PepsiCo products are enjoyed by consumers more than one billion times a day in more than 200 countries and territories around the world. PepsiCo generated more than $67 billion in net revenue in 2019, driven by a complementary food and beverage portfolio that includes 22 brands that generate more than $1 billion each in estimated annual retail sales (e.g., Frito-Lay, Gatorade, Pepsi-Cola, Quaker and Tropicana). Our new vision is to be the global leader in convenient foods and beverages by Winning with Purpose. To advance this vision, we will focus on becoming Faster, Stronger and Better in everything we do. We will become better by continuing to integrate our purpose agenda into our business strategy and doing even more for the planet and our people. Winning with Purpose acknowledges PepsiCo’s leadership in integrating sustainability with strategy for more than a decade, and conveys our belief that sustainability can be an even greater contributor to our success in the marketplace. Winning with Purpose aims to build a more sustainable food system by intensifying our efforts on critical initiatives including climate change.

This CDP Climate Questionnaire contains statements reflecting our views about our future performance that constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are generally identified through the inclusion of words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “drive,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “project,” “strategy,” “target” and “will” or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements inherently involve risks and uncertainties. For information on certain factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from our expectations, please see PepsiCo’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its most recent annual report on Form 10-K and subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. PepsiCo undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.
(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kyrgyzstan
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Taiwan, Greater China
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6
Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere in the value chain [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing/Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes [Consumption only]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

**Row 1**

**Primary reason**
Evaluated but judged to be unimportant

**Please explain**
PepsiCo owns/manages some agricultural land within our direct operations. Lands are usually used to grow crops for our products. The amount of land this represents in our overall agricultural supply chain is judged to be small and, therefore, de-Minimis. Due to internal complexities in collecting this data we are not reporting emissions from company-owned agricultural land.

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7)
Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodity</th>
<th>% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity</th>
<th>Produced or sourced</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palm Oil</td>
<td>40-60%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>Revenue dependent on this commodity is disclosed as an aggregate of all commodities listed here. We do not have sufficient data to determine revenue dependence of each commodity at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>40-60%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>Revenue dependent on this commodity is disclosed as an aggregate of all commodities listed here. We do not have sufficient data to determine revenue dependence of each commodity at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>40-60%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>Revenue dependent on this commodity is disclosed as an aggregate of all commodities listed here. We do not have sufficient data to determine revenue dependence of each commodity at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Potatoes)</td>
<td>40-60%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>Revenue dependent on this commodity is disclosed as an aggregate of all commodities listed here. We do not have sufficient data to determine revenue dependence of each commodity at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Corn)</td>
<td>40-60%</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>This includes High Fructose Corn Syrup sourcing. Revenue dependent on this commodity is disclosed as an aggregate of all commodities listed here. We do not have sufficient data to determine revenue dependence of each commodity at this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual(s)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board-level committee</td>
<td>Under PepsiCo’s By-Laws and Corporate Governance Guidelines, the board has responsibility to manage the business of the Company. Sustainability matters, including climate change, are integrated into our business. Therefore, the board considers them an integral part of its oversight. The Public Policy and Sustainability Committee assists the Board in providing more focused oversight of the company’s policies, programs and related risks that concern key sustainability and climate matters. The Risk Committee (PRC) of the Board, including PepsiCo’s Chairman and CEO, assists to identify, assess, prioritize and address our top strategic, operating, and business risks. The PRC is also responsible for reporting progress on our risk mitigation efforts to the Board, including with respect to climate-related risks. The PepsiCo Executive Committee (PEC) has direct oversight of the sustainability and climate agenda, including strategic decisions and performance management. The PEC is made up of the chairman &amp; CEO, the CFO, sector CEOs and functional heads, ensuring that sustainability is a key accountability for every member of our senior leadership team. In 2019, the PEC took the decision to create the Sustainability Sub-Committee comprising the CEO, the CFO and functional heads for additional direct oversight of sustainability and climate matters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Scope of board-level oversight</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>The Public Policy and Sustainability Committee assists the Board in providing focused oversight of the company’s policies, programs and related risks that concern key sustainability matters. The committee, which meets four times per year, is comprised entirely of independent directors and reflects expertise in the scientific, financial, technological and non-profit sectors. The primary agenda item for these meetings is a review of PepsiCo’s company-wide progress on our goals, including progress against our goal to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our value chain by 20% in absolute terms by 2030. The PepsiCo Risk Committee (PRC) is a cross-functional diverse group that meets regularly and is responsible for reporting progress on risk mitigation efforts to the Board. Agendas for these meetings include various governance mechanisms including reviewing PepsiCo’s progress on climate-related risks and risk mitigation strategy. The Risk Committee also reviews potential impacts to agricultural commodity supplies and production disruptions due to climate-related physical and transition risks that may impact PepsiCo’s business. The Board receives regular updates on key risks throughout the year. Key risks related to climate change and water scarcity identified by the Company are included in our 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K. At one level below the board, the PepsiCo Executive Committee (PEC - made up of the Chairman &amp; CEO, the CFO, sector CEOs and functional heads), meets quarterly to review progress against goals; progress against broader environmental risk mitigation (such as our efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change); and to ensure that we are adapting our sustainability strategy to changes in science, stakeholder expectations and marketplace conditions. In addition the PepsiCo Sustainability Sub-Committee of the PEC comprised of the CEO, the CFO and functional heads takes further responsibility for sustainability matters and meets every month to discuss strategy and progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding risk-management policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing and guiding business plans</td>
<td>Setting performance objectives</td>
<td>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing and guiding financial statements</td>
<td>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</td>
<td>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)</th>
<th>Reporting line</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Coverage of responsibility</th>
<th>Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure thisthese 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).

In 2019, PepsiCo’s CEO convened a PepsiCo Executive Committee Sustainability Subcommittee, which he chairs and which includes Executives, including PepsiCo’s Chief Sustainability Officer. The members of this committee were selected to ensure that key business functions that influence our sustainability performance are engaged in overseeing our sustainability efforts at the highest level. The Sustainability Subcommittee meets every month and climate topics addressed include reviewing progress against our strategy as well as assessing and approving improvements to our strategy. One example of this is our recent commitment to raising our ambition in climate change mitigation by signing the Business Ambition for 1.5°C pledge.

In addition, PepsiCo’s Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the company’s sustainability program. The CSO brings deep business knowledge and insights to guide the company’s sustainability led business transformation efforts, as well as an intimate understanding of the challenges and opportunities that lie at the intersection of food, the environment and people. The CSO is involved in the day-to-day management of our strategy toward delivery of our sustainability agenda, and their responsibilities include providing strategic direction, guidance and leadership on critical climate-related issues facing the company and actions the company must take. Climate-related issues monitoring and overseeing the delivery of our climate goal fall directly under the responsibilities of the Chief Sustainability Officer. The CSO is regularly apprised of our progress towards our climate goal and related issues. Based on this, the CSO is involved in aligning the PepsiCo Executive Committee (PEC) and the board on strategic decisions toward mitigating climate risks, enhancing PepsiCo’s reputation and positioning the business for future success.

The PepsiCo Risk Committee (PRC) comprised of the chairman & CEO, the CFO, the CSO and functional heads meet every quarter to identify, assess, prioritize, address, manage, monitor and communicate our top enterprise risks of which climate-related risks is one. The PRC is also responsible for reporting progress on our risk mitigation efforts to the Board.

C1.3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1, Yes: <strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>Our corporate executive team has strategic objectives based on an individual executive’s role and accountabilities that are aligned with our sustainability agenda including our climate goal. Performance against these objectives impacts a portion of both annual and long-term incentives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entitled to incentive</th>
<th>Type of incentive</th>
<th>Activity incentivized</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate executive team</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Our corporate executive team has strategic objectives based on an individual executive’s role and accountabilities that are aligned with our sustainability agenda including our climate goal. Performance against these objectives impacts a portion of both annual and long-term incentives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Our executive officers, including our chairman and CEO, have strategic objectives based on an individual executive’s role and accountabilities that are aligned with our sustainability agenda including our climate goal. Performance against these objectives impacts a portion of both annual and long-term incentives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Our executive officers, including our chairman and CEO, have strategic objectives based on an individual executive’s role and accountabilities that are aligned with our sustainability agenda including our climate goal. Performance against these objectives impacts a portion of both annual and long-term incentives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business unit manager</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Business unit managers have objectives based on their roles and accountabilities that are aligned with our sustainability agenda including climate. Performance against these objectives impacts a portion of both annual and long-term incentives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy manager</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Energy managers have annual energy and fuel reduction (as a proxy for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction) performance targets. PepsiCo has a pay-for-performance philosophy and the annual performance rating impacts annual merit increases, including bonuses. In addition, a wide range of complementary awards recognizes teams and associates for exceptional performance in sustainability, including projects that reduce GHG emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities manager</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Some facility managers have annual energy and fuel reduction (as a proxy for GHG emissions reduction) performance targets. PepsiCo has a pay-for-performance philosophy and the annual performance rating impacts annual merit increases, including bonuses. In addition, a wide range of complementary awards recognizes teams and associates for exceptional performance in sustainability, including projects that reduce GHG emissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process operation manager</td>
<td>Monetary reward</td>
<td>Emissions reduction target</td>
<td>Some process operation managers have annual energy and fuel reduction (as a proxy for GHG emissions reduction) performance targets. PepsiCo has a pay-for-performance philosophy and the annual performance rating impacts annual merit increases, including bonuses. In addition, a wide range of complementary awards recognizes teams and associates for exceptional performance in sustainability, including projects that reduce GHG emissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2. Risks and opportunities

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

(C2.1a) Provide further details on the risk management process provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).
(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time horizon(s)</th>
<th>From (years)</th>
<th>To (years)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

At PepsiCo, risk impact is evaluated based on the ability to achieve operational, financial and strategic objectives and/or potential for creating a sustained adverse impact on the business’ profit, or the company’s shareholder value and/or reputation. It leverages a five point scale (Minimal, Low, Medium, High, Critical) depending on its intensity. For quantitative purposes, one example is to use % of NOPBT (Net Operating Profit Before Taxes). Once climate risks have been identified, the next step in our process is to prioritize each risk based on the likelihood that it will occur, the financial impact to PepsiCo should it occur (any impact over $1 million could be considered substantive), and whether the activities needed to mitigate the risk are aligned with our overall climate strategy and business plan. For example, we incorporate environmental sustainability criteria into our Capital Expenditure Filter and is applied to all capital expenditure requests over $5 million. Each request is reviewed not only against business financial metrics and value to advancing our business strategy but also for the impact (positive or negative) that it will have on our environmental performance, including energy use and GHG emissions, and its contribution to our efforts to achieve our climate goal.

(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**

To identify, assess, prioritize, address, manage, monitor and communicate climate risks across the Company's operations, we leverage an integrated risk management framework. This framework includes the following: PepsiCo's Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for PepsiCo's integrated risk management framework. One of the Board's primary responsibilities is overseeing and interacting with senior management with respect to key aspects of the Company's business, including risk assessment and risk mitigation of the Company's top risks. The Board receives updates on key risks throughout the year, including risks related to climate change. Top climate risks are identified based on the physical or transition risk that PepsiCo is facing over various climate scenarios coupled with the business value at risk which results in a view of the financial impact to the business due to the climate-related risks. For instance a physical risk such as temperature extremes or a transition risk such as carbon pricing is examined at the granular level of each PepsiCo physical asset or agricultural sourcing region. Depending on the value of that particular asset or sourced commodity to PepsiCo, they are then prioritized for developing resiliency plans. The PepsiCo Risk Committee (PRC), which is comprised of a cross-functional, geographically diverse, senior management group, including PepsiCo's Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, meets regularly to identify, assess, prioritize and address top strategic, financial, operating, compliance, safety, reputational and other risks. The PRC is also responsible for reporting progress on our risk mitigation efforts to the Board. PepsiCo's Risk Management Office, which manages the overall risk management process, provides ongoing guidance, tools and analytical support to the PRC, identifies and assesses potential risks and facilitates ongoing communication between the parties, as well as with PepsiCo's Board of Directors and other Committees of the Board. As an example of process, PepsiCo's Public Policy and Government Affairs (PPGA) teams spend a considerable amount of time monitoring and evaluating current and upcoming regulations related to climate change, as well as monitoring industry trends and engaging with our stakeholders. For example, current and emerging cap and trade regulations are flagged by our PPGA teams as a transition risk so that the Company can take appropriate steps to mitigate impacts. As a result, our facilities measure their greenhouse gas emissions and document in our internal Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) system. This allows PepsiCo to then make informed decisions about energy efficiency, conservation efforts and investments to be made in order to manage risks from these regulations. As an example of how we manage physical risk and opportunity, our Sustainable Farming Program (SFP), which reflects industry best practice, helps position us and our farmers to compete more effectively in a resource constrained future. Through the program, we are working with our farmers to reduce physical climate change impacts of farming practices, improve soil health, and improve water use efficiency. The acute and chronic physical risks posed by climate change in our upstream supply chain for the commodities that our business largely relies on, are managed through this program. In collaboration with our supply chain partners and growers, we are building a more resilient ingredients supply chain.

(C2.2a)
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk type &amp; Primary climate-related risk driver</th>
<th>Reference &amp; relevance</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic physical</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acute physical</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emerging</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reputation</strong></td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>Please explain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance &amp; Inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current regulation</td>
<td>Current regulation, such as cap and trade schemes under the European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS) and the California cap and trade mechanisms, impact certain PepsiCo facilities located in Europe and California. Our Public Policy and Government Affairs (PPGA) global and sector teams continuously monitor these regulations through subscriptions to regulatory services, engagement with industry stakeholders, attendance at events, etc. We invest in energy efficiency and emission mitigation strategies in our covered facilities. We operate our facilities at the highest environmental performance standards and continuously monitor our emissions performance. In addition, our Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) teams ensure our facilities are operated in compliance with relevant local regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging regulation</td>
<td>Our PPGA team monitors new regulations around the globe to better prepare PepsiCo and mitigate the inherent financial risks associated with fuel/energy taxes and regulations. Additionally, team members engage with lawmakers and other stakeholders in the regulatory process and also submit official comments to achieve desired environmental goals while avoiding detrimental impacts on the business community. For example, we are involved in providing feedback and responding to consultations with the European Commission on the EU Green Deal and Climate Law. We joined vehicle fleet operators, vehicle manufacturers, fuel producers, and industry groups, in expressing our strong support for the California Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS). The letter sent to former Governor Jerry Brown and others expressed how the LCFS gives us the incentive to invest in vehicle, as well as fuel technologies today in order to bring down costs in the future. In addition, our climate-related scenario analysis exercise includes an assessment of transition risks into the future that includes carbon pricing and other regulatory risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>We assess new technological risk that would be required to adapt to climate change in the future (electric vehicles, high-efficiency computing and cooling infrastructure, high-efficiency manufacturing with less water &amp; materials waste) as part of our climate risk assessment. In addition, technological developments are closely monitored by PepsiCo's Research &amp; Development (R&amp;D) teams focused on external innovation. Any emerging technological advancements on the horizon with the ability to add PepsiCo in delivering our goals are evaluated and internally deliberated upon for appropriate action. For example, we joined the Natural Bottle Alliance with our peer companies to advance the development of renewable bio-based materials for our plastic bottles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Litigation risk is included in our climate risk assessment drawing on data from Columbia University's Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, coupled with a parameterization of litigation risk against temperature risk. The rationale is that temperature risk is a first-order indicator of local/regional tendencies toward litigation with regard to climate impacts and mitigation/adaptation responsibilities. Our PPGA teams monitor legal and regulatory developments around the globe for example, the European Climate Law to advise PepsiCo on the best course of action to avoid legal risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Market-specific risks are monitored and evaluated by our local PPGA teams. For example, climate-related risks arising from packaging and the specific mitigation strategy for each market and business unit are discussed at that level in order to prioritize activities. Our climate risk assessment for example helps us evaluate particular facilities and commodities that are at higher risk for physical and transition impacts which helps us identify important markets and sourcing geographies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reputation</td>
<td>Any negative perception (whether valid or not) of PepsiCo's response to climate change or water scarcity could result in adverse publicity and could adversely affect PepsiCo's business, financial condition or results of operations. We monitor this risk through our global and local PPGA teams who work with governments, as well as non-governmental organizations to understand relevant issues and advise accordingly. We make efforts to reduce this risk by communicating about our sustainability goals and activities related to climate and packaging, as well as water, through various avenues such as the updated 2019 Sustainability Report and detailed Environmental, Social and Governance Topics on our website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute physical</td>
<td>Physical climate-related hazards such as temperature extremes, drought, wildfire, coastal flooding, severe storms, etc. are modeled in our climate scenario analysis assessment for our physical assets, third party physical assets as well as our agricultural supply chain. We have a robust Business Continuity Planning and Management (BCPM) process for our manufacturing facilities as well as our sourced commodities. The BCPM process ensures there is internal understanding of risks as well as of processes and capabilities to manage the risk. The BCPM also includes programs and protocols for crisis management and recovery. We have a robust environmental, health and safety (EHS) monitoring system deployed in all of our manufacturing sites, and we collect and analyze our EHS data on a regular basis to gain insights on management of environmental resources. We implement several energy efficiency, water efficiency and water quality measures within our facilities to mitigate this risk. In addition, we have a rigorous process for water risk assessment which helps identify our facilities at most risk of water scarcity issues and we have a robust program on water stewardship that aims for better water governance and availability at the local watershed level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic physical</td>
<td>Physical climate-related hazards such as temperature extremes, drought, wildfire, coastal flooding, severe storms, etc. are modeled in our climate scenario analysis assessment for our physical assets, third party physical assets as well as our agricultural supply chain. We have a robust Business Continuity Planning and Management (BCPM) process for our manufacturing facilities as well as our sourced commodities. The BCPM process ensures there is internal understanding of risks as well as of processes and capabilities to manage the risk. The BCPM also includes programs and protocols for crisis management and recovery. PepsiCo has undertaken several initiatives to lessen our dependence upon climate-sensitive commodities. For example, we work with several of our agricultural suppliers to assess on-farm GHG emissions through various tools like the Cool Farm Tool. To mitigate the risk in temperature and precipitation impact, PepsiCo has implemented our Sustainable Farming Program (SFP), which enables our company-owned and contract growers to compete in a resource constrained future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

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

<Not Applicable>

### Company-specific description

Temperature extremes could result in direct impacts such as increased cooling costs at our facilities for example in Saudi Arabia and Mexico or through rising utility prices, equipment degradation such as IT infrastructure, as well as transportation and supply chain infrastructure. In addition, indirect impacts could occur such as employee productivity, regional market attractiveness and health concerns. Temperature extremes could also lead to yield impacts for our key agricultural commodities like corn and potatoes leading to supply disruptions. Temperature extremes are modeled in our scenario analysis exercise to help us better understand these impacts.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term
Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

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)
150000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
170000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Financial impact is estimated based on a modeling of temperature extremes specific to our physical location of company-owned assets (manufacturing plants, warehouses, etc.) and third party assets (like franchises). Financial impacts are based on a modeling of the vulnerability or productivity decline of the assets and sourced commodities due to temperature extremes linked to the value of the physical assets. The range provided here is based on two emissions scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 for the current decadal period from 2015-2025. These financial impact estimates are larger for longer time frames.

Cost of response to risk
2125000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Business Continuity Planning (BCP) is an integral part of PepsiCo's risk management process for business disruptions. It consists of crisis management as well as recovery programs to build a strong resiliency plan and an understanding and acceptance of residual risk to the business. For example, for our manufacturing sites this means considering spare capacity as well as investing in increasing capacity and efficiency at nearby sites and building strategic relationships with third party manufacturers, ensuring people accountability and planning for data and IT recovery. The cost of response is estimated based on evaluations of investments required for business continuity planning (BCP) for one of our US facilities and scaled up to cover our top high risk sites for temperature extremes across the globe. Current BCP plan includes investments related to developing new third party manufacturers, investments in new lines as well as in throughput efficiencies. In 2019, BCP enhancements were conducted for some of our top risk sites in North America, Asia and Europe. In the coming years, we will further refine this estimate by integrating climate risks within our existing BCPs and developing new BCPs for our high risk sites.

Comment
Our current estimates of financial impact are based on high-level estimates to gain an understanding of focus areas or hotspots in our operations and agricultural supply chain. Deeper dive analysis of these hotspot areas will refine our estimates in the future.

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

| Chronic physical | Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns |

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

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

Company-specific description
Changes in precipitation patterns leading to droughts and extreme variability in weather patterns (convective storms) could result in direct impacts such as reduced water availability for growing of crops as well as increased price of water, reduction in water quality and yield impacts due to increasing likelihood of drought for our key commodities such as corn, potatoes, and sugarcane in the US, Brazil, Turkey, India and Thailand. We may also experience indirect impacts such as regional economic impacts. These impacts are all modeled in our scenario analysis to better understand the implications for our business.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
High

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)
212000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
241000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Financial impact is estimated based on a modeling of the probability of drought at our sourcing locations for most of our agricultural commodities like grains, sugars and vegetable oils. Financial impacts are based on a modeling of the probable yield decline of the sourced commodities due to drought or moisture availability for the crop.
PepsiCo recognizes that climate change will impact its agricultural value chain in the near term. Such impacts will extend well beyond the farm gate and into factory operations and logistics. Our procurement team creates business continuity plans (BCPs) for our commodities that aims to build supply chain resiliency (approvals of new oils, blends, flex labeling options, new supplier approvals and qualifications, new growing areas, risk management for reputational risk). In addition, informed by our climate risk assessment analysis our sustainable agriculture team is working on deep dive climate risk assessment for high risk areas and building adaptation strategies. This work was started in 2018 and continues in 2020. Our work underway in Thailand and Vietnam for our agricultural supply has led to an understanding of crop growing suitability at our specific farms and the value of business at risk if we did nothing. We are currently in the process of developing adaptation strategies around suitable variety characteristics, farm management changes as well as sourcing strategies. The cost of management of this risk is based on our costs in Thailand and Vietnam and scaling that up for all of our high risk commodities and geographies.

**Cost of response to risk**

10500000

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

Management efforts of our Global Public Policy and Government Affairs (PPGA) teams are to inform regulatory process and facilitate effective rule implementation within PepsiCo. The teams monitor new regulations around the globe to better prepare PepsiCo and help mitigate the inherent financial risks associated with fuel/energy taxes and regulations. Additionally, team members engage with lawmakers and other stakeholders in the regulatory process and also submit official comments in an effort to achieve desired environmental goals while avoiding detrimental impacts on the business community. For example, we are one of the founding members of the Climate Leadership Council which aims to promote a carbon dividends framework as the most cost-effective, equitable and politically-viable climate solution. No additional management costs. These costs are embedded into our global policy monitoring process.

**Comment**

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

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

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Future carbon pricing mechanisms are modeled in our scenario analysis exercise as a transition risk. Our analysis utilizes carbon price projections for each of our physical assets and the actual emissions associated with them are used to then understand carbon pricing risk for different temperature scenarios. Biofuel mandates, gasoline taxes and other taxes and regulations designed to lower the carbon profile of primary energy may affect our costs for energy and/or raw material inputs. For example emerging clean fuel standard regulation in Canada can impact our operating costs for our company-owned fleet in this country, as well as increase costs for third party logistics procurement for distribution of our products.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

High

**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)**

54000000

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

84000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Financial impact is estimated based on the projected carbon pricing probability by region and the operational asset specific greenhouse gas emissions information. The range provided here is based on two emissions scenarios RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 for the current decadal period from 2015-2025. These financial impact estimates are larger for longer time frames.

**Cost of response to risk**

172000000

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

To reduce carbon emissions and address the inherent financial risks of carbon pricing, PepsiCo invests in renewable energy and energy efficiency. We also ensure that our facilities have strong environmental management systems in place such as PepsiCo’s Global Environmental Health & Safety Management System (GEHMS). We expect these management methods to reduce the risk to our business concerning increased operating costs over the next several years as we become more energy and carbon efficient through our investments and resource conservation program (ReCon). For example, in 2019 we completed analysis and internal consultation that led to the approval in early 2020, of a new commitment to achieve 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. direct operations starting in 2020. Our Global Public Policy and Government Affairs (PPGA) teams monitor new regulations around the globe to better prepare PepsiCo and help mitigate the inherent financial risks associated with fuel/energy taxes and climate regulations. Additionally, team members engage with lawmakers and other stakeholders in the regulatory process and also submit official comments in an effort to achieve desired environmental goals while avoiding detrimental impacts on the business community. For example, we are actively involved in communicating with the European Commission on the EU Green Deal and associated Climate Law. We are one of the founding members of the Climate Leadership
Council which aims to promote a carbon dividends framework as the most cost-effective, equitable and politically-viable climate solution. The cost estimate is based on our internal fund that provides Capex relief to business units for implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects as well as projects that lead to sustainable packaging and greenhouse gas emission reductions.

**Comment**
In addition to future carbon pricing mechanisms, our PPGA team also keeps track of current regulations such as the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) and California cap and trade.

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**C2.4**

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

Yes

---

**C2.4a**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Opp1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?</td>
<td>Direct operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity type</td>
<td>Resource efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary climate-related opportunity driver</td>
<td>Use of more efficient production and distribution processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary potential financial impact</td>
<td>Reduced direct costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Company-specific description**
Concepts espoused in voluntary agreements on climate change mitigation, such as the Paris Climate Agreement and We Mean Business, present opportunities for PepsiCo to make our operations and supply chains more energy efficient and therefore more resilient through efforts to reduce emissions. Under PepsiCo's sustainability strategy we are implementing programs to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Through our GHG mitigation programs, such as our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program within our own facilities and our supplier outreach programs we will likely be able to rapidly meet the requirements of voluntary programs and our own goals.

**Time horizon**
Medium-term

**Likelihood**
Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**
Medium

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

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**
234000000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**
258000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
Financial benefits of positioning our business to rapidly implement voluntary agreements, such as the Paris Climate Agreement, include savings from energy efficiency projects and reputational benefits that translate into increased sales, and potential for increased investor goodwill. This assessment is included in our climate-related scenario analysis recently conducted for our company-owned assets (manufacturing plants, warehouses and offices) and third party assets such as our franchise and JV locations. Our modeling currently includes cost benefits from using energy efficiently at our various locations. The current assumption is linked to the temperature risk by facility and assumes 2% of the financial risk imposed by temperature rise as the opportunity for energy efficiency.

**Cost to realize opportunity**
172000000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**
Energy efficiency is core to our efforts at reducing resource intensity at our own operations. We are continuing to mitigate our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by focusing our energy strategy on improving efficiency in our manufacturing and fleet operations. Our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program, a comprehensive, global platform of resources, tools and programs designed to improve energy, water and waste efficiencies in our manufacturing processes, leverages training and technology to identify opportunities to reduce fuel and electricity consumption in our operations. Deployment of energy efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems, boilers, and motors, combined with operator training, are key to driving energy efficiency in our manufacturing and warehousing operations. For example, in 2019, energy efficient LED lighting was deployed across three sites in South Africa, lowering our electricity consumption and reducing scope 2 emissions. Additionally, continued developments in fleet technology, including aerodynamics, more efficient powertrains, and GPS/telematics will further drive fleet fuel economy. While energy efficiency is built into our business strategy as productivity, we have also created a global capital fund to fund energy efficiency as well as other resource efficiency projects. The value of this fund was $172 million in 2019, approximately 74% of it was allocated to our North American food and beverage businesses and the rest to other business units across the globe. This is how we calculated the cost of response.

**Comment**
The global capital fund is a central fund where each year business units submit efficiency projects for funding. These projects are evaluated based on sustainability impacts as well as return on investment.

**Identifier**
Opp2

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

**Opportunity type**
Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

**Primary potential financial impact**
Reduced direct costs

**Company-specific description**
Moving towards renewable sources of electricity and fuels is part of our overall strategy to reduce our operational emissions as well as proactively hedging against rising future costs of fossil fuels due to carbon pricing. To that end we have already made good progress – early in 2020, we announced our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity for our US direct operations. This represents nearly half of our global electricity load. This builds on our global progress in switching to 100% renewable electricity like 9 countries in Europe already meet 100% of their demand through renewable sources and since 2019 65% of electricity needs for our PepsiCo Mexico Foods business is supplied by wind energy. In addition to renewable electricity we are also increasingly exploring renewable fuels for our company-owned fleet as well as manufacturing. In 2019, Frito-Lay North America’s (FLNA) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fleet drove 58 million miles, and we continue to increase the use of natural gas that is sourced from renewable sources. We have established fueling contracts to ensure that starting in 2020, all future fleet natural gas will be sourced from renewable sources. In Europe we have created an initial strategy for sourcing renewable energy for our manufacturing plants.

**Time horizon**
Medium-term

**Likelihood**
Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**
Medium

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

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**
78000000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**
86000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
Financial assessments for opportunities such as energy resilience and renewable price stability are included in our climate-related scenario analysis. Energy resilience includes increased reliability of energy sources derived from renewable sources and those more resistant to other climate hazards, such as wildfire, and renewable price stability includes benefits of sourcing electricity from renewables, including the price stability provided by long-term Power Purchase Agreements, and the avoidance of risk of fluctuations in both price and potentially availability from fossil sources. In order to make financial estimates, assumptions for opportunities are tied to temperature risk at particular locations. For energy resilience an estimate of 15% of temperature risk and for renewable price stability an estimate of 3% of temperature risk is considered.

**Cost to realize opportunity**
1700000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**
PepsiCo plans to transition to 100% renewable electricity for our U.S. direct operations in 2020. As our largest market, and where we use nearly half of our total global electricity consumption, this shift will help us make a significant reduction to our global climate footprint. To achieve this, we are targeting a portfolio of solutions. In 2020, we will primarily use renewable energy certificates (RECs), credits that support green electricity generation from renewable sources. Over the next five years, PepsiCo plans to enter into multi-year Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) that finance the development of new renewable electricity projects, such as solar or wind farms. We are also scaling up our onsite renewable electricity generation in the U.S. with new solar panels at our global headquarters in Purchase, NY installed in 2019. This complements other solar energy installations throughout the country including our Frito-Lay facilities in Modesto, CA and Casa Grande, AZ, as well as PepsiCo beverage facilities in Fresno, CA and Tolleson, AZ, among others. The efforts in the U.S. build upon our global progress around the world. As of 2019, nine countries in Europe have achieved 100% renewable electricity for their direct operations, and our Mexico Foods business used wind energy to meet 65% of their electricity needs in 2019. As an example, the cost estimate here represents the estimated renewable energy certificate purchase price of transitioning our US business to 100% renewable electricity this year.

**Comment**
PepsiCo is taking action to address climate change throughout our entire value chain. The shift to 100% renewable electricity in the U.S. is significant, as it represents nearly half of the company’s total electricity consumption. This builds on actions we’re taking in other parts of the world and is further progress toward our goal to reduce absolute emissions across our global value chain by 20% by 2030 (2015 baseline). There is more work to be done, but this is another step forward in our journey to building a better company and a more sustainable food system.
Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
According to recent research sustainability-marketed products have led to 50% growth of consumer packaged goods between 2013 and 2018. This is new opportunity that our R&D organization is keenly aware of and working towards. New products and exciting innovations drive PepsiCo’s success, and PepsiCo’s R&D organization is where those innovations are born. The organization is connected to consumers’ evolving needs, preferences and taste experiences, and use deep technical skills and insights to develop more enjoyable and nutritious foods and beverages for more people, in more places. Product innovation towards lower environmental impact is an area continuously explored by our R&D teams including supporting our journey towards our sustainability goals like our product nutrition goals around reducing added sugars, sodium and saturated fat, our sustainable packaging goals including researching recyclability solutions and incorporation of recycled content in our product packaging, all of which are also closely tied with our climate strategy and lead to GHG emission reductions. Improving product specifications to move towards increasingly energy efficient vending and cooling machines that we deploy in the marketplace. Our R&D organization is integral to our sustainability agenda.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1900000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
PepsiCo’s reputation and the behavior of consumers in choosing our products are important to the market cap and revenue generation of the Company. The 2019 net revenues for PepsiCo were more than $67 billion. PepsiCo revenues are sensitive to changes in consumer preferences. For example, a one percent impact on PEP’s market value (defined as our market capitalization) would equate to ~$1.8 billion. Changes in consumer preferences, for example, due to a positive reaction to PepsiCo’s reputation, and the reputation of its products relative to the environment, could positively affect PepsiCo’s business, financial condition or results of operations although it would be difficult to precisely identify the driving factors causing a change in consumer behavior.

Cost to realize opportunity
148000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
PepsiCo has positioned itself advantageously versus competitors by adopting and implementing our sustainability program. We have an industry-leading goal to reduce emissions across our value chain. We continue to report against this goal annually in our Sustainability Report. We believe that continuing to deliver on these goals will lead to enhanced reputation, more sustainable growth and financial performance that will outperform our competitors. In 2019, we introduced Sustainable from the Start, an environmental sustainability impact assessment, including GHG impact assessment, into our new product development process. The program includes a toolkit and business processes that help to build the capability within our various functions involved in product innovation (like R&D, marketing and insights) to understand the environmental and climate impacts of product design, and to make sustainable choices. In doing so, they are supporting our strategic, long-term vision to decouple our business from fossil fuels. Our estimated management cost is conservatively based on the development and maintenance of our tools related to the sustainable from the start program. In addition, 2 full time employees and several other partners spend time on developing and implementing the program within the business.

Comment
Our management cost estimate only covers the development and maintenance of our toolkit under the sustainable from the start program.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization’s strategy and/or financial planning?
Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?
Yes, quantitative

C3.1b
(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of influence</th>
<th>How climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Products and services</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of influence</td>
<td>How our strategy is influenced: Any positive or negative perception (whether valid or not) of PepsiCo’s response to climate change, sustainable packaging or water scarcity could result in favorable or adverse publicity and could affect PepsiCo’s business, financial condition or results of operations. For example, a one percent impact on PepsiCo’s market value (defined as our market capitalization) would equate to $0.8 billion. To address these risks and opportunities we are investing in integrate sustainability into our new product development processes in order to trend our portfolio towards lower impact products and address increasing customer and consumer interest in low impact product. Case study: We have made tremendous progress in moving our vending and cooling equipment that we place in our customer locations towards more energy efficient units. Since these machines use energy at the customer locations, by making these units more efficient we have enabled an approximately $90 million savings in average annual energy costs for our customers. Time horizon: This is relevant over the short, medium and long term time horizons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply chain and/or value chain</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of influence</td>
<td>How our strategy is influenced: Climate related risks within our agricultural supply chain could be as high as $9 billion in the medium term while opportunities could be around $0.8 billion expressed in financial terms. Extreme temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns leading to drought, extreme weather patterns like storm damage and carbon pricing are the main risks within our agricultural supply chain. The unique knowledge PepsiCo has of potatoes, oranges, sugar and oats could be a strategic opportunity for PepsiCo in locations such as the UK and the U.S. as we develop new strains of our core commodities, allowing us to realize a positive impact from our sustainable agriculture activities. Our business strategy therefore includes developing business continuity plans for our commodities that includes qualifying new suppliers and changing commodity specifications for our products and building redundancy and resilience within our supply base. Case Study: Our sustainable farming program (SFP) and sustainable sourcing strategy champion and advance positive social, environmental and economic outcomes among the farmers from which we source crops. Our growing global network of more than 230 Demonstration Farms that span nearly 110,000 hectares across 9 countries, measure environmental and social criteria as well as core business metrics like farm performance and crop quality as a result of implementation of best practices. In just one example, we found that select potato demonstration farms in India achieved an 8% increase in average yield and a 15% reduction in average GHG emissions over the 2018-2019 crop year. Time horizon: This is relevant over the short, medium and long term time horizons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment in R&amp;D</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of influence</td>
<td>How our strategy is influenced: According to recent research, sustainability-marketed products had led to 50% growth of consumer packaged goods between 2013 and 2018. This is a new opportunity that our R&amp;D organization is keenly aware of and working towards. New products and exciting innovations drive PepsiCo’s success, and PepsiCo’s R&amp;D organization is where those innovations are born. The organization is connected to consumers’ evolving needs, preferences and taste experiences, and use deep technical skills and insights to develop more enjoyable and nutritious foods and beverages for more people, in more places, than any other company in the world. Product innovation towards lower environmental impact is an area continuously explored by our R&amp;D teams including supporting our journey towards our sustainability goals like our product nutrition goals around reducing added sugars, sodium and saturated fat, our sustainable packaging goals including researching recyclability solutions and incorporation of recycled content in our product packaging all of which are tied to our climate strategy and reducing emissions. Case study: Our R&amp;D organization is integral to our sustainability agenda. In 2019, we introduced Sustainable from the Start, an environmental sustainability impact assessment, including GHG impact assessment, into our new product development process. The program includes a toolkit and business processes that help to build the capability within our various functions involved in product innovation (like R&amp;D, marketing and insights) to understand the environmental and climate impacts of product design, and to make sustainable choices. In doing so, they are supporting our strategic, long-term vision to decouple our business from fossil fuels. Time horizon: This is relevant over the short, medium and long term time horizons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operations</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of influence</td>
<td>How our strategy is influenced: To reduce carbon emissions and address the potential financial risks of cap and trade, PepsiCo invests in energy efficiency and other alternative energy technologies. We also work to see that our facilities have environmental management systems in place and are aligned with ISO 14001. We expect these efforts to reduce the risk to our business from increased operational costs over the next several years as we become more energy and carbon efficient through our investments. Case study: We have integrated monitoring systems to collect and analyze environmental data, which are then subjected to external auditing by Bureau Veritas. This data is also used to understand efficiency opportunities. In 2019, our internal fund for efficiency improvements across the globe amounted to $172 million. This has led to a 9% improvement in our operations emissions since 2015. Time horizon: This is relevant over the short, medium and long term time horizons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial planning elements influenced by climate risks and opportunities</th>
<th>Description of influence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Financial planning elements influenced by climate risks and opportunities include revenues, direct costs, indirect costs, capital expenditures, capital allocation, acquisitions and divestments and assets. Climate-related physical risks such as extreme temperatures, probability of drought, extreme weather patterns and transition risks such as carbon pricing could impact PepsiCo’s agricultural supply chain. Opportunities such as favorable yield impacts of higher temperatures for certain commodities and resource efficiency opportunities for our suppliers could also impact our agricultural supply chain. These impacts influence our direct costs for the commodities we use to make our products. PepsiCo’s procurement team conducts a planning process where they work with suppliers to ensure supply of our commodities for a reasonable period of time into the future. In addition to this procurement teams spend an estimated 10% of their time on business continuity planning (BCP) for the next 3-5 years. BCP involves creating a strategy for each commodity that ensures supply in the event of a disruption including climate-related risks and ultimately protects our business, brands and reputation. BCPs are managed by our procurement centers of excellence and aligned to with procurement leadership. It involves assessing the criticality of all suppliers using filters such as spend, key material and sole source. We then identify specific areas of risks including climate-related risks for the critical suppliers. A high level strategy or action plan is then drawn up with the supplier to mitigate the exposure. Action items are then executed and maintained on an ongoing basis. Based on the BCPs our annual financial planning process is influenced depending on the particular need of the BCP that is to be implemented in the next 1-5 years. An example is the qualification of new suppliers or alternate supply locations for existing suppliers. This requires investment, time and resources from our R&amp;D and procurement organizations and needs to be incorporated in our annual planning process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions and divestments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

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**
2016

**Target coverage**
Company-wide

**Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**
Scope 1+2 (market-based) +3 (upstream & downstream)

**Base year**
2015

**Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)**
58755109

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

**Target year**
2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**
20

**Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**
47004087.2

**Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
55442735

**% of target achieved [auto-calculated]**
28.1879657477956

**Target status in reporting year**
Underway

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

**Please explain (including target coverage)**
PepsiCo announced in 2016 our goal to reduce our absolute emissions across our entire value chain by 20% by 2030 (against a 2015 baseline). This goal has been approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and is aligned to a 2C pathway. In April 2020, we signed the Business Ambition for 1.5C pledge committing to raise our ambition towards a long-term net zero goal. We are currently actively working on our new target.

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

No other climate-related targets

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of initiatives</th>
<th>Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be implemented*</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation commenced*</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implemented*</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not to be implemented</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company policy or behavioral change</td>
<td>Change in procurement practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>256828</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scope(s)  
Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory  
Voluntary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9600000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payback period</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No payback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste reduction and material circularity</td>
<td>Product/component/material recycling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>177609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scope(s)  
Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory  
Voluntary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2300000</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payback period</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No payback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company policy or behavioral change</td>
<td>Resource efficiency</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941999</td>
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Scope(s)  
Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory  
Voluntary

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payback period</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No payback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste reduction and material circularity</td>
<td>Product/component/material reuse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope(s)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voluntary/Mandatory  
Voluntary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payback period</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No payback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</td>
<td>Initiative category &amp; Initiative type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company policy or behavioral change</td>
<td>Supplier engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify</td>
<td>Other, please specify (Product reformulation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste reduction and material circularity</td>
<td>Waste reduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</td>
<td>17593</td>
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<td>Scope(s)</td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary/Mandatory</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payback period</td>
<td>No payback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</td>
<td>133308</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scope(s)</td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary/Mandatory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payback period</td>
<td>No payback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</td>
<td>460779</td>
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<td>Scope(s)</td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary/Mandatory</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payback period</td>
<td>No payback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated lifetime of the initiative</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)</td>
<td>30107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Initiative category & Initiative type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy efficiency in production processes</th>
<th>Other, please specify (All Scope 1 &amp; 2 activities)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

- **Scope(s)**: Scope 3

### Voluntary/Mandatory

- **Voluntary**

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

- **0**

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

- **0**

### Payback period

- **No payback**

### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

- **Ongoing**

### Comment

- Included in Scope 1 & 2 costs and savings and payback period

### Initiative category & Initiative type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy efficiency in buildings</th>
<th>Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

- **11448**

### Scope(s)

- **Scope 1**
- **Scope 2 (market-based)**

### Voluntary/Mandatory

- **Voluntary**

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

- **1534810**

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

- **9312619**

### Payback period

- **4-10 years**

### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

- **6-10 years**

### Comment

- Included in Scope 1 & 2 costs and savings and payback period

### Initiative category & Initiative type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy efficiency in buildings</th>
<th>Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

- **2912**

### Scope(s)

- **Scope 1**
Scope 2 (market-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
349537
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2169005
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3288
Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
553746
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3088108
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
682
Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2700
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20000
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
918
Scope(s)
Scope 1
Voluntary/Mandatory

CDP
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
178750

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1250000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

| Energy efficiency in production processes | Compressed air |

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
756

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
39326

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
294241

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
10323

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1190763

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10201168

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

| Energy efficiency in production processes | Process optimization |

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
20361

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1306186
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10347072
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Energy efficiency in production processes Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4239
Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
665400
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4514983
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Low-carbon energy consumption Biogas

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
911
Scope(s)
Scope 1
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
72
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
600
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type
Low-carbon energy generation Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12285
Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
16678913

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

| Transportation | Company fleet vehicle replacement |

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
16631

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1525700

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
36263718

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards</td>
<td>PepsiCo’s policy is to comply with relevant regulatory standards, including climate change mitigation requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee engagement</td>
<td>The Company’s sustainability agenda drives employee engagement and is supported by our Resource Conservation (ReCon) training program, which develops the environmental sustainability skills of our front line resources. Our internal communications teams also deliver engagement through internal channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial optimization calculations</td>
<td>Certain business units drive energy efficiency by allocating budget reductions for available energy spends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal incentives/recognition programs</td>
<td>PepsiCo has many internal incentives and recognition programs such as the Chairman’s Award, Circle of Champion’s Award, amongst others, all of which can be awarded to individuals and sites that make a difference to our business operations and sustainability agenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal finance mechanisms</td>
<td>PepsiCo has established a global Capital Expenditures (Capex) fund for investment in projects that advance our sustainability agenda but which may not meet desired internal rate of return hurdles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower return on investment (ROI) specification</td>
<td>PepsiCo has established a global Capital Expenditures (Capex) fund for investment in projects that advance our sustainability agenda but which may not meet desired internal rate of return hurdles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnering with governments on technology development</td>
<td>State level projects and partnering with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in the U.S. have been examples of partnering with government. Our external collaboration also extends to other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and institutions such as joining the Business Renewable Center and signing the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Corporate Renewable Energy Buyers' Principles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a
C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

**Scope 1**

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3682437

Comment
This value is updated on an annual basis to include/exclude M&A and divestitures data

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1786848

Comment
This value is updated on an annual basis to include/exclude M&A and divestitures data

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1802330

Comment
This value is updated on an annual basis to include/exclude M&A and divestitures data

C5.2
Stream of consciousness, C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Energy Information Administration 1605B
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
Other, please specify (See C5.2a for details)

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3)
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3552415

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Start date: 1/1/2019 End date: 12/31/2019

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
We are reporting against both methodologies; however we are measuring progress against our goals using the market based methodology. We do not currently have access to electricity supplier emissions factors or residual emissions factors for all markets, however, where they have been available (for example, in Europe) we have applied them to our market-based Scope 2 reporting figure. We have also calculated our Scope 2 emissions based on location-based methodology so that we are able to judge the impact of our reduction efforts against both methodologies.

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

Reporting year
Scope 2, location-based
1556523
Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1425255
Start date
<Not Applicable>
End date
<Not Applicable>
Comment
Start date: 1/1/2019 End date: 12/31/2019

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?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.
Source
Venezuela
Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant
Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant
Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
Emissions are not relevant
Explain why this source is excluded
We determined that the inclusion of data for our Sustainability reporting should align with the reporting framework used, i.e. GHG Protocol, as well as any exclusions in our financial reporting. Because Venezuela is excluded from our financial report and its emissions represent 0.1% of our global Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory, it is considered de minimis and we can meet the required alignment with both the Protocol and the financial reporting boundaries.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.
Purchased goods and services
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Metric tonnes CO2e
33599797
Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using procurement data and material specific emission factors. Some procurement data is available only as spend where EPA's Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) methodology emission factors are used.
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50
Please explain
Emissions from our agricultural sourcing, packaging materials sourcing, non-product related sourcing as well as our co-manufacturing service is included
Capital goods

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
600278

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using spend data on capital goods and EPA’s Extended Economic Input Output (EEIO) methodology emission factors.

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

**Please explain**
Capital equipment spend is used as proxy for emissions calculations

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

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
946616

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using actual fuel use data in our internal operations and using DEFRA upstream emission factors.

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

**Please explain**
Fuel use information collected internally and used in our Scope 1&2 calculations are also used for this purpose

Upstream transportation and distribution

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
720951

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using a combination of actual miles and weight moved data and using EPA Smartway transportation emission factors as well as spend data and EPA EEIO methodology emission factors.

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
5

**Please explain**
In North America we keep track of inbound transportation data which was used for calculations. Most of our global inbound transportation data is not available and therefore spend data was used to fill gaps

Waste generated in operations

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
25353

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using waste generated and disposal methods that we keep track of internally and EPA WARM Tool waste emission factors.

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

**Please explain**
We keep track of our waste generation and disposal data as part of our zero waste to landfill efforts

Business travel

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
140452

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using internal employee air travel data obtained from various systems around the globe and EPA emission factors for air travel. Rental car data obtained from suppliers or internal time & expense reports were used along with EPA EEIO emission factors.

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
10

**Please explain**
Information on travel mileage and length of leg was used to calculate emissions. Rental car emissions are calculated by vendor and provided to PepsiCo for North America.
Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
201663

Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using employee headcount data and estimations of commuting modes, distances and annual working days and DEFRA emission factors.

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

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

Emissions were not calculated based on an analysis that emissions associated with upstream leased assets did not contribute greater than 1% of overall Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
11088559

Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using distance traveled and weight moved data collected internally through our transportation management system as well as manual data collection. EPA Smartway emission factors are used for North American data and DEFRA emission factors are used for other regions.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
Data is available internally sometimes for only distance traveled and sometimes both weight and distance. Weight and distance data was prioritized over only distance data.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
231426

Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using information on the volume of products manufactured by our co-packers and an estimation of fuel & energy used based on company-owned KPIs on energy use per unit production and IEA electricity grid factors and DEFRA fuel emission factors.

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

Please explain
We do not currently monitor fuel and energy use data for our co-packing business.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
There are some emissions from the use of sold products for PepsiCo mainly from energy use from refrigerating or cooking our products. However, per the GHG protocol these emissions are not relevant to our inventory.
End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
811130

Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using our packaging data and end of life emission factors developed by Franklin Associates for PepsiCo that takes into account energy mix differences in various regions as well as recycling rates.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
End of life emission factors are available by material type for all of our packaging materials

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Emissions from downstream leased assets were not calculated based on an analysis that emissions associated with downstream leased assets did not contribute greater than 1% of overall Scope 3 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
1843424

Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using a combination of actual fuel and energy use data within our franchise operations and DEFRA emission factors and IEA electricity factors and estimations based on franchise volume produced and company owned operations KPI of energy use per unit production and IEA plus DEFRA emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
Fuel and energy use data for our franchise bottling operations is not available across the globe. Where available this actual data is utilized.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
255417

Emissions calculation methodology
Calculated according to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard using a combination of actual fuel and energy use data within our joint venture operations and DEFRA emission factors and IEA electricity factors and estimations based on franchise volume produced and company owned operations KPI of energy use per unit production and IEA plus DEFRA emission factors. The proportion of our equity investment is taken into consideration.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
Fuel and energy use data for our joint venture operations is not available across the globe.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
No other sources of upstream emissions
Other (downstream)

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

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

**Please explain**
No other sources of downstream emissions

(C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6)
(C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a) Can you break down your Scope 3 emissions by relevant business activity area?
Yes

C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a
(C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a) Disclose your Scope 3 emissions for each of your relevant business activity areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Scope 3 category</th>
<th>Emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
<td>Purchased goods and services</td>
<td>18880614</td>
<td>Emissions from our purchased agricultural commodities are calculated using procurement data on volume purchased and commodity specific emission factors obtained from several credible external sources like the World Food Lifecycle Database as well as supplier specific data for example potatoes in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing/Manufacturing</td>
<td>Purchased goods and services</td>
<td>1092653</td>
<td>Emissions from our co-manufacturing services are included in this category and are calculated using total spend data on these services and using the EPA’s EEIO emission factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing/Manufacturing</td>
<td>Processing of sold products</td>
<td>231426</td>
<td>Emissions from our co-packing services are included in this category and are estimated using the total volume of products manufactured through our co-packers and applying an energy use KPI based on company owned manufacturing processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Upstream transportation and distribution</td>
<td>720951</td>
<td>All emissions from inbound transportation for our company owned operations as well as our franchise operations are included. In North America we track inbound transportation mileage and weights moved from our carriers and this data is used for emissions calculations. Internationally, we use transportation spend data and EPA EEIO emission factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Downstream transportation and distribution</td>
<td>11088559</td>
<td>All emissions from outbound transportation including distribution related to our vending and cooling equipment and for our franchise business are included. Outbound transportation emissions are calculated using distance and weight moved data collected from across the globe. For our vending and cooling equipment data on annual equipment purchases, their energy consumption information and refrigerant leakage estimates are used for emissions calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>End of life treatment of sold products</td>
<td>811130</td>
<td>Emissions related to the end of life treatment of our packaging materials by region is included. Packaging data by material is collected annually by our operating regions and this data is used along with packaging end of life estimates by region to calculate emissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?  
No

Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities
Palm Oil
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Yes

Please explain
We calculate GHG emissions from this commodity using procurement data and country or geography specific emission factors

Agricultural commodities
Sugar
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Yes

Please explain
We calculate emissions from all types of sugar including cane sugar and beet sugar and country or geography specific emission factors

Agricultural commodities
Wheat
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Yes

Please explain
We calculate GHG emissions from this commodity using procurement data and country or geography specific emission factors

Agricultural commodities
Other (Potato)
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Please select

Please explain
We calculate GHG emissions from this commodity using procurement data and country or geography specific emission factors

Agricultural commodities
Other (Corn)
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Yes

Please explain
We calculate emissions from all types of corn-derived commodities like HFCS, cornmeal, whole corn and country or geography specific emission factors

Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7a?

Agricultural commodities
Other (Potato)
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Please select

Please explain
We calculate GHG emissions from this commodity using procurement data and country or geography specific emission factors

Agricultural commodities
Other (Corn)
Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?  
Yes

Please explain
We calculate emissions from all types of corn-derived commodities like HFCS, cornmeal, whole corn and country or geography specific emission factors
Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.

**Palm Oil**

*Reporting emissions by*
- Total

*Emissions (metric tons CO2e)*
- 1730541

*Denominator: unit of production*
- <Not Applicable>

*Change from last reporting year*
- This is our first year of measurement

*Please explain*
- In 2019, we started conducting a comprehensive bottom-up inventory of our Scope 3 emissions using procurement data and material specific emission factors.

**Sugar**

*Reporting emissions by*
- Total

*Emissions (metric tons CO2e)*
- 2511595

*Denominator: unit of production*
- <Not Applicable>

*Change from last reporting year*
- This is our first year of measurement

*Please explain*
- In 2019, we started conducting a comprehensive bottom-up inventory of our Scope 3 emissions using procurement data and material specific emission factors. This includes our beet sugar as well as cane sugar emissions for company owned operations as well as our franchise business.

**Wheat**

*Reporting emissions by*
- Total

*Emissions (metric tons CO2e)*
- 621711

*Denominator: unit of production*
- <Not Applicable>

*Change from last reporting year*
- This is our first year of measurement

*Please explain*
- In 2019, we started conducting a comprehensive bottom-up inventory of our Scope 3 emissions using procurement data and material specific emission factors.

**Other**

*Reporting emissions by*
- Total

*Emissions (metric tons CO2e)*
- 7512199

*Denominator: unit of production*
- <Not Applicable>

*Change from last reporting year*
- This is our first year of measurement

*Please explain*
- In 2019, we started conducting a comprehensive bottom-up inventory of our Scope 3 emissions using procurement data and material specific emission factors. This includes all our emissions from potatoes and corn-derived commodities like HFCS, cornmeal and whole corn for our company owned and franchise businesses.
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**: 0.00007412
- **Metric numerator** (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e): 4977669
- **Metric denominator** (unit total revenue): 67161000000
- **Scope 2 figure used**: Market-based
- **% change from previous year**: 6
- **Direction of change**: Decreased

**Reason for change**
Our overall Scope 1&2 emissions have declined by 4% while our revenue increased by 3.86%. PepsiCo has managed to increase our revenue while reducing carbon emissions through projects such as using solar panels to generate renewable electricity onsite, installing energy efficient lighting and HVAC equipment, as well as recovering and reusing waste heat from thermal applications to reduce the amount of fuel we consume.

### C7. Emissions breakdowns

#### C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?  
No
**Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>12939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>24913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>32021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
<td>2326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>102464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>205559</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>13710</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>41673</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>28292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>288</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>3181</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>7440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>17749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>3197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>15885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2624</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>372907</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>17649</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>6295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27340</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
<td>428</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>7715</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>46081</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>12092</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>13349</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>33655</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>6904</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
<td>437</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>37997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>35462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan, Greater China</td>
<td>4954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>17048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>38775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>20298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>69287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1852069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>4194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa, Middle East and South Asia</td>
<td>249533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific, Australia and New Zealand and China</td>
<td>99076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>568366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frito-Lay North America</td>
<td>1078322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>568710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PepsiCo Beverages North America</td>
<td>936978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PepsiCo Global Concentrate Solutions</td>
<td>3840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker Foods North America</td>
<td>47588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4)

(C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?
Yes

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b)

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Emissions category</th>
<th>Emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processing/Manufacturing</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>2167540</td>
<td>Region-specific emissions factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>1384874</td>
<td>Region-specific emissions factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)</th>
<th>Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>7024</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td>19557</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>27618</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>61750</td>
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<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</td>
<td>1509</td>
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<td>12358</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>49450</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>763</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>3614</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>3025</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>563</td>
<td>3001</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>2346</td>
<td>2346</td>
<td>10547</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>31696</td>
<td>31696</td>
<td>52693</td>
<td>48801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>3354</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9591</td>
<td>8446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>10937</td>
<td>13510</td>
<td>33674</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>132741</td>
<td>132741</td>
<td>412318</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>28687</td>
<td>28687</td>
<td>40384</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
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<td>6716</td>
<td>13312</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>2303</td>
<td>2303</td>
<td>5808</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>22661</td>
<td>25074</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>12520</td>
<td>2309</td>
<td>31748</td>
<td>26599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan, Greater China</td>
<td>4246</td>
<td>4241</td>
<td>7196</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>11894</td>
<td>11894</td>
<td>24929</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>33336</td>
<td>33336</td>
<td>71818</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>14688</td>
<td>14688</td>
<td>454112</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>21112</td>
<td>4235</td>
<td>84502</td>
<td>72986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>781132</td>
<td>781009</td>
<td>1702043</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>8202</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>2605</td>
<td>2605</td>
<td>7205</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C7.6

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

By business division

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business division</th>
<th>Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa, Middle East and South Asia</td>
<td>164843</td>
<td>163397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific, Australia and New Zealand and China</td>
<td>84941</td>
<td>84277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>294036</td>
<td>217914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frito-Lay North America</td>
<td>360452</td>
<td>350452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>195896</td>
<td>140027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PepsiCo Beverages North America</td>
<td>362361</td>
<td>362361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PepsiCo Global Concentrate Solutions</td>
<td>12700</td>
<td>15531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker Foods North America</td>
<td>91295</td>
<td>91295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)</th>
<th>Direction of change</th>
<th>Emissions value (percentage)</th>
<th>Please explain calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in renewable energy consumption</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 23649 tons CO2e and our total scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the previous year were 5,120,051 tons CO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.46% decrease in emissions. (23649/5,120,051)*100=0.46% decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emissions reduction activities</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Through a number of new fleet and manufacturing efficiency projects we reduced our emissions by 86,907 tons CO2e and our total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 5,120,051 tons CO2e, therefore we arrived at 1.7% decrease. (84754/5,120,051)*100=1.7% decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divestment</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>Divestment of multiple sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisitions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergers</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in output</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>Decrease in total production, inclusive of divestment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in methodology</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in boundary</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in physical operating conditions</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Indicates whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>MWh from renewable sources</th>
<th>MWh from non-renewable sources</th>
<th>Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)</td>
<td>865947</td>
<td>16492214</td>
<td>17098161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>349852</td>
<td>3545449</td>
<td>3695302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired heat</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired steam</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>140768</td>
<td>140768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>18464</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>18464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total energy consumption</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>974263</td>
<td>19978431</td>
<td>20952605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2b

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel application</th>
<th>Indicates whether your organization undertakes this fuel application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2c

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

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

- Biodiesel

**Heating value**

- HHV (higher heating value)

| Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization | 340                                  |
| 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   | 0                                   |
| MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling | <Not Applicable>                   |
| MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration | 0                                   |

**Emission factor**

- 0.00345

**Unit**

- kg CO2e per KWh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Fuels (excluding feedstocks)</th>
<th>Heating value</th>
<th>HHV (higher heating value)</th>
<th>Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling</th>
<th>MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration</th>
<th>Emission factor</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biogas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>104563</td>
<td>85100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00021</td>
<td>kg CO2e per KWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solid Biomass Waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>478400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01563</td>
<td>kg CO2e per KWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.01563</td>
<td>kg CO2e per KWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>Emission Factor</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.33225</td>
<td>UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.24675</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization</td>
<td>4765999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels (excluding feedstocks)</td>
<td>Fuel Oil Number 2</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating value</td>
<td>HHV (higher heating value)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions factor source</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

**Fuel Oil Number 2**

**Heating value**

HHV (higher heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

4765999

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

26755

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

0

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

0

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

<Not Applicable>

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

0

**Emission factor**

0.24675

**Unit**

kg CO2e per KWh

**Emissions factor source**

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019

**Comment**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuels (excluding feedstocks)</th>
<th>Motor Gasoline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating value</td>
<td>HHV (higher heating value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization</td>
<td>523740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission factor</td>
<td>0.2678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>kg CO2e per KWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emissions factor source</td>
<td>UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuels (excluding feedstocks)</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating value</td>
<td>HHV (higher heating value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization</td>
<td>10583234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity</td>
<td>972454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Emission factor
2.31507

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
481127

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
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Emission factor
0.18386

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
22644

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
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Emission factor
1.52261

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019

Comment
This is renewable compressed natural gas
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
69263

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
0

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Emission factor
2.54229

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Version 1.2, 2019

Comment

C8.2d

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Gross generation (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
<th>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</th>
<th>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>526643</td>
<td>316902</td>
<td>53766</td>
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<td>Steam</td>
<td>431803</td>
<td>431803</td>
<td>53453</td>
<td>53453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method
Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator without energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
115500.2

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
73372.55

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Poland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</th>
<th>MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>49146.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourcing method</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon energy mix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>39234.93</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sourcing method</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon energy mix</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
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<td>Sourcing method</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin</td>
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<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>17313.98</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourcing method</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>9535.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourcing method</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon energy mix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9202.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sourcing method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5630.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sourcing method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low-carbon technology type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5630.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sourcing method
Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator without energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2000

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Chile

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1038.2

Comment

Sourcing method
Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Australia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
883.05

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Italy

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
395.5

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Verification/assurance status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td>Third-party verification or assurance process in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Page/section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

---

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Page/section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

---

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

Relevant section reference
Page 1

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
5

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure module verification relates to</th>
<th>Data verified</th>
<th>Verification standard</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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)? Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
California CaT - ETS
EU ETS

C11.1b
(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

**California CaT**

- **% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**: 2.2
- **% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**: 0
- **Period start date**: January 1, 2019
- **Period end date**: December 31, 2019
- **Allowances allocated**: 111,304
- **Allowances purchased**: 0
- **Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**: 76,790
- **Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**: 0
- **Details of ownership**: Facilities we own and operate
- **Comment**: Zero allowances purchased due to a net excess of allowances allocated across applicable sites. True up of allowances to take place after CDP submission.

**EU ETS**

- **% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS**: 3.34
- **% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS**: 0
- **Period start date**: January 1, 2019
- **Period end date**: December 31, 2019
- **Allowances allocated**: 50,776
- **Allowances purchased**: 67,969
- **Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e**: 118,473
- **Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e**: 0
- **Details of ownership**: Facilities we own and operate
- **Comment**: Europe Sites: Veurne, BOL, Grodzisk, Burgos, Bursom Road, Leycroft Road. At the time of this response, 31,421 allowances have been purchased, and 36,548 allowances are to be purchased before year end.

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

Our first priority is to leverage our Resource Conservation (ReCon) Program to drive improvements in our energy efficiency to reduce emissions from facilities covered by Emission Trading Schemes (ETS). Examples of how we have applied this program as part of our compliance strategy include behavioral-based initiatives, as well as capital investments to reduce fuel consumption and switching to renewable fuels, such as anaerobic digesters.

In addition to our own reduction efforts, each of our ETS sites also currently receives an allocation of free allowances towards their compliance. Beyond the free allowances, we purchase allowances to meet final verified emissions, as appropriate. We do not currently source project based carbon allowances for ETS compliance. Over the longer term, we are continuing to investigate and plan to invest in further energy efficiency opportunities, as well as heat recovery and reuse and renewable fuels. For example, at our Grodzisk plant in Poland, we are replacing three heat exchangers with more efficient equipment, as well as centralizing our waste heat recovery capabilities in order to reduce fuel consumption across the facility.

C11.2
(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain
(C12.1a) 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**
26

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**
80

**% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**
60

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
We collect climate change and carbon information from our suppliers through the annual CDP Supply Chain process. Included in this process are suppliers in our key categories like agriculture, packaging and third party logistics that represent the biggest drivers of our emissions. Our top suppliers by spend are selected in these categories and these top suppliers represent ~80% of procurement spend in the category.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Our measures of success are our supplier participation rate and average supplier score. As an indicator of the impact of our engagement in 2019 our response rate was 68%, this is up 10% from the prior year. 54% of our suppliers indicated having a target for emissions reduction. We will continue collecting climate information from our suppliers through this process and use the results as a way of encouraging and incentivizing our suppliers to further act on managing and mitigating climate-related issues.

**Comment**
The percent of Scope 3 emissions is calculated based on the category of suppliers requested and the emissions associated with those categories against our total Scope 3 emissions. The % of suppliers by number is based on 2017 data on total number of suppliers.

---

**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**
100

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**
100

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

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
Our Sustainable Farming Program (SFP), is a program we use to engage with growers on farms of all sizes and types around the world in order to encourage continual improvement in sustainable farming practices, expand respect for workers' human rights, enhance growers' capabilities, and address risks. We have initiated SFP with farmers from which we source directly, given our existing relationships with those farmers and the importance of directly sourced agricultural raw materials to the continuity of our business. By 2025, our goal is to expand the SFP and other programs recognized by PepsiCo's benchmarking protocol to our indirect crops as well. To date, we have focused on engaging growers and bringing them into the SFP through Farm Management Groups (FMGs).

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
To date, we have focused on engaging growers and bringing them into the SFP through Farm Management Groups (FMGs) as a key measure of success. As an indicator of the impact of our engagement, as of year-end 2019, 100% of the volume of the agricultural raw materials that we directly source has been supplied by FMGs engaged in our SFP. The percentage of FMGs engaged is one metric by which we are measuring progress. The second metric – representing our ultimate objective – is the percentage of directly sourced agricultural raw materials that we have verified as sustainably sourced in 2019, this number was 80%.

**Comment**
The percent of Scope 3 emissions is calculated based on the total emissions of crops covered by SFP against total Scope 3 emissions. Our SFP program now engages all our direct supply chain, however with grower turnover & growth the % of suppliers by number may not always be 100%.
Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

**Type of engagement**
Education/information sharing

**Details of engagement**
Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

| % of customers by number | 100 |
| % of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 | 8 |

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**
We introduced the PepsiCo Recycling initiative in 2010 and have continued to scale it up ever since. PepsiCo Recycling programs bring recycling solutions to colleges and universities, K-12 schools, high-traffic retail locations, professional sports facilities, events, and other organizations across the U.S. with the goal of increasing beverage container recycling rates. These customers and venues are chosen as they represent areas where high volumes of our products are consumed. We educate and inspire consumers through the belief that simple acts can lead to a big impact. We believe that every bottle and can recycled helps make communities and the world a cleaner, more sustainable place. The % of emissions reported is our total PepsiCo Beverages North America sector packaging emissions against our total Scope 3 emissions.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Our measures of success include the number of containers collected and year over year trends in collection numbers. In 2019, the PepsiCo Recycling Program collected 325 million post-consumer containers for recycling in the U.S., an approximately 37 percent increase in container collections as compared to 2018. We engage with all our customers in this category in the US through the PepsiCo Recycling program.

**Type of engagement**
Collaboration & innovation

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

| % of customers by number | 100 |
| % of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 | 54 |

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**
PepsiCo has strong relationships with our customers like largest retail customer worldwide. This customer was selected based on our volume of business with them and common objectives around sustainability. We regularly work with this customer on programs with climate-related benefits, such as the Mid-West Row Crop Collaborative, which is a group of companies and conservation organizations working to expand agricultural solutions that protect air and water quality and enhance soil health across the entire U.S. corn and soy system in the Midwest. PepsiCo also worked with this customer to help create the Closed Loop Fund in 2014 and continues to increasingly support and invest in the fund to improve recycling both in the U.S., and internationally. The % of emissions reported is our total Scope 3 emissions from agriculture and packaging and is an approximation.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Measures of success for The Midwest Row Crop Collaborative are: By 2025: (1) 75% of row crop acres in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska are engaged in sustainability measures; (2) Reduce nutrient loading in these states by 20 percent; (3) 50 percent of all irrigation units used in Nebraska will maximize water conservation. By 2035: (1) Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska have met the 45 percent nitrogen loss reduction goal and partnerships established to expand across the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The Closed Loop Fund has continued to make progress since its launch. In 2019, the fund estimates that it kept 1.3 million tons of material in circulation and avoided 3 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Type of engagement**
Collaboration & innovation

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

| % of customers by number | 100 |
| % of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 | 4 |

**Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**
PepsiCo has a Partner Outreach Program to drive energy conservation with strategic franchise operations in the U.S., Mexico, Latin America, South America, Western Europe and Asia. These are our strategic bottlers from a production volume and revenue perspective which is why we prioritized them for engagement. We have made efforts to expand our Resource Conservation program to our franchise operations by providing trainings and access to tools that help measure and track performance, identify and implement improvement opportunities. This is a natural extension of our work within our owned operations to our franchise operations. The % of emissions reported is our total Scope 3 emissions from franchise operations and is an approximation.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
We track GHG emissions reduction within franchise operations as a measure of success. As a result of our engagements, we saw ~13% decline in emissions in 2019 as compared to the prior year within our LATAM franchise operations through energy efficiency and renewable energy measures.
(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We value our engagement with a wide range of stakeholders and actively create and foster collaborations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Key stakeholders include customers, peer companies, non-profit organizations, and regulators, among others. Our collaborations help us learn more about climate change and other sustainability topics, better inform our efforts, and help us create value for society. We use a variety of mechanisms to solicit feedback from our stakeholders on climate change and other topics, including bilateral meetings and participation in stakeholder networks, outreach programs and webinars. Some examples of our climate-related engagements are provided here. PepsiCo is one of the founding members of the Climate Leadership Council in the U.S., which advocates for a consensus climate solution that bridges partisan divides, strengthens the economy, and protects our environment. The Council includes a wide range of businesses, NGOs and individuals. PepsiCo also has an aspirational commitment to eliminating deforestation from our supply chains. As a member of the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), we are signatories of the Forum’s resolutions on deforestation and sustainable refrigeration, which is meant to have a significant positive impact on climate change. We also support climate-friendly sustainable agricultural practices through initiatives such as the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform and Field to Market Initiative.

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2)

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a)
Encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

**Management practice reference number**

MP1

**Management practice**

Crop rotation

**Description of management practice**

Through our Sustainable Farming Program (SFP), growers are encouraged to implement crop rotation practices to improve soil fertility, as well as manage pests.

**Your role in the implementation**

Financial

Knowledge sharing

Operational

Procurement

**Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

For PepsiCo, sustainable agriculture is critical to the continued growth of our business, ensuring food safety and crop resilience for continued and localized supply. As a corporation that has a global reach but operates locally in the communities where we do business, we provide relevant expertise to help advance the ways in which farming is carried out around the world. This benefits individual farmers and the communities that rely on them, while helping protect our license to operate. Our SFP is a program we use to engage with growers on farms of all sizes and types around the world in order to encourage continual improvement in sustainable farming practices, expand respect for workers' human rights, enhance growers' capabilities, and address risks. The SFP is comprised of two components: • The SFP Code, which lists PepsiCo's farm-level sustainable agriculture principles and practices. The Code draws from principles of externally recognized agricultural codes, such as those published by the Rainforest Alliance, GlobalG.A.P, Bonsucro, and the RSPO. • The SFP Continuous Improvement Process, through which farmers are continually assessed and efforts are taken to drive improvement in sustainable agriculture. To date, we have focused on engaging growers and bringing them into the SFP through FMGs, which are groups of farmers that show consistency across geography, crop, farm size, and a variety of other factors. PepsiCo considers an FMG engaged when: • An initial assessment against our SFP Principles and Practices has been completed; • Sustainability opportunities have been identified and improvement programs developed; and • Grower engagement in these improvement programs has been initiated. The percentage of FMGs engaged is one metric by which we are measuring progress. The second metric – representing our ultimate objective – is the percentage of directly-sourced agricultural raw materials that we have verified as sustainably sourced.

**Climate change related benefit**

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

**Comment**

For PepsiCo, sustainable agriculture is critical to the continued growth of our business, ensuring food safety and crop resilience for continued and localized supply. As a corporation that has a global reach but operates locally in the communities where we do business, we provide relevant expertise to help advance the ways in which farming is carried out around the world. This benefits individual farmers and the communities that rely on them, while helping protect our license to operate. Our SFP is a program we use to engage with growers on farms of all sizes and types around the world in order to encourage continual improvement in sustainable farming practices, expand respect for workers' human rights, enhance growers' capabilities, and address risks. The SFP is comprised of two components: • The SFP Code, which lists PepsiCo's farm-level sustainable agriculture principles and practices. The Code draws from principles of externally recognized agricultural codes, such as those published by the Rainforest Alliance, GlobalG.A.P, Bonsucro, and the RSPO. • The SFP Continuous Improvement Process, through which farmers are continually assessed and efforts are taken to drive improvement in sustainable agriculture. To date, we have focused on engaging growers and bringing them into the SFP through FMGs, which are groups of farmers that show consistency across geography, crop, farm size, and a variety of other factors. PepsiCo considers an FMG engaged when: • An initial assessment against our SFP Principles and Practices has been completed; • Sustainability opportunities have been identified and improvement programs developed; and • Grower engagement in these improvement programs has been initiated. The percentage of FMGs engaged is one metric by which we are measuring progress. The second metric – representing our ultimate objective – is the percentage of directly-sourced agricultural raw materials that we have verified as sustainably sourced.

**Management practice reference number**

MP2

**Management practice**

Fertilizer management

**Description of management practice**

Through our SFP, growers are encouraged to manage fertilizers by incorporating into the soil, using split application to minimize nitrous oxide emissions. Growers are encouraged to use tools to determine the amount of fertilizer to apply as well as to use organic fertilizer and low carbon fertilizers.

**Your role in the implementation**

Financial

Knowledge sharing

Operational

Procurement

**Explanation of how you encourage implementation**

For PepsiCo, sustainable agriculture is critical to the continued growth of our business, ensuring food safety and crop resilience for continued and localized supply. As a corporation that has a global reach but operates locally in the communities where we do business, we provide relevant expertise to help advance the ways in which farming is carried out around the world. This benefits individual farmers and the communities that rely on them, while helping protect our license to operate. Our SFP is a program we use to engage with growers on farms of all sizes and types around the world in order to encourage continual improvement in sustainable farming practices, expand respect for workers' human rights, enhance growers' capabilities, and address risks. The SFP is comprised of two components: • The SFP Code, which lists PepsiCo's farm-level sustainable agriculture principles and practices. The Code draws from principles of externally recognized agricultural codes, such as those published by the Rainforest Alliance, GlobalG.A.P, Bonsucro, and the RSPO. • The SFP Continuous Improvement Process, through which farmers are continually assessed and efforts are taken to drive improvement in sustainable agriculture. To date, we have focused on engaging growers and bringing them into the SFP through FMGs, which are groups of farmers that show consistency across geography, crop, farm size, and a variety of other factors. PepsiCo considers an FMG engaged when: • An initial assessment against our SFP Principles and Practices has been completed; • Sustainability opportunities have been identified and improvement programs developed; and • Grower engagement in these improvement programs has been initiated. The percentage of FMGs engaged is one metric by which we are measuring progress. The second metric – representing our ultimate objective – is the percentage of directly-sourced agricultural raw materials that we have verified as sustainably sourced.

**Climate change related benefit**

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

**Comment**
C12.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tax</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>We are a founding member of the Climate Leadership Council (CLC). CLC is an international policy institute founded in collaboration with business and environmental leaders to promote a carbon dividend framework as the most cost-effective, equitable and politically-viable climate solution. The Council is active primarily in the U.S. In Europe, the European Commission is exploring possibilities of a carbon border tax. PepsiCo has led into the consultation on this topic via direct submission and through FoodDrinkEurope.</td>
<td>CLC proposes a carbon dividend program to be implemented at the federal level in the United States. The program is based on four interdependent pillars: 1. A gradually rising and revenue-neutral carbon tax; 2. Carbon dividend payments to all Americans, funded by 100% of the revenue; 3. The rollback of carbon regulations that are no longer necessary; and 4. Border carbon adjustments to level the playing field and promote American competitiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify (Emissions)</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>PepsiCo is regularly monitoring the developments of the EU Green Deal and associated EU Climate Law and EU Climate Pact. We have provided inputs to the Commission through public consultations on these policy measures. We regularly engage with policy makers to provide our input into the process and demonstrate our support for the direction the EU is heading. The vision of the EU Climate Law is aligned with our recent pledge for Business Ambition for 1.5°C and a long term net zero target.</td>
<td>The Commission's proposal for the first European Climate Law aims to write into law the goal set out in the European Green Deal – for Europe's economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050. This means achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions for EU countries as a whole, mainly by cutting emissions, investing in green technologies and protecting the natural environment. The law aims to ensure that all EU policies contribute to this goal and that all sectors of the economy and society play their part. The EU Climate Law also proposed intermediate steps to set mid term (2030 and 2040) targets towards the climate neutrality objective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C12.3b

Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

**Trade association**
American Beverage Association (ABA)

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

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
We understand that ABA may support various types of legislation related to climate change, such as legislation on energy efficiency, consistent with PepsiCo’s views.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**
PepsiCo is an active member of ABA with a seat at the board. We regularly share information on our sustainability vision relating to climate change and related issues.

**Trade association**
Consumer Brands Association (CBA)

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

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
We understand that GMA may support various types of legislation related to climate change, such as legislation on energy efficiency, consistent with PepsiCo’s views.

**How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?**
PepsiCo is a member of the CBA Board. We regularly share information on our sustainability vision relating to climate change and related issues.

**Trade association**
Union of European Soft Drinks Associations (UNESDA)

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

**Please explain the trade association’s position**
We understand that UNESDA welcomes the European Commission’s proposal for establishing a Circular Economy in Europe and the recently concluded review of the
Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD). UNESDA’s members are conscious of their responsibility for the end-of-life phase of packaging and advocate for a strong European framework on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging to increase efficiency and transparency of EPR in Europe. UNESDA supports the objective of increasing resource efficiency, sustainability and progress towards a circular economy through the recycling of materials.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
PepsiCo is an active member of UNESDA with a seat at the Board. PepsiCo participates in UNESDA's two main committees dealing with scientific affairs and EU policy.

Trade association
FoodDrinkEurope
Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent
Please explain the trade association’s position
FoodDrinkEurope responded to the call for inputs to draw the future European Commission's proposal for a strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reductions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. Food chain partners, as well as other economic sectors, civil society and policymakers should support ambitious efforts to mitigate and adapt to Climate Change in Europe and globally. Challenges to achieve the temperature objective under the Paris Climate Agreement persist, such as the lack of economical and technically viable means (i.e. financial and technological) to reach such target. FoodDrinkEurope has yet to agree on a more proactive approach in support to climate neutrality but members have agreed to have climate ambitions as the main objective when assessing packaging performance.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
PepsiCo is an active member of UNESDA with a seat at the Board. PepsiCo participates in UNESDA’s two main committees dealing with scientific affairs and EU policy.

Trade association
European Organization for Packaging and Environment (EUROPEN)
Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent
Please explain the trade association’s position
EUROPEN supports the objectives of the EU Circular Economy package. EUROPEN advocates for a packaging waste policy framework that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of all actors involved in waste management. The new Circular Economy Package should safeguard the EU internal market and be based on the principle of life cycle assessment. EUROPEN does not plan on engaging in climate specific files at this stage but supports the climate neutrality objective through its advocacy on the circular economy.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
PepsiCo is part of the EUROPEAN Executive Committee and of the technical Task Force on Circular Economy that is responsible for analyzing policy developments and building an advocacy plan for the association. PepsiCo hold the chairmanship of the Circular Economy and Green Deal taskforce.

Trade association
European Snacks Association (ESA)
Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent
Please explain the trade association’s position
We understand that ESA supports sustainable practices to protect natural resources. ESA supports a circular economy for packaging and actively engages in packaging related policy initiatives at EU level.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
PepsiCo is an ESA Board member and holds the Chairmanship of the Communication Committee.

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?
No

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?
PepsiCo has specific teams and individuals that are assigned responsibilities for developing corporate policy and regulatory positions as well as engaging on regulatory policy with external stakeholders, including public policymakers, trade associations and non-government actors that is aligned with our climate strategy. The Public Policy and Government Affairs (PPGA) department has global personnel and well as personnel focused on specific geographies and markets. They manage relationships with government actors and coordinate activities like advocating for similar climate positions that may influence regulatory policy globally. The PPGA department works closely with the Office of Sustainability and other functions to ensure that our external engagements are aligned with our overall strategy on climate action and advocacy.

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

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
pepsico-inc-2019-annual-report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 10, 17, 21, 29

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
PepsiCo-CSR-2019.pdf

Page/Section reference
Our report is entirely digital this year. Attached climate section excerpt here. Please visit www.pepsico.com for details.

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

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
ESG Topics A-Z.pdf

Page/Section reference
Our ESG topics page is entirely digital. Attached climate excerpts here. Please visit www.pepsico.com for details.

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

Comment

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a
(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield
Other, please specify (Waste, Ag Chemicals)

Description of impacts
Our Sustainable Farming Program (SFP), is a program we use to engage with growers on farms of all sizes and types around the world in order to encourage continual improvement in sustainable farming practices, expand respect for workers' human rights, enhance growers' capabilities, and address risks. The SFP program is comprised of two components: (1) The SFP Code, which lists PepsiCo's farm-level sustainable agriculture principles and practices. The Code draws from principles of externally recognized agricultural codes, such as those published by the Rainforest Alliance, GlobalG.A.P., Bonsucro, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO); and (2) The SFP Continuous Improvement Process, through which farmers are continually assessed and efforts are taken to drive improvement in sustainable agriculture. The SFP Code outlines the specific farm-level principles and practices that embody PepsiCo's Sustainable Agriculture Policy. These principles span a comprehensive array of topics across the three widely recognized pillars of sustainability: Environmental, Social and Economic. Under the Environmental pillar topics included are Ag Chemicals, Air, Biodiversity, Nutrients, Soil, Water and Waste in addition to climate related topics such as GHGs and Energy. Farmers are encouraged to adhere to the fundamental principles and practices within each of these topics. As of year-end 2019, 100% of the volume of the agricultural raw materials that we directly source has been supplied by FMGs engaged in the SFP.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
The percentage of Farm Management Groups engaged is one metric by which we are measuring progress. The second metric – representing our ultimate objective – is the percentage of directly sourced agricultural raw materials that we have verified as sustainably sourced. PepsiCo considers an FMG verified sustainable when: (1) A representative sample of self-assessments demonstrate that the farmers have implemented the Fundamental Principles of the SFP; and (2) A certain proportion of random samples from the self-assessment results are verified by a third party. The details of this process are being piloted. Once finalized, the requirements will be listed in an appendix in the SFP Scheme Rules. We made significant progress on SFP engagement in 2019, and with that, progress towards our sustainable sourcing goal with target completion date of 2020.

Management practice reference number
MP2

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield
Other, please specify (Waste, Ag Chemicals)

Description of impacts
Our Sustainable Farming Program (SFP), is a program we use to engage with growers on farms of all sizes and types around the world in order to encourage continual improvement in sustainable farming practices, expand respect for workers' human rights, enhance growers' capabilities, and address risks. The SFP program is comprised of two components: (1) The SFP Code, which lists PepsiCo's farm-level sustainable agriculture principles and practices. The Code draws from principles of externally recognized agricultural codes, such as those published by the Rainforest Alliance, GlobalG.A.P., Bonsucro, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO); and (2) The SFP Continuous Improvement Process, through which farmers are continually assessed and efforts are taken to drive improvement in sustainable agriculture. The SFP Code outlines the specific farm-level principles and practices that embody PepsiCo's Sustainable Agriculture Policy. These principles span a comprehensive array of topics across the three widely recognized pillars of sustainability: Environmental, Social and Economic. Under the Environmental pillar topics included are Ag Chemicals, Air, Biodiversity, Nutrients, Soil, Water and Waste in addition to climate related topics such as GHGs and Energy. Farmers are encouraged to adhere to the fundamental principles and practices within each of these topics. As of year-end 2019, 100% of the volume of the agricultural raw materials that we directly source has been supplied by FMGs engaged in the SFP.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
The percentage of Farm Management Groups engaged is one metric by which we are measuring progress. The second metric – representing our ultimate objective – is the percentage of directly sourced agricultural raw materials that we have verified as sustainably sourced. PepsiCo considers an FMG verified sustainable when: (1) A representative sample of self-assessments demonstrate that the farmers have implemented the Fundamental Principles of the SFP; and (2) A certain proportion of random samples from the self-assessment results are verified by a third party. The details of this process are being piloted. Once finalized, the requirements will be listed in an appendix in the SFP Scheme Rules. We made significant progress on SFP engagement in 2019, and with that, progress towards our sustainable sourcing goal with target completion date of 2020.
SC0.0

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

PepsiCo products are enjoyed by consumers more than one billion times a day in more than 200 countries and territories around the world. PepsiCo generated more than $67 billion in net revenue in 2019, driven by a complementary food and beverage portfolio that includes 23 brands that generate more than $1 billion each in estimated annual retail sales (e.g., Frito-Lay, Gatorade, Pepsi-Cola, Quaker and Tropicana). Guiding PepsiCo is our vision to Be the Global Leader in Convenient Foods and Beverages by Winning with Purpose. "Winning with Purpose" reflects our ambition to win sustainably in the marketplace and embed purpose into all aspects of the business. We also set three lofty aspirations that will help us achieve these goals: becoming Faster by winning in the marketplace; Stronger by transforming our capabilities, cost, and culture; and Better by integrating purpose into our business strategy and brands, whilst doing even more for our planet and people. As part of our efforts to become Better, we were proud to sign the Business Roundtable's 2019 Statement on the Purpose of a Corporation. This standard for corporate responsibility aligns with our existing values and strategy to lead the company for the benefit of all of our stakeholders. We know that being a Better company is about doing the most good for the most people. That's why we are focused on using our scale and expertise as one of the world’s leading food and beverage companies to tackle the long-term challenges facing the global food system including climate change.

This CDP Climate Questionnaire contains statements reflecting our views about our future performance that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are generally identified through the inclusion of words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “drive,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “project,” “strategy,” “target” and “will” or similar statements or variations of such terms and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements inherently involve risks and uncertainties. For information on certain factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from our expectations, please see PepsiCo’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its most recent annual report on Form 10-K and subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. PepsiCo undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SC0.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$67,161,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC0.2

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

No

SC1.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caesars Entertainment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope of emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Allocation level detail
- **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**: 852
- **Uncertainty (±%)**: 15

#### Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from PepsiCo's total global company-owned operations that have been allocated to Caesars Entertainment. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Caesars Entertainment. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.

**Verified**: No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Caesars Entertainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope of emissions</strong></td>
<td>Scope 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation level</th>
<th>Company wide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation level detail</th>
<th>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</th>
<th>342</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uncertainty (±%)</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Caesars Entertainment.

**Verified**: No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Caesars Entertainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope of emissions</strong></td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation level</th>
<th>Company wide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation level detail</th>
<th>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</th>
<th>12098</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uncertainty (±%)</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Major sources of emissions
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to Caesars entertainment.

**Verified**: No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

**Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our...
global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>CVS Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
<td>10191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>These emissions include those from PepsiCo's company-owned operations that have been allocated to CVS Health. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to CVS Health. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the market value of products purchased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>CVS Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
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<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td>These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to CVS Health. These global emissions have then been allocated to CVS Health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verified</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation method</td>
<td>Allocation based on the market value of products purchased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>CVS Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope of emissions</td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation level detail</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncertainty (±%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major sources of emissions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to CVS Health.

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo’s production facilities world-wide.

**Verifying member**
J Sainsbury Plc

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 1

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
11510

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
These emissions include those from PepsiCo’s company-owned operations that have been allocated to Sainsbury’s. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo’s wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Sainsbury’s. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.

**Verified**
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo’s production facilities world-wide.

**Verifying member**
J Sainsbury Plc

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 2

**Allocation level**
Company wide

**Allocation level detail**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**
4618

**Uncertainty (±%)**
15

**Major sources of emissions**
These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo’s direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Sainsbury’s. These global emissions have then been allocated to Sainsbury’s.

**Verified**
No

**Allocation method**
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo’s production facilities world-wide.

**Verifying member**
J Sainsbury Plc

**Scope of emissions**
Scope 3
Major sources of emissions
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to Sainsbury's.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from PepsiCo's company-owned operations that have been allocated to Metro. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Metro. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Metro. These global emissions have then been allocated to Metro.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased
Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Metro AG

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
193562

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to Metro.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Restaurant Brands International

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5078

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from PepsiCo's company-owned operations that have been allocated to RBI. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to RBI. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Restaurant Brands International

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2037
### Major sources of emissions

These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to RBI. These global emissions have then been allocated to RBI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Scope of emissions</th>
<th>Allocation level</th>
<th>Allocation level detail</th>
<th>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</th>
<th>Uncertainty (±%)</th>
<th>Major sources of emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant Brands International</td>
<td>Scope 3</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>72135</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission &amp; Distribution (T&amp;D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to RBI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Scope of emissions</th>
<th>Allocation level</th>
<th>Allocation level detail</th>
<th>Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e</th>
<th>Uncertainty (±%)</th>
<th>Major sources of emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Corporation</td>
<td>Scope 1</td>
<td>Company wide</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>37841</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>These emissions include those from PepsiCo's company-owned operations that have been allocated to Target. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Target. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.
Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
15182

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Target. These global emissions have then been allocated to Target.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
537558

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to Target.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
25632

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from PepsiCo's company-owned operations that have been allocated to Walmart Mexico y Centroamerica. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Walmart Mexico y Centroamerica. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.

Verified
No
Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo’s production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
10284

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Walmart Mexico y Centroamerica. These global emissions have then been allocated to Walmart Mexico y Centroamerica.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo’s production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
364131

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo’s value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to Walmart Mexico y Centroamerica.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo’s net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo’s production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>
Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
401677
Uncertainty (±%) 15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from PepsiCo's company-owned operations that have been allocated to Walmart. Major sources include fuel use in PepsiCo's wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Walmart. Also included is fuel use in transportation vehicles that are wholly-owned or operated by PepsiCo.

Verified No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
161156
Uncertainty (±%) 15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include those from indirect fuel use in the generation of electricity that is consumed by PepsiCo's direct operations - our wholly-owned or operated manufacturing facilities globally that produce products that may or may not be sold to Walmart. These global emissions have then been allocated to Walmart.

Verified No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5706164
Uncertainty (±%) 15

Major sources of emissions
These emissions include all other indirect emissions from PepsiCo's value chain, such as the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by PepsiCo, electricity-related activities (e.g. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, consumer use, waste disposal, etc. These global emissions have then been allocated to Walmart.

Verified No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Our method for allocating emissions is to take the percentage of PepsiCo's net revenue attributable to the customer in the reporting year and apply this percentage to our global Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions. Thus, our method does not distinguish between emissions from facilities that produce product sold to the customer versus emissions from all PepsiCo's production facilities world-wide.
SC1.2

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

None

SC1.3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation challenges</th>
<th>Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level</td>
<td>Currently PepsiCo follows the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol guidelines in developing an annual emissions inventory. Data is collected from our facilities world-wide following an operational control approach. Our facilities manufacture a diverse range of products and we do not have dedicated facilities by customer. Therefore, developing an emissions inventory or allocating emissions by customer accurately will not be possible in the foreseeable future. PepsiCo would benefit from an industry level solution or methodology for allocation that takes into account current challenges in data systems and inventory processes for companies like PepsiCo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

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

PepsiCo does not currently have the capability to allocate emissions for the many thousands of product types currently sold to our customers, or to allocate those emissions to the many individual customers we have.

To address this, PepsiCo supports industry-wide solutions that allocate emissions in a consistent and credible way. PepsiCo is a member of the Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable, which has developed and published sector specific guidelines on environmental footprint of products. PepsiCo is also interacting with expert stakeholders including the Carbon Trust, World Resources Institute, World Business Council on Sustainable Development, and the Sustainability Consortium, as well as other stakeholders such as Non-Governmental Organizations, other companies, academic institutions and governments to support the introduction of common approaches to measure environmental footprint worldwide and to develop new global standards for quantifying enterprise and product-level greenhouse gas emissions.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

Yes

SC2.2a

(SC2.2a) Specify the requesting member(s) that have driven organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives, and provide information on the initiatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requesting member</th>
<th>Initiative ID</th>
<th>Group type of project</th>
<th>Type of project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caesars Entertainment</td>
<td>2019-ID1</td>
<td>Change to supplier operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
32

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Caesars Entertainment

Initiative ID
2019-ID2

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
279

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
CVS Health

Initiative ID
2019-ID3

Group type of project
Change to supplier operations

Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
383

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
CVS Health

Initiative ID
2019-ID4

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
3336

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc
Initiative ID
2019-ID5
Group type of project
Change to supplier operations
Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
432

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc
Initiative ID
2019-ID6
Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment
Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle foot print to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
3768

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Metro AG
Initiative ID
2019-ID7
Group type of project
Change to supplier operations
Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
512

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Metro AG
Initiative ID
2019-ID8
Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
4460

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Restaurant Brands International

Initiative ID
2019-ID9

Group type of project
Change to supplier operations

Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
191

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Restaurant Brands International

Initiative ID
2019-ID10

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
1662

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Initiative ID
2019-ID11

Group type of project
Change to supplier operations

Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.
Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

1422

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Initiative ID
2019-ID12

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

12387

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Initiative ID
2019-ID13

Group type of project
Change to supplier operations

Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

963

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Initiative ID
2019-ID14

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

8391

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?

No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Yes
Walmart, Inc.

Initiative ID
2019-ID15

Group type of project
Change to supplier operations

Type of project
Implementation of energy reduction projects

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our operational emissions and are due to a number of measures undertaken within our facilities and fleet. Main programs contributing are our Resource Conservation (ReCon) program and fleet efficiency program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
15092

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Initiative ID
2019-ID16

Group type of project
Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project
Assessing products or services life-cycle footprint to identify efficiencies

Description of the reduction initiative
As part of our Sustainability agenda, PepsiCo has a goal to reduce our entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions by at least 20% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline. These reductions relate to our Scope 3 emissions and are due to a number of initiatives including packaging sustainability, certified commodities and the deployment of our Higher Efficiency Coolers and Vending program.

Emissions reduction for the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e
131486

Did you identify this opportunity as part of the CDP supply chain Action Exchange?
No

Would you be happy for CDP supply chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?
Yes

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC4.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English
Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am submitting to</th>
<th>Public or Non-Public Submission</th>
<th>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customers</td>
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Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms