

Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP or the Company)

10 May 2024

Dear Shareholder of Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc:

We are asking for your support in **voting "FOR" all resolutions, as recommended by the Board of Directors**, at our upcoming 2024 Annual General Meeting on 22 May 2024.

We are writing to provide additional context regarding certain resolutions set out in our notice of meeting dated 4 April 2024 (the Notice of Meeting). Specifically, we would like to supplement information in Resolution 23 (Waiver of mandatory offer provisions set out in Rule 9 of the Takeover Code) and Resolutions 4 (regarding the re-election of Manolo Arroyo) and Resolution 6 (regarding the re-election of José Ignacio Comenge).

We received proxy advisory service reports from Glass, Lewis & Co. (Glass Lewis) and Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS). While Glass Lewis recommend a "FOR" vote in respect of each resolution, ISS recommend voting "AGAINST" Resolutions 4, 6 and 23.

We are firmly committed to good governance and transparency for our shareholders. We believe the information provided below will assist you in better understanding our recommendations.

Unless stated otherwise, defined terms used in this letter have the same meaning as in the Notice of Meeting.

Resolution 23 (Waiver of mandatory offer provisions set out in Rule 9 of the Takeover Code)

As set out above, the report from Glass Lewis recommends a vote "FOR" Resolution 23, whilst the report from ISS recommends a vote "AGAINST" Resolution 23. Both Glass Lewis and ISS have recommended voting "FOR" Resolutions 26 and 27 (Authority to purchase own shares).

Resolution 23 is a standing item at each Annual General Meeting of the Company to enable CCEP to give effect to Resolutions 26 and 27. Therefore, a share repurchase cannot occur unless Resolution 23 is approved and a vote "AGAINST" Resolution 23 will have the same effect as a vote "AGAINST" Resolutions 26 and 27.

Resolution 23 seeks approval from the Independent Shareholders of a waiver under Rule 9 of the Takeover Code. Rule 9 applies when any entity holds 30% or more of the voting rights of a company. When a company purchases its own voting shares, any resulting increase in

the percentage of shares carrying voting rights will be an acquisition for the purpose of Rule 9. CCEP currently has one shareholder, Olive, which owns approximately 36.1% of the issued share capital of CCEP and so any share repurchase would automatically trigger Rule 9 and result in an obligation on Olive to make a general offer to shareholders for all the remaining equity share capital of CCEP.

Rule 9 of the Takeover Code acts as a safeguard to shareholders and the Panel has already reviewed and agreed, subject to the Independent Shareholders' approval, to waive the application of Rule 9.

However, ISS is still recommending against Resolution 23, as it has every year for the past eight years. The ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines (PLSA) for United Kingdom & Ireland states, "In line with the Pensions and Lifetime Savings Association, ISS will usually recommend a vote against Rule 9 waivers."^[1] However, beginning in 2020, the PLSA changed its policy on Rule 9 waivers to remove language explicitly stating that shareholders would normally vote against Rule 9 waiver resolutions made in connection with share buybacks. The 2019 PLSA Stewardship and Voting Guidelines for resolutions seeking share buybacks stated, "Shareholders would normally vote against the resolution proposing a waiver of Rule 9 of the Takeover Code."^[2] However, updated PLSA Guidelines state, "Investors should consider voting against a resolution for share buybacks if: "the resolution proposes a waiver of Rule 9 of the Takeover Code [and] the buy-back is not deemed a prudent use of the company's cash resources, is not supported by cash flows of the underlying business and introduces excessive and unsustainable leverage"^[3] (emphasis added). This PLSA policy is still in effect,^[4] yet we understand that ISS has still not updated its own policy to reflect this change.

CCEP is comfortable that it would only effect a share buyback under the authority sought if the buyback was supported by the Company's cash flows and would not introduce excessive and unsustainable leverage.

We believe ISS continues to recommend against our request because of a rigid outdated policy that does not take into account any of our stated rationale or Olive's stated intentions, which have not changed since Olive entered into the Shareholder Agreement with us.

In the Notice of Meeting, Olive has confirmed that it has no intention of changing its approach with respect to CCEP as a result of any increase in its shareholding due to any share repurchase. It has no intention to seek any change to the general nature or any other aspect of the Company's business.

Currently, Olive holds approximately 36.1% of the issued share capital of CCEP. If CCEP were to repurchase all the Ordinary Shares for which it is seeking the Buyback Authorities, Olive's maximum potential shareholding would increase to approximately 40.1% in 2024.

Additionally, regardless of the outcome of these resolutions, Olive's shareholding would not carry more than 50% of such voting rights, and any further increase in its shareholding will be subject to the provisions of Rule 9 of the Takeover Code.

Given Olive's stated position, as well as the regulatory safeguards the Panel already has in place, we believe that ISS's concerns over "creeping control" are therefore unfounded, and that ISS's recommendation against Resolution 23 is unwarranted.

Glass Lewis agrees with our recommendation. The report from Glass Lewis states:

- **"We believe the terms of this proposal are reasonable. The Takeover Code was instituted as a shareholder safeguard in the event that a major shareholder sought a larger stake in the Company, possibly to the detriment of other shareholders.**
- **In this case, we note that following a repurchase of shares or exercising of options, the concert party may increase their ownership stake in the Company but may not gain control of it without triggering a full takeover bid. Further, we note that the waiver will not apply to an acquisition of ordinary shares.**
- **We do not believe that this proposal is connected with any sort of takeover attempt by this party, and thus, we do not believe this proposal should warrant shareholder concern at this time. We will, however, monitor the concert party's beneficial ownership in the event that a takeover attempt becomes more likely."**

The CCEP Board and management firmly believe these resolutions are in the best interests of Shareholders as they provide the ability to return cash to Shareholders, enabling CCEP to continue to deliver long-term shareholder value. Accordingly, the Board and management of CCEP recommend voting "FOR" Resolutions 23, 26 and 27, consistent with the recommendations of Glass Lewis.

Resolution 4 (re-election of Manolo Arroyo) and Resolution 6 (re-election of José Ignacio Comenge)

The report issued by Glass Lewis recommends voting "FOR" Resolution 4 (the re-election of Manolo Arroyo) and Resolution 6 (the re-election of José Ignacio Comenge). The report generated by ISS notes that its policy requires remuneration committees to be comprised solely of independent directors. It therefore recommends a vote "AGAINST" the re-election of Mr Arroyo and Mr Comenge as non-independent members of CCEP's Remuneration Committee.

The ISS 2024 Benchmark Report for CCEP states that a vote AGAINST the re-election of Manolo Arroyo and José Ignacio Comenge is warranted because "potential independence

issues have been identified and they currently sit on the Remuneration Committee, and the composition of this Committee does not adhere to UK best practice recommendations for a company of this size."^[5] According to ISS's own calculations, our Remuneration Committee consists of 60% of independent directors.

Both Mr Arroyo and Mr Comenge are shareholder representatives. Mr Arroyo is Executive Vice President and Global Chief Marketing Officer at The Coca-Cola Company, the parent company of European Refreshments Unlimited Company, which owns 19.01% of the Company's issued share capital. Mr Comenge is a director of Olive.

The CCEP Board and the Remuneration Committee Chairman, John Bryant, are of the opinion that the re-elections of Mr Arroyo and Mr Comenge are nonetheless appropriate because:

- Their re-election would be compliant with the terms of reference of the Remuneration Committee, which stipulate that the committee must be composed of a majority of Independent Non-executive Directors (INEDs), including for quorum requirements (notwithstanding the presence of Mr Arroyo and Mr Comenge, the Remuneration Committee comprises a majority of INEDs).
- Although Mr Arroyo and Mr Comenge are not independent, they do not have any conflicts of interest and it is avoiding such conflicts that is the main purpose of prescribing that the members of the Remuneration Committee should be independent - in particular, to avoid any executive director being involved in decisions where a conflict of interest exists.
- As members of the Remuneration Committee, both Mr Arroyo and Mr Comenge can be expected to act to drive the long-term success of the Company for the benefit of all Shareholders, in the same way as the INEDs.

The CCEP Board and management firmly believe this resolution is in the best interests of Shareholders and recommend voting "FOR" Resolutions 4 and 6, consistent with the recommendation of Glass Lewis.

We would be glad to discuss our recommendations in relation to Resolutions 4, 6, 23 or any other resolution further with you, should you wish. If you have any questions, or need assistance in submitting your proxy to vote your shares, please contact us at shareholders@ccep.com.

Thank you for your support.

^[1] See ISS 2024 Proxy Voting Guidelines for United Kingdom and Ireland. <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/policy/active/emea/UK-and-Ireland-Voting-Guidelines.pdf?v=1>

^[2] See 2019 PLSA Stewardship and Voting

Guidelines. https://plsauat.cantarusdev.com/Portals/0/Documents/Policy-Documents/2019/CG_Voting%20Guidelines%202019%20FINAL.pdf

^[3] See 2020 PLSA Stewardship and Voting

Guidelines. <https://plsauat.cantarusdev.com/Portals/0/Documents/Policy-Documents/2020/PLSA-Stewardship-Guide-and-Voting-Guidelines-180220.pdf>

^[4] See 2024 PLSA Stewardship and Voting

Guidelines. <https://www.plsa.co.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Policy-Documents/Stewardship-and-voting/2024/PLSA-Stewardship-and-Voting-Guidelines-2024.pdf>

^[5] ISS 2024 Proxy Analysis & Benchmark Policy Voting Recommendations for Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc.

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