2021, Ball's CEO supported the development and publication of Ball's 2030 Sustainability Goals, including an ambitious commitment to achieving net zero carbon emissions before 2050. As a Board member, the CEO has a responsibility to ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities among other social, environmental and ethical risks and opportunities are managed appropriately.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	In June 2019, Ball created the Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer (CCSO) role to more fully integrate commercial and sustainability strategies, and focus on maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of the commercial function. Ball's CCSO is responsible for the development of Ball's vision for market and sustainability leadership, and aligning our commercial and sustainability teams behind this vision. Together with the Global Sustainability team, the CCSO leads the development and execution of Ball's climate and broader sustainability strategy. Through these efforts, Ball is leveraging the significant sustainability credentials of aluminum beverage packaging to benefit our customers around the world. The CCSO is also responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related and other sustainability issues annually in the third quarter board meeting. As an example of a climate-related decision made by the CCSO in 2021, they established a quarterly Sustainability Accelerator meeting with leaders across the Operations, Engineering, Procurement and Innovation teams to identify bottlenecks and develop cross-functional solutions to support progress towards the company's 2030 Sustainability goals.

**C1.1b**

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	Ball's Board of Directors meets quarterly. The CCSO is responsible for formally briefing the board on climate-related and other sustainability issues annually in the third quarter board meeting. They are also responsible for reporting accurate and up-to-date information regarding opportunities to reduce climate-related risks in our own operations through emissions reduction projects and opportunities to increase the circularity of our products through supply chain partnerships. For example, in third quarter of the reporting period, the CCSO presented on Ball's strategy and progress on expanding our global renewable energy portfolio. Since 2019, Ball has completed several Virtual Power Purchase Agreements to address Ball's North American and European electricity loads (excluding Mexico and Russia). With the electricity produced from these projects, plus additional guarantees of origin purchased and retired in Europe, Ball sourced 44% of its global electricity demand in 2021 from renewables. These efforts allowed us to reduce approximately 390,392 metric tons of GHG emissions year-over-year. By expanding our renewable energy portfolio, Ball is leveraging climate-related opportunities to address climate risk.  The CCSO'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 risk and opportunities extends beyond the boundaries of the CCSO 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 June of 2021, Ball's CEO spoke to CNBC regarding the sustainability credentials of aluminum packaging directly contributing to increased economic demand.  Additionally, in October 2021, the Board elected the long-time CEO of Lonely Whale as a director to increase sustainability-related perspectives. Lonely Whale is an organization committed to driving recycling systems change, developing alternatives to problematic plastics, and creating a community of people committed to a sustainable future. This new 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.**

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

**C1.2a**

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

Responsibility for Ball's climate-related issue monitoring and management resides with Ball's Chairman and CEO, who is also a member of the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The Chairman and CEO is responsible for ensuring that climate-related risks and opportunities among other social, environmental and ethical risks and opportunities are managed appropriately at a global scale. The responsibility for climate related risks and opportunities lies with the Chairman and CEO because they are consistently informed by a diverse array of Ball's most senior decision-makers on a diverse array of sustainability-related topics. By including diverse decision-makers in the conversation around climate-related issues, Ball is able to identify potential climate risks and opportunities. The decision-makers consulting the Chairman and CEO include the President, EVP & CFO, SVP & COO Global Beverage, SVP & President Ball Aerospace, President Aluminium Cups, President Aerosol, SVP HR, VP Legal, VP D&I, VP Communications, VP Corporate Planning, CCSO, VP Global Sustainability, and corporate VPs who lead various functions including global sourcing and corporate relations. Ball's Global Sustainability department, responsible for monitoring climate-related issues, reports to the CCSO who is responsible for formally reporting directly to the Chairman and CEO and the Board on an annual basis.

The Chairman and CEO's responsibilities include: reviewing the effectiveness of Ball's policies and practices in anticipating and managing issues of internal and external stakeholders that have the potential to seriously impact Ball's business and reputation; reviewing material climate-related risks and potential effects of climate-related events; reviewing and challenging Ball's performance on sustainability matters including climate-related strategies, policies and standards; and ensuring progress is made towards achieving our sustainability goals. At the highest level, the Chairman and CEO is responsible for ensuring that sustainability becomes an integral part of the management and day-to-day business throughout the company.

**C1.3**

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

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

**C1.3a**

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Supply chain engagement	The performance of Ball's Chief Executive Officer is graded annually, and part of the performance appraisal is based on the development and execution of Ball's commercial and sustainability strategy. This strategy includes making progress towards Ball's science-based targets and net zero commitment. To make progress towards the Scope 1 and Scope 2 science-based target, Ball's CEO supports continued energy efficiency projects and renewable energy procurement. To make progress towards the Scope 3 science-based target, Ball's CEO supports collaborative supply chain engagement to reduce Scope 3 emissions.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Supply chain engagement	The performance of Ball's Chief Commercial and Sustainability Officer is graded annually, and part of the performance appraisal is based on the development and execution of Ball's climate and broader sustainability strategy. Ball's 2030 Sustainability Goals, particularly regarding Product Stewardship, drive the company's medium-term strategy. This strategy includes developing and supporting our circularity vision, reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions through energy efficiency projects, renewable energy procurement, and supply chain engagement to reduce Scope 3 emissions. Ball has committed to Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction targets with a long term commitment to net zero prior to 2050. By making progress towards those targets the CSO is meeting their performance objectives.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project	The performance of Ball's plant managers is graded annually. Part of the plant managers' performance appraisal is based on the plant's progress related to six key sustainability metrics, including but not limited to electricity and natural gas. The extent to which plants meet their annual energy efficiency/climate change goals ultimately impacts plant manager grading and future remuneration.
Process operation manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Energy reduction target	A process operation manager's performance is assessed based on the achieved decrease of production costs, among other areas. One way to significantly reduce these costs is through energy efficiency improvements. Through projects such as lighting replacements or awareness campaigns, and maintenance or machinery upgrades, process operation managers contribute directly to our emissions reduction targets. By meeting plant targets, operation managers are rewarded monetarily for their leadership in the plant reaching its goal to reduce emissions.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Annually, Ball recognizes employees at one manufacturing plant in each division of Ball's businesses with the R. David Hoover Sustainability Award. The annual award recognizes one plant in each division of Ball's businesses for year-over-year and longer-term operational improvements in areas such as energy and water efficiency, as well as their role as product stewards, community ambassadors, diversity and inclusion supporters, 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

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C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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**(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

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**(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

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

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations  
Upstream  
Downstream

**Risk management process**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Short-term  
Medium-term  
Long-term

**Description of process**

Company level identification, monitoring and managing of risks and opportunities ("R&Os") are conducted through divisional planning and controlling processes integrated at all organizational levels. Among the highest level of R&O management is with our Chief Commercial & Sustainability Officer who is responsible for briefing the Board on climate-related impacts. Each business division's risk management coordinator and upper management executive is responsible for risk management and early identification of R&Os and allocating resources to monitor/manage risks at the asset level. Monthly, divisional teams discuss results of facility energy reports to identify consumption and GHG emissions reduction projects. Bi-weekly meetings are held with divisional presidents to analyze energy issues, R&Os and prioritize projects. All risks are prioritized using a method calculating probability, timeline (near-term, medium-term, or long-term), and potential financial implications. Energy teams depend on engineering and EHS to verify data and provide energy performance data, including trend analysis. Internal audit identifies and documents risk areas. Divisional leaders provide input to the 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 2021 downtime was recorded in two beverage packaging facilities 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 2019 and 2020, Ball negotiated and signed four Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs), two of which seek to address Ball's North American electricity load for its corporate, packaging and aerospace operations and two of which to address approximately 63% of the European aluminum beverage packaging plants (excluding Russia) electricity load. With the electricity produced from these projects, plus additional guarantees of origin purchased and retired in Europe, Ball sourced 44% of its global electricity demand in 2021 from renewables. 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e/MT Al by 2030. By decreasing their emissions intensity, aluminum smelters will be less exposed to carbon taxes in the transition to a low-carbon economy and Ball will be at a lower risk of increased aluminum prices because the cost of those potential carbon taxes are not passed along to the consumer. Ball became the first business to receive ASI certification in 18 countries in parallel. In November 2021, Ball received certification to the ASI Performance and Chain of Custody standards for our 13 beverage packaging South America plants, as well as our regional office in Brazil. The certification designates Ball as the first aluminum packaging company in South America to achieve both certifications and builds upon the success of our 22 manufacturing plants in Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) that achieved both certifications in 2020. In early 2022, our two beverage can plants in India also received both certifications, meaning 52% of Ball's packaging plants were ASI certified. We expect all remaining plants to become certified by year-end 2022. Ball is also actively working with its aluminum suppliers to achieve ASI certification as part of its responsible sourcing practices.

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C2.2a

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**(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. In addition to carbon tax regulations, Ball expects that emerging regulation regarding climate-related disclosure could increase operational costs. 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 will require extensive internal and external resources to secure auditing procedures aligned with the level of ambition of financial institutions. 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. 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 2021 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 .
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 2021 Damm, a leading beverage company in Spain, achieved Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) Performance Standard and Chain of Custody Standard certification. From March 2021 onwards, all Damm's cans, which are supplied by Ball, will be certified according to ASI's standards for responsible production, sourcing and stewardship. As consumers demand greater sustainability from their packaged goods, the ASI scheme aims to do for aluminium what the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) did for paper and wood, making sustainability performance a mainstream issue. 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. Furthermore, our reputation plays a part in the talent we attract for our workforce and the overall opinion of the communities in which we live and operate. The Commercial, Sustainability, and Legal teams at Ball are responsible for assessing current and future reputation risks.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Change in temperature extremes can reduce 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 ( <a href="https://statesatrisk.org/arizona/extreme-heat">https://statesatrisk.org/arizona/extreme-heat</a> ). Rising temperatures have also long been connected to increases in can beverage sales. The Conversation, a nonprofit supported by 65 U.S. universities, conducted research in 2019 which found that as temperatures rise many individuals experience increased cravings for sugar-sweetened beverages like soda ( <a href="https://theconversation.com/how-heat-waves-increase-your-craving-for-sodas-findings-from-mexico-119351">https://theconversation.com/how-heat-waves-increase-your-craving-for-sodas-findings-from-mexico-119351</a> ). As temperatures rise and can demand rise, Ball could be at risk of not meeting customer contracts due to unprecedented demand. The Commercial and Global Sustainability teams at Ball are 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?**

Direct operations

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

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

Increased direct costs

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

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Due to 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 countries such as Canada, Chile, and the United Kingdom.

**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)**

2850000

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

15890000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Unlike cap and trade schemes, more governments are exploring carbon taxes as politically acceptable tools to decrease GHG emissions. In 2021, our U.S. manufacturing facilities emitted 203,778 metric tons of GHG emissions (Scope 1). If, for example, the US government would introduce a new carbon tax between \$5 per metric ton of carbon dioxide emissions and \$40 per metric ton of carbon dioxide emissions, Ball could be exposed to a range of additional costs that would impact the competitiveness of our products should additional costs from carbon taxes be passed onto our customers.

Ball assumes a minimum and maximum carbon tax cost based on the minimum and maximum value of the European Union Emissions trading System between January 1st, 2020 - December 31st, 2021 reported by the International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP) Price Explorer tool. The minimum value was reported as 16.31 (~14 USD) Euros and maximum value was reported as 88.88 Euros (~78 USD) Outside of these direct costs additional costs may occur due to additional administrative requirements and increased electricity, raw material and transportation costs.

MIN = (\$14\*203,778 MT CO2e Scope 1 = 2,850,000) rounded

MAX = (\$78\*203,778 MT CO2e Scope 1 = 15,890,000) rounded

**Cost of response to risk**

2966650

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

We monitor changes in regulation and support the forming of opinions based on our expertise. Ball's 1.5°C science-based GHG reduction target, manufacturing energy efficiency measures, investment in innovation, and the use of renewable energy reduces the risk of carbon taxes. Projects associated with these energy efficiency measures in our facilities include, for example, replacing outdated pin oven technologies in our Phoenix, AZ, Extrema, Brazil and Tres Rios, Brazil beverage can manufacturing facilities in 2021.

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 North American and European electricity loads (excluding Mexico and Russia). With the electricity produced from these projects, plus additional guarantees of origin purchased and retired in Europe, Ball sourced 44% of its global electricity demand in 2021 from renewables. These efforts allowed us to reduce approximately 390,392 metric tons of GHG emissions year-over-year.

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 2021 we invested over significantly in energy-related projects globally, \$2,966,650 were focused on Scope 1 emissions reductions.

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 2

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

Direct operations

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

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

**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 historically subtropical climates that currently lack the infrastructure to adapt to increasingly cooler precipitation patterns. An example of this risk was prominent in February of 2021 where Texas experienced Winter Storm Uri (winter storm) that caused power outages, disrupted manufacturing, and froze/destroyed crops yields. Ball has two can manufacturing facilities located in Texas, one in Conroe and one in Fort Worth, and both experienced production disruptions in February 2021 as a result of this winter storm .

**Time horizon**



Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**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)**

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 more frequent snow/ice in historically subtropical climates. If we were to assume a range of production loss between 10,000,000 cans and 110,000,000 cans across our Texas can manufacturing facilities (Conroe and Fort Worth) for the month of February due to power outages caused by winter storm events, the cost of the lost revenue could have a substantive financial impact. Assuming each can is worth \$0.10, we can calculate the range of financial impact due to decreased can production.

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

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

**Cost of response to risk**

240000

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

In the example provided by the February 2021 winter storm in Texas, Ball estimates the cost of addressing this risk as \$240,000. \$10M .

In order to increase the resilience of manufacturing operations exposed to extreme climate events, Ball has invested in more resilient equipment and processes. In our Texas can manufacturing facilities (Conroe and Fort Worth) we invested ~\$110,000 in rental equipment, including compressors and manlifts and ~\$130,000 repairing water-related equipment. an \$110,000 + \$130,000 = \$240,000

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 3

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

Downstream

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

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

**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

As global temperatures continue to evolve as a result of climate change, Ball is considering financial risks associated with decreased demand from its beverage packaging customers. In particular, as prices for fuels continue to rise, our customers may experience supply chain disruptions as a result of increasing operational costs. In Q3 of 2021, Ball saw decreased demand from carbonated beverage customers in the UK because the region was experiencing carbon dioxide shortages as a result of higher wholesale natural gas prices . CF Industries, a fertilizer company who produced carbon dioxide as a by-product, had to shut down two UK plants because the gas costs to operate these facilities were too high, thus causing a shortage in the region. Two climate-related factors contributed to these high natural gas prices in the UK - 1) natural gas supplies were tight ahead of a prolonged cold winter from 2020-2021 that drained natural gas storage and 2) lower solar and wind output resulted in increased demand for natural gas. Europe continues to experience volatile energy prices as a result of the energy transition and geo-political impacts. As Ball's beverage customers experienced downtime at their filling locations, we saw demand for beverage cans decrease.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**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)**

0

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

10000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

In the example provided by the Q3 CO2 shortages in the UK, Ball estimates that the potential financial impact for this downstream risk ranges from \$0 to \$10,000,000. In

addition to the limited availability of carbon dioxide for carbonated beverages, our customers also experienced labor shortages and dunnage shortages, which cumulatively impacted Ball to the tune of \$10,000,000. For this exercise, we disclose a range from \$0 to \$10,000,000. It is incredibly difficult to isolate the potential financial impact of the carbon dioxide shortage among the numerous supply chain disruptions that took place in Q3 of 2021.

The maximum range of \$10,000,000 was calculated by summing the estimated financial impact of the CO<sub>2</sub>, labor, and dunnage shortages that took place downstream of Ball. Thus contributions from the CO<sub>2</sub> event alone could range from \$0 to \$10,000,000.

**Cost of response to risk**

125000

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

In order to mitigate the risk of cooler temperatures causing increased natural gas prices and thus CO<sub>2</sub> shortages, Ball is continuing to diversify its beverage packaging portfolio to reduce exposure to risk related to carbonated soft drink markets. For example, Ball has continued to pursue opportunities for aluminum to be the preferred packaging solution for sustainable still water and wine (non-carbonated beverages) products. Entire still water brands have committed to replacing plastic packaging with aluminum bottles. Ball has continued to partner with Mananalu, a still water brand based in Hawaii, to promote aluminum packaging as sustainable alternatives to single-use plastics. We estimate that in 2021 Ball has spent \$125,000 on marketing aluminum packaging as a sustainable solution for emerging still water markets.

**Comment**

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C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

**Identifier**

Opp1

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

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

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**

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**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&amp;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. Changes in climate-related regulation may lead to increased demand for Ball Aerospace's technologies. For example, Ball Aerospace advanced sensor technology on the Landsat Earthobserving satellite which observes land use and the interaction between human activity and natural events. In 2021 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. Ball expects revenue from climate-related projects to accelerate, particularly as it expands its Environmental Intelligence and Sustainability (EI&S) mission.

**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)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

7000000

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

21000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

As changes in regulation may require advanced measuring and monitoring technologies/ satellites, new regulation may create new business opportunities for Ball Aerospace to apply its expertise in space-based instruments and sensors as well as satellites. These business opportunities would lead to an increase in demand for our products; therefore revenue would significantly increase. Due to the challenges associated with projecting future contract values, for instance climate-related contracts must be available on the market and then Ball Aerospace must apply and win said contracts, we estimate an annual revenue of \$7,000,000 per project. Assuming Ball Aerospace could win between one and three climate-related projects in the short-term, we estimate a total of minimum financial impact to be \$7,000,000 and a maximum of \$21,000,000 as the potential financial impact.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

531000

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

We engage with our customers (NOAA, NASA, government agencies, etc.) by sponsoring roundtable discussions and industry working groups that address climate change opportunities and changes in regulation. Program reviews and top-to-top meetings aid climate change regulation dialogue. Leveraging leadership positions in trade associations such as Aerospace Industries Association and National Association of Manufacturers creates a platform for continuous dialogue with our customers. To estimate the potential costs to realize climate-related opportunities, we used the average salary of a business development manager at Ball Aerospace. Assuming an average annual salary of \$177,000 and three business development managers are dedicated to expanding Ball Aerospace's climate-related contracts, the total estimated opportunity cost would be \$531,000.

**Comment**

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**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

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**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 in its operations 55% and its value chain emissions 16% 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). We were able to make great strides on renewable energy during 2021, with 254 megawatts of new wind energy capacity brought online in the United States, Sweden and Spain through three virtual power purchase agreements that were signed in 2019 and 2020. With the electricity produced from these projects, plus additional guarantees of origin purchased and retired in Europe, Ball sourced 44% of its global electricity demand in 2021 from renewables. These efforts allowed us to reduce approximately 390,392 metric tons of GHG emissions year-over-year. 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)**

5856000

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

29289000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Beverage Packaging North and Central America (BPNCA) is Ball's largest segment, accounting for 42% of consolidated net sales in 2021. 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, LLC 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 \$5,856,000

2021 BPNCA sales of \$5,856,000,000\*0.1%=\$5,856,000

We estimate a maximum total financial impact of \$29,289,000.

2021 BPNCA sales of \$5,856,000,000\*0.5%=\$29,289,000

**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, LLC 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

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#### C3.1

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

Row 1

**Transition plan**

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

**Publicly available transition plan**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Description of feedback mechanism**

<Not Applicable>

**Frequency of feedback collection**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Ball is currently in the process of developing a net zero roadmap which will include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world.

**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	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 2021, 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.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Ball's strategy for our supply chain and value chain has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. In the reporting year Ball's supply chain and value chain strategy has made progress in addressing climate-related risks as our beverage can customers demand low carbon and circular packaging. By continuing to decrease the embedded carbon of aluminum can production, Ball will continue to be a leader within the packaging industry in the transition to a circular and low-carbon economy. To realize this opportunity and continue to reduce the embedded carbon of our packaging products, Ball has expanded its supply chain engagement strategy through the Aluminum Stewardship Initiative (ASI). Several of the criteria within the ASI Standard are climate-related, but a significant focus is on greenhouse gas emissions reductions. For example, companies in compliance with the ASI Performance Standard certification are required to publish time-count GHG emissions reduction targets and implement a plan to achieve said targets In the short-term, Ball is encouraging its aluminum suppliers to pursue ASI membership and certification. In the medium-term and long-term Ball aims to incorporate ASI certification as a requirement for renewing/new supplier contracts.  The most substantial strategic decision made in this area to date that has been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities was the decision to certify all Beverage and Aerosol Packaging operations within Ball to the ASI standards. In November 2021, Ball received certification to the ASI Performance and Chain of Custody standards for our 13 beverage packaging South America plants, as well as our regional office in Brazil. This builds upon the success of our 22 manufacturing plants in Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) that achieved both certifications in 2020. In early 2022, our two beverage can plants in India also received both certifications, meaning 52% of Ball's packaging plants were ASI certified. As the first beverage can manufacturer to achieve this distinction, we are leveraging our purchasing power to reduce the carbon footprint of aluminum can sheet and creating opportunities for climate-related collaboration within our supply chain. Now, we are working towards ASI certification for all of our packaging businesses by the end of 2022.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Ball's strategy for our Investment in R&D has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. In 2011, Ball introduced the company's Drive for 10 vision, a strategy for continued, long-term value creation. Sustainability is an integral part of this vision. Improving processes through efficiency measures, investing in R&D, and thereby minimizing environmental impacts and related risks, are part of our short-term, medium-term, and long-term decisions and actions.  Based on opportunities for resource efficiency and lowering the carbon footprint of our products, the most substantial strategic decision has been to invest in R&D for further lightweighting of our aluminum aerosol packaging. Our next generation STARcan in Europe, South America and North America is setting new standards for weight optimization. Compared to preceding beverage cans of the same size, it reduces weight by between 3% and 8%, further lowering the carbon footprint of our products and contributing to our science-based target. ReAl® is a breakthrough technology in the aerosol industry developed by Ball over a period of five years, demonstrating our global and cross-business innovation capabilities. The proprietary aluminum alloy developed by Ball metallurgists and engineers exhibits increased strength and enables Ball to significantly lightweight aluminum aerosol cans. In fact, our ReAl can is up to 20% lighter than standard aerosol cans of the same size. And our engineering and innovation teams continue to adjust alloy composition to achieve even greater economic and environmental savings.
Operations	Yes	Ball's strategy for our operations has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. To increase the resilience of our operations and decrease climate-related risks during the transition to a low carbon economy, Ball has incorporated significant emissions reductions into its operational strategy. In the short-term, Ball's manufacturing operations set 2 year energy efficiency goals, while in the long-term Ball has committed to a 1.5°C science-based target (SBT) committing to an absolute 55% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. The most substantial strategic decision made in this area to date that has been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities was the decision to expand Ball's renewable energy portfolio. In early 2019, Ball negotiated and signed two Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) with a goal to address Ball's North American electricity load utilized in its packaging operations by the end of 2021. In late 2020, we signed two long-term virtual power purchase agreements to address our European electricity load, one in Spain and one in Sweden. These European VPPAs will cover the electricity load of approximately 10 beverage packaging plants. Until the Spanish and Swedish VPPA's are in place, Ball addressed the 2020 Beverage Packaging electricity load in EMEA through the purchase and retirement of Guarantees of Origin. With the electricity produced from these projects, plus additional guarantees of origin purchased and retired in Europe, Ball sourced 44% of its global electricity demand in 2021 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.

**C3.4**

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Capital expenditures	Physical risks associated with extreme weather have impacted our direct costs. In 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 2020 and 2021. The time horizon of this financial planning for direct operations is short-term.  Transitional risks around rising energy costs, exposure to future carbon pricing regulation, and shifts in consumer preferences for low carbon products have led Ball to invest in energy efficiency measures. For example, Ball invested significantly in energy efficiency projects in 2021. These measures will generate estimated electricity savings of 38.5 million kWh and natural gas savings of approximately 15.9 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.

**C4. Targets and performance**

**C4.1**

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

Absolute target

**C4.1a**

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

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)**

359743

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

808091

**Base year 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)**

1167834

**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 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]**

525525.3

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

466784

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

444792

**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)**

911576

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

39.8963924978752

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Please explain 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 2021 Ball has reduced its combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 24%. We expect to make considerable progress on this target in the next several years based on the recent signing of several Virtual Power Purchase Agreements.

**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>

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**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Year target was set**

2019

**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 8: Upstream leased assets  
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution  
Category 10: Processing of sold products  
Category 11: Use of sold products  
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products  
Category 13: Downstream leased assets  
Category 14: Franchises  
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 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

8489022

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

8489022

**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 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 (%)**

16

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

7130778.48

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

11876976

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

11876976

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

-249.436419177616

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative



**Target ambition**

2°C aligned

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This absolute Scope 3 target to reduce Ball's GHGs 16% against a 2017 baseline is part of its approved SBTs.

This increase was anticipated because Ball updated its calculation approach to purchased metals to better align with its customers. Different methodologies exist for calculating the embedded GHG emissions of materials such as aluminum. The main difference stems from how recycling credits are being allocated for the material: 1.) A material can get the full credit for avoided emissions by only considering the amount of recycled material used when producing the material (called recycled content, cut-off, or 100:0 allocation). 2.) Or, one can argue that products – like fast moving consumer goods – should get a credit for their real end-of-life recycling rate because only a product that is recyclable and actually recycled creates environmental benefits by replacing the need for more resource and energy intensive production of virgin materials (called end-of-life recycling, substitution, or 0:100allocation). 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 2021 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 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 addition to transitioning to fossil free energy sources, an additional way of helping decarbonize direct emissions resulting from primary aluminum production is through the use of inert anode technology for aluminum smelting. Currently, this technology is not commercially available. In 2021, we set up a collaboration with a primary aluminum producer to use several tons of aluminum made with inert anode technology from an industrial pilot to produce aerosol cans with a reduced carbon footprint.

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

<Not Applicable>

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**C4.2**

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

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

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**

44

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

29.1139240506329

**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**

We were able to make great strides on renewable energy during 2021, with 254 megawatts of new wind energy capacity brought online in the United States, Sweden and Spain through three virtual power purchase agreements that were signed in 2019 and 2020. With the electricity produced from these projects, plus additional guarantees of origin purchased and retired in Europe, Ball sourced 44% of its global electricity demand in 2021 from renewables. These efforts allowed us to significantly reduce GHG emissions year-over-year.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

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**C4.2c**

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**(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?**

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 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. 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)**

**C4.3**

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

Yes

**C4.3a**

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	6	224038
Implementation commenced*	51	5423
Implemented*	80	54555
Not to be implemented	0	0

**C4.3b**

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

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy consumption	Hydropower (capacity unknown)
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

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

42667

**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)**

0

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

772323

**Payback period**

No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

1-2 years

**Comment**

This data represents the Guarantees of Origin purchased for a majority of Ball's EMEA Beverage manufacturing facilities that were not covered by our Spanish and Swedish VPPAs as part of our global emissions reduction initiative.

The renewable energy sources were more diverse than just "Hydropower" as selected here, but there were no options for various renewable energy sources. Hydropower was the majority.

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

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

9134

**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)**

2382371

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

3596014

**Payback period**

4-10 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

Ball Beverage Packaging completed 50 electricity efficiency projects in 2021, across 22 can manufacturing facilities globally. One example of process optimization was in Nogara, Italy where production capacity increased between 70-75%, thus increasing electricity efficiency and reducing electricity consumption.

---

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

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

220

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

277541

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

0

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

Ball Beverage Packaging completed 11 gas efficiency projects in 2021, across 3 can manufacturing facilities globally. One example of process optimization was in Sri City, India where the hot water generator set point was lowered from 80 degrees to 75 degrees, thus reducing natural gas consumption.

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**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

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

2128

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

298031

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

1627000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

Ball Beverage Packaging completed 8 gas efficiency projects in 2021 through machine/equipment replacements and smart control systems for our industrial ovens. Four can manufacturing facilities in our South America network replaced burners within the internal bake ovens (also known as IBOs), saving over 5,000 MMBtu/year.

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**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

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

584

**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)**

183800

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

101983

**Payback period**

<1 year

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

6-10 years

**Comment**

Ball Beverage Packaging completed 4 building efficiency projects in 2021 across 4 can manufacturing facilities globally. Two plants completed LED lighting retrofits in 2021.

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C4.3c

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**(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 2022.
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 is a sustainable solution to single-use packaging)
----------	--

**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 required (emitted) to produce the same amount of primary metal. Through packaging collection and recycling programs at the national and regional levels, we support efficient collection and recycling infrastructure and educate consumers about the importance of recycling and its contribution to climate protection. Cans are easy to transport and our customers can transport more product - producing less emissions, due to the high cube utilization and light weight of cans. Because cans do not need to be refrigerated or frozen, this reduces the amount of GHG emissions for customers to enjoy our product.

**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 2021 production

scrap, and 69% of the cans produced by Ball in 2021, ~16.9 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 <4 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**

19650000

**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 CY2021 at Ball (post-industrial and post-consumer) at the global rates mentioned above, more than 19.65 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**

86

**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**

14

**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?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

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>

C5.2

(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)

359743

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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)

808091

Comment

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)

6837770

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)**

464147

**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)**

318761

**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)**

275428

**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)**

1995

**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)**

11144

**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)**

24179

**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)**

86854

**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)**

431258

**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

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**(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

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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)**

466784

**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**  
835437

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**  
444792

**Start date**  
<Not Applicable>

**End date**  
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**C6.4**

---

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

No

**C6.5**

---

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

**Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**  
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**  
9844305

**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 - Calculated based on metal receipts that have been validated against internal purchase orders and supplier advanced shipping notices and the recycled content of the metal purchased. The data was tracked and managed by regional procurement teams. 3 supply chain phases were considered in calculating the emissions for purchased metals: primary aluminum, secondary refining and rolling. Ball uses the 100:0 method, AKA the "cut-off" approach, to calculate emissions from purchased metals. Using this 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 is applied to each regional emission factor.

The recycled content of the metal purchased was obtained from metal suppliers through Ball's annual Aluminum Supplier Sustainability Survey. When supplier reporting was delayed, Ball used prior year information as it is the best available primary data.

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 to calculate the regional secondary refining and rolling emission factors.

For Aerosol aluminum purchased from suppliers operating on hydro-powered grid, Ball used a low-carbon emission factor of 4 t CO2e/t of aluminum, as shown in the Carbon Trust's report "The case for low carbon primary aluminium labelling."

Other direct materials (ODM) - Calculated based on ODM data obtained from receipts (weight) tracked and managed by regional Beverage and Aerosol procurement teams. Where data was not available for an ODM category, Ball estimated weight based on production.

Purchased metal caps - Calculated based on the volume of aluminum used to manufacture metal bottle caps with the total bottle cap production data obtained from a sales tracking platform and the metal bottle cap weight data obtained from engineering specification documents.

Purchased secondary & 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.

**Capital goods**

**Evaluation status**  
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**  
830660

**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)

367401

### 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

The upstream emissions for Ball's fuel and energy consumption are calculated from activity data (natural gas, diesel, propane, electricity and steam consumption) used to calculate the Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

The well-to-tank (WTT) emission factor for natural gas, diesel, propane, electricity and steam comes from DEFRA UK Government GHG 2021 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, revised Jan 2022. The emissions factor for electricity and steam transmission and distribution losses come from IEA Emissions Factors 2021.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

383771

### 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)

6388

### 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. 2021 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)

2959

### 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)

32440

### 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 location-based employee headcount data from Ball's human resource data collection software and assumptions of commute distance and workdays. Ball assumed that the total number of working days per year in any given country was 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. Ball also assumed there to be one car round-trip journey per day per employee

For non-manufacturing facilities, Ball used employee attendance data at its regional headquarters to adjust the calculated emissions based on office closures as a result of COVID-19. There were no closures at Ball's manufacturing facilities necessitating adjustment..

## 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)

104835

### 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 all Beverage and Aerosol outbound logistics in the downstream transportation and distribution category. 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.

Freight distance was obtained from:

BPNCA: third-party transportation management company responsible for compiling BPNCA's transportation distances throughout the year.

Beverage Packaging South America (BPSA): freight data was collected for Ball's manufacturing facility in Brazil. The average distance traveled per can produced in Brazil was calculated and used to estimate the total freight for the remaining three manufacturing facilities in South America - Argentina, Chile, and Paraguay.

Beverage Packaging Europe, Middle East, and Africa (BPEMEA): Transportation logistics software used by Ball internally.

All other Beverage Packaging divisions: estimated using an average transport distance of 500 km.

Aerosol: actual and estimated average data obtained from our Supply Chain team.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

37803

### 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)

0

### 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)**

266414

**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. In accordance with the GHG protocol guidance, Hanil Can Co. is excluded as Ball divested its share in 2021.

**Other (upstream)**

**Evaluation status**

Not evaluated

**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**

Not evaluated

**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

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

Yes

C6.7a

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**(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	5043	Our Fosie, Sweden beverage can manufacturing plant used 100% biogas in 2021

C6.10

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

**Intensity figure**

0.000066

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

911576

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

1381100000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

29

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

Increasing renewable energy procurement from 470,000 MWh to 1,100,000 MWh significantly reduced Scope 2 market-based emissions and thus gross combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 market based emissions. Additionally, unit total revenue increased 17% YOY. The result of a smaller numerator and a larger denominator is a reduced intensity 29% in 2021 compared to 2020.

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**Intensity figure**

0.455

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

911576

**Metric denominator**

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

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

2002376

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

27

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

The 27% decrease in Ball's Carbon Intensity Index (CII) between 2020 and 2021 was primarily driven by emissions reductions initiatives, including significant renewable energy procurement through VPPAs and the purchase of Guarantees of Origin for beverage can manufacturing facilities in EMEA.

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## C7. Emissions breakdowns

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### C7.1

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

Yes

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### C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	461579	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	245	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	252	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	53	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (* R-410A)	2284	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R-407C)	644	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (* R-404A)	888	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (* R-134)	242	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (* R-134a)	159	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (* PFC-14)	60	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (* HFC-4310mee)	378	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

**C7.2**

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	7099
Austria	6537
Belgium	0
Brazil	45678
Canada	21814
Chile	5924
Czechia	11869
Denmark	5478
Egypt	4615
Finland	3668
France	17569
Germany	7047
Hong Kong SAR, China	0
India	4575
Ireland	235
Italy	4105
Mexico	19894
Myanmar	428
Netherlands	23
Paraguay	2917
Poland	416
Russian Federation	19628
Saudi Arabia	3832
Serbia	15163
Spain	12769
Sweden	848
Switzerland	8589
Turkey	4454
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16380
United States of America	210974
Viet Nam	4256

**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	403188
Aerosol Packaging	50953
Ball Aerospace Technologies	12643

**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	410933
Fugitive Emissions	44338
Refrigerants	7296
Mobile Combustion	4217

**C7.5**

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	11892	11892
Austria	5833	20
Belgium	20	20
Brazil	30335	18852
Canada	1106	1106
Chile	18194	18194
Czechia	25358	12369
Denmark	3307	6
Egypt	15794	15794
Finland	1451	0
France	3778	1001
Germany	11673	346
Hong Kong SAR, China	12	12
India	23889	23889
Ireland	4437	0
Italy	4806	23
Mexico	48971	48971
Myanmar	2491	2491
Netherlands	144	144
Paraguay	0	0
Poland	16111	0
Russian Federation	41432	41432
Saudi Arabia	23986	23986
Serbia	32025	2206
Spain	15361	93
Sweden	1038	466
Switzerland	1040	10
Turkey	9871	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17031	1958
United States of America	444623	200083
Viet Nam	19428	19428

**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	772448	380351
Aerosol Packaging	28703	28250
Ball Aerospace Technologies	34286	36191

**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	825073	434428
Steam	10364	10364

**C7.9**

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

Decreased

**C7.9a**

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	245400	Decreased	22.4	In 2021, Ball purchased Guarantees of Origin for several of its European Beverage manufacturing facilities and leveraged the renewable energy from VPPAs as part of our global emissions reduction initiative. Using the Scope 2 market-based calculations for these facilities, the 2021 total MTCO2e = 245,400. However, due to these renewable energy purchases, the Scope 2 market-based calculations for these facilities = 0 MT CO2e in 2021. In 2020, the Scope 2 market-based calculations for these same facilities = 245,400 MT CO2e. Therefore, 245,400 MT CO2e were avoided YOY as a result of Ball's renewable energy procurement in 2021. In 2020, Ball's total combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 market-based emissions were 1,096,338 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at -22.4% reduction. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance: $(245,400 / 1,096,338) * 100 = -22.3$ (i.e. 22.4% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	11844	Decreased	1.08	Numerous energy efficiency projects at various plants were completed during 2021 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 2021 is 11,844 MTCO2e. In 2020, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 1,096,338 MTCO2e, therefore we arrived at 1.08% reduction. We used the following calculation from CDP's guidance: $(11,844 / 1,096,338) * 100 = 1.08$ (i.e. 1.08% 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)	29033	2275063	2304095
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1080178	1419897	2500075
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	45746	45746
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	20812	<Not Applicable>	20812
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1130023	3740706	4870729

### 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**

**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**

87084

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

1343

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

73486

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Comment**

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

**Gas****Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

8659

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

0

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

0

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Comment**

Assuming gasoline

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)****Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

2208353

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

0

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

2198552

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

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

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Comment**

Assuming natural gas and jet kerosene

**Total fuel**

**Heating value**  
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**  
2304095

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**  
1343

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**  
2272038

**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	22155	22155	20812	20812
Heat	2272038	2272038	28507	28507
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

**C8.2e**

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

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Austria

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

42694

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

Austria

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

**Comment**

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Czechia

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

29435



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

Czechia

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

**Comment**

Europe AIB

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**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Denmark

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

34092

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

Sweden

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

**Comment**

VPPA

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**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Finland

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

15725

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

Finland

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

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

France

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

51844

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

France

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

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

---

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Germany

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

32840

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

Spain

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

Total RE largely covered by VPPA, outstanding MWh covered by GOs

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Ireland

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

15075

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

Ireland

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

---

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Italy

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

16770

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

Italy

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

Europe ABI

---

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Poland

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

24212

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

---

Spain

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

**Comment**

VPPA

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Serbia

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

40151

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

Serbia

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

**Comment**

---

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Spain

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

76930

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

Sweden

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

**Comment**

VPPA

---

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Sweden

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

44935

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

Spain

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

**Comment**

VPPA

---

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

---

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Switzerland

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

43424

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

Switzerland

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

Europe AIB

---

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Turkey

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

22862

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

Turkey

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

---

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

71010

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

---

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mix of RE sources)

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

United States of America

**Tracking instrument used**

Please select

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

538992

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

United States of America

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

**Comment**

VPPA

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**C8.2g**

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**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.**

**Country/area**

Argentina

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

41385

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

0

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

41385

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Austria

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

42886

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

0

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

42886

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Belgium

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

122

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

0

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

122

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Brazil

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

291250

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

0

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

291250

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Canada

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

45314

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

0

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

45314

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Chile

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

41139

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

0

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

41139

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Czechia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

57466

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

0

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

57466

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Denmark

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

34157

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

0

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

34157

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Egypt

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

31392

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

0

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

31392

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

Finland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

15725

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

0

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

15725

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Country/area**

France

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

70541

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

0

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

70541

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Germany

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

33843

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

0

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

33843

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Hong Kong SAR, China

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

14

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

0

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

14

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

India

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

33027

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

0

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

33027

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Ireland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

15075

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

0

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

15075

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Italy

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

16851

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

0

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

16851

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Mexico

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

123214

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

0

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

123214

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Myanmar

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

5260

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

0

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

5260

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Netherlands

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

391

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

0

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

391

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Paraguay

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

22469

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

0

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

22469

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Poland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

24212

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

0

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

24212

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Russian Federation

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

110717

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

0

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

110717

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Saudi Arabia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

38948

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



0

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

38948

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Serbia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

43122

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

0

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

43122

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Spain

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

77398

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

0

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

77398

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Sweden

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

44935

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

2055

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

46990

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Switzerland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

43555

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

0

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

43555

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

Turkey

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

22862

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

0

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

22862

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Country/area**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

80232

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

80232

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1083475

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43691

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

1127166

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

29908

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

29908

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

## 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**

Ball-ESG-Assurance-Report-Assertion\_PwC-3-11-2022\_signed.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 3 of 10

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

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

100

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## 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**

Ball-ESG-Assurance-Report-Assertion\_PwC-3-11-2022\_signed.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 3 of 10

**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**

Ball-ESG-Assurance-Report-Assertion\_PwC-3-11-2022\_signed.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 3 of 10

**Relevant standard**

ISAE3000

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

100

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## C10.1c

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

**Scope 3 category**

- Scope 3: 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**

Ball-ESG-Assurance-Report-Assertion\_PwC-3-11-2022\_signed.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Pages 3 &4, of 10

**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 Ball-ESG-Assurance-Report-Assertion_PwC-3-11-2022_signed.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 2021 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, LLC 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.

**C11.2**

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

No

**C11.3**

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**(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**

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**C12.1**

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**(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 climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

**% of suppliers by number**

20

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

50

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

85

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

The majority of our Scope 3 emissions derive from metal production. GHG emissions from metal production highly correlate with the recycling rate of the respective material in the respective country or region. Based on an average European aluminum beverage can recycling rate of 74%, for example, the ratio of GHG emissions from metal production and can manufacturing (in Europe) is roughly 4:1. That is why – in addition to our own efforts to improve energy efficiency in our plants – we are cooperating with our suppliers and other partners to better understand their processes and their own Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction opportunities. Since we started developing a Science-Based Target in 2016, we have been reaching out to all aluminum for specific energy and GHG information. These suppliers represent more than 50% of our total spend in 2021.

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

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

**Comment**

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**C12.1b**

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

**Type of engagement & 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.

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**C12.1d**

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

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

Furthermore, Ball is an active member of the 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 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/tAlu for smelter emissions. Ball feels that we can have highest impact on climate-related issues in the value chain through cross-collaboration platforms like ASI. Thus, in 2020 and 2021, Ball has encouraged and supported all aluminum suppliers to pursue ASI certification.

**C12.2**

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**(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**

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**(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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per metric tonne of aluminium by 2025 and;
  - ii. < 11 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> 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

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**C12.3**

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**(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**

**Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

**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 engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy**

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

**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**

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**(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?**

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

Circular economy

**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.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

National

**Country/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 is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

No, we have not evaluated

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**C12.3b**

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**(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization 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 consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?**

We are not attempting to influence their position

**State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)**

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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**

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

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## C12.4

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**(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**

BallCorp\_2021\_10K.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

19 & 21

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities

**Comment**

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**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>

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## C15. Biodiversity

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### C15.1

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**(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 impact of its value chain on biodiversity?**

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

**C15.4**

**(C15.4) 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	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

**C15.5**

**(C15.5) 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

**C15.6**

**(C15.6) 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-F) 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 release contains "forward-looking" statements concerning future events and financial performance. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "believes," and similar expressions typically identify forward-looking statements, which are generally any statements other than statements of historical fact. Such statements are based on current expectations or views of the future and are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied. You should therefore not place undue reliance upon any forward-looking statements and they should be read in conjunction with, and qualified in their entirety by, the cautionary statements referenced below. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Key factors, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual outcomes and results to be different are summarized in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Exhibit 99 in our Form 10-K, which are available on our website and at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Additional factors that might affect: a) our packaging segments include product capacity, supply, and demand constraints and fluctuations and changes in consumption patterns; availability/cost of raw materials, equipment, and logistics; competitive packaging, pricing and substitution; changes in climate and weather; footprint adjustments and other manufacturing changes, including the startup of new facilities and lines; failure to achieve synergies, productivity improvements or cost reductions; unfavorable mandatory deposit or packaging laws; customer and supplier consolidation; power and supply chain interruptions; changes in major customer or supplier contracts or loss of a major customer or supplier; inability to pass through increased costs; war, political instability and sanctions, including relating to the situation in Russia and Ukraine and its impact on our supply chain and our ability to operate in Russia and the EMEA region generally; changes in foreign exchange or tax rates; and tariffs, trade actions, or other governmental actions, including business restrictions and shelter-in-place orders in any country or jurisdiction affecting goods produced by us or in our supply chain, including imported raw materials; b) our aerospace segment include funding, authorization, availability and returns of government and commercial contracts; and delays, extensions and technical uncertainties affecting segment contracts; c) the Company as a whole include those listed above plus: the extent to which sustainability-related opportunities arise and can be capitalized upon; changes in senior management, succession, and the ability to attract and retain skilled labor; regulatory actions or issues including those related to tax, ESG reporting, competition, environmental, health and workplace safety, including U.S. FDA and other actions or public concerns affecting products filled in our containers, or chemicals or substances used in raw materials or in the manufacturing process; technological developments and innovations; the ability to manage cyber threats; litigation; strikes; disease; pandemic; labor cost changes; inflation; rates of return on assets of the Company'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 our debt; and successful or unsuccessful joint ventures, acquisitions and divestitures, including the announced sale of our Russian business, and their effects on our 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 Commercial and Sustainability Officer Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)