Coca-Cola HBC AG - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Coca-Cola HBC (Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company) is a leading bottling partner of The Coca-Cola Company and growth-focused consumer packaged goods (CPG) business. The Coca-Cola Company owns and develops its brands while Coca-Cola HBC is responsible for producing, distributing, and selling these beverages, using concentrate we buy from The Coca-Cola Company under an incidence-based pricing model. Selling more than 2.7 billion unit cases annually, we're one of the world's largest bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company's brands. We operate in 29 countries (after the acquisition of the Egyptian bottler in January 2022), serving 715 million potential consumers across three continents. We bottle, sell and distribute the world's most recognised soft drink: Coca-Cola. Along with Coca-Cola Light, Sprite and Fanta, also licensed to us by The Coca-Cola Company, these are four of the world's five best-selling non-alcoholic ready-to drink beverages. Still drinks (water, juices, tea, plant-based) and energy drinks make up to 23 percent of our revenue. This diverse portfolio means that we're a strong partner for our customers and provide great choice for consumers. We've integrated sustainability into every part of our business, aiming to build long-term value for our stakeholders. Coca-Cola HBC is headquartered in Zug, Switzerland and has a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange and secondary listing on the Athens Exchange.

W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a

(W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco and/or agricultural commodities sectors does your organization engage in?

Processing/Manufacturing
Distribution

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Armenia
Austria
Belarus
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Estonia
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Montenegro
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Switzerland
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CH0198251305

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct use: we use water directly, as water is by far the largest component of our beverages. So access to high-quality water from sustainable sources is core to our long-term viability. In addition, water is very important to all cleaning, washing and sanitizing processes we perform which are an integral production process step during final beverages production. We work to ensure best practice in our water extraction and have made far reaching commitments to reduce, reuse, recycle and replenish the water we use. Indirect Use: Part of our main ingredients are sugar, juice concentrates. They are produced from agricultural goods which depend very much on water availability and quality therefore we consider also this indirect use. Our strategy includes working with suppliers and other parties to reduce our indirect water use. The Coca-Cola Company sets standards which suppliers must meet in order to gain authorization. We also use WWF Water risk filter for evaluating water risk at suppliers. With our programs to improve water efficiency in operations and sustainable agriculture programs we foresee that we will make further positive changes in reducing usage of water. To address the importance of water, the efficient water management was part of our strategy by 2020 and is integrated in our Mission Sustainability 2025 Commitments that were set and communicated in 2018, and the Coca-Cola System 2030 water strategic framework is being developed. In water risks areas, by 2025 we will reduce water usage in our plants by 20% vs 2017 and we have committed to help communities to secure water in water risk areas. As overarching program for managing water efficiencies, risks and opportunities, we did certify all manufacturing sites according to EWS or AWS standards, and maintaining it also for 2022. We consider future dependency might not significantly change, as we have strong water efficiency and risk mitigation programs at plants and suppliers.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct Use: it is important for our company to have sufficient amount of recycled, re-usable water available for use. This water is used solely in non-product related processes: CIP (cleaning-in-place), in equipment cooling. Afterwards water is treated and returned safely to the environment. Therefore, our water efficiency depends very much on the water reuse and recycling, as such water is utilized for processes of indirect production equipment flushing, cooling . We have a comprehensive strategy which focuses on: Reduce (decrease water usage and water footprint), Reuse (reuse in production processes as much water as we can), Recycle (ensuring 100% of our wastewater is treated), Replenish (replenish 100% of the water we use in our sold beverages); Protect the local watersheds in which we operate; Promote awareness of water issues in our communities. Indirect Use: via ingredients- our main ingredients are sugar, sweeteners, juice concentrates which depend very much on water availability and quality; water that is treated and recycled is important for agriculture and our suppliers in this sector, who need it primarily for the irrigation of the crop fields; potential water shortages caused by no reduction in use, recycling and reuse of water schemes in place could lead to insufficient soil moisture on the fields and no protective measures available in case of droughts, which could severely damage the crops. We estimate that future dependency might change as we would continue to use innovative technologies to increase re-use of recycled water. We will continue to implement programs that increase re-use and recycling of water in our plants and run programs with our suppliers to improve their water use efficiency. Another strategic program that we have is to help the communities to secure the water - as we helped in Nigeria to secure water for community in Kano area. Specifically, in water risks areas, by 2025 we will reduce water usage in our plants by 20% vs 2017.

W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a

(W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a) Which water-intensive agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Sugar	41-60	Sourced	We source crystal sugar from our suppliers and use the ingredients for production of our beverages. We don't process/manufacture sugar cane or sugar beet. Most of our Sparkling Soft Drinks (SSD) use sugar and they represent around 80% of our revenue. 25% are low or no sugar beverages that used a very small or no amount of sugar. Crystal sugar purchased is around 77% out of all sweeteners we purchase, which gives around 40-60% dependence of the revenue from sugar (80%*(100%-25%)*77% = 46.2%).
Other crop commodity, please specify (Fruit juice concentrates)	Less than 10%	Sourced	We source fruit juice concentrate from our suppliers and use this concentrate in our beverages as an ingredient. We don't process/manufacture any raw oranges, apples, peach or any other fruit. Around 7% of our portfolio in 2022 are Juices, so less than 10% of our revenue depends on this ingredient.
Other crop commodity, please specify (Corn used for the production of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	10-20	Sourced	We source sugar syrup from our suppliers and use the ingredients for production of our beverages. We don't process/manufacture HFCS from corn/maize. Most of our Sparkling Soft Drinks (SSD) use sugar and they represent around 80% of our revenue. 25% are low or no sugar beverages that used a very small or no amount of sugar. Hugh Fructose Corn Syrup(HFCS) purchased is around 23% out of all sweeteners we purchase, which gives around 40-60% dependence of the revenue from sugar (80%*(100%-25%)*23% = 13.8%).
Other crop commodity, please specify (Paper pulp)	Less than 10%	Sourced	We source Corrugated and Carton products that are produced from paper pulp. We don't process/manufacture any pulp. Around 7% of our revenue is from juices. Approximately 80% of these are packed in aseptic fiber packaging which contains 80% of wood pulp.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We monitor water withdrawals in 100% of our sites, using calibrated flowmeters. Monitoring is done continuously, every second. Water withdrawal data from manufacturing plants and Remote Properties are collected, consolidated for the whole company and reviewed on monthly basis. Monthly data and trends are reported to senior management, to track status of water use ratio vs. target. We use a specialized tool (CR360) for tracking and reporting. Annual water consumption is included in our Integrated Annual Report and GRI COP report (reporting according to GRI Standard). In 2022, the total water withdrawals for total Hellenic was 25945.928 million liters.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We monitor water withdrawals by source in 100% of our sites using calibrated flowmeters. It is measured continuously, every second. Water withdrawal per source is reviewed frequently, depending on the needs from daily to monthly and on the group level on annual basis. The information is included in our Integrated Annual Report, GRI and UN COP reports. 19 out of 54 plants are in water priority areas. 9124.955 mil L is the total Water Withdrawal from plants in water risk areas. Below is the total amount per plant. Armenia-Yerevan: 145.848 Bulgaria - Bankia: 187.346 Bulgaria - Kostinbrod: 408.493 Cyprus-Kykkos: 38.583 Cyprus-Nicosia: 43.552 Greece-Aeghion: 739.397 Greece-Heraklion: 35.295 Greece-Schimatari: 807.251 Italy - Rionero: 543.244 Nigeria-Abuja: 546.556 Nigeria-Asejire: 681.887 Nigeria-Benin: 481.031 Nigeria-Ikeja: 1152.543 Nigeria-Kano: 698.068 Nigeria-Maiduguri: 135.154 Nigeria-Owerri: 639.598 Nigeria-Port Harcourt: 524.078 Russia-Istra: 565.077 Russia-Moscow: 751.953
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Daily	In-line and water sampling.	We monitor quality of all water withdrawals in 100% of our sites. Each measured parameter has defined frequency and approved method, calibrated equipment which is being used. Once per year full analysis including more than 200 organic and inorganic parameters are performed by the accredited lab Fresenius and Eurofins. Basic microbiological and chemical parameters are analyzed minimum 1x day, by our internal labs with accredited methods and quality control. We have collected water withdrawal per Freshwater(≤1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids) and Other water(>1,000 mg/L Total Dissolved Solids) as per GRI-303 standard. For 2022 96% of the total water withdrawal is Freshwater (24816.1217 million L) and 4% Other Water (1129.8071 million L)
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We monitor water discharges in 100% of our sites, using of calibrated flowmeters, and it is measured continuously, every second.The quantity of wastewater is consolidated and reviewed on the company level on monthly basis. All figures are part of our Integrated Annual Report and GRI COP report. In 2022 total water discharge is 9866.0567 million Liters.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We monitor water discharges by destination in 100% of our sites, with use of calibrated flowmeters, continuously, every second. Quantity of wastewater discharged by destination is consolidated and reviewed on company level on annual basis. Information are part of our Integrated Annual Report and GRI and UN COP reports. For 2022 water discharge by destination is as follows: Surface water 5308.614 million L, Third-party water 4557.443 million L.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We monitor water discharges by treatment method in 100% of our sites, using calibrated flowmeters, continuously, every second. Quantity of wastewater discharged by treatment method is consolidated and reviewed on the company level on annual basis, on plant level on monthly basis. Information is included in our Integrated Annual Report and GRI, UN COP report. For 2022 water discharge by treatment method is as follows: Full Aerobic Process 5885.529 million L, Aerobic and Anaerobic process 2102.83 million L, Neutralization 808.967 million L, No treatment 1068.731 million L.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Daily	In-line and water sampling.	We monitor water discharges for quality (11 parameters according to our internal standards) in 100% of our sites, and perform all analysis as required per countries' regulations. We always use approved methods, calibrated equipment, frequencies are defined as per legal requirements. We use internal laboratories and external accredited ones to perform the tests. Key parameters, including pH are measured every hour. Those data are consolidated and reviewed by plants (frequency depends on parameter and impact) and on annual basis it is reviewed and reported on the company level. Information is part of our Integrated Annual Report and GRI, UN COP report. COD or BOD of the wastewater discharged is collected on annual basis to check the quality of water discharged per production facility. These numbers are used to calculate grey water quantity (4414.77 million Liters, +1% vs 2021).
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Quarterly	Water sampling.	At minimum, we monitor wastewater discharge quality with quarterly frequency for Total Nitrogen (<5 mg/L) Ammonia (<2 mg/L) and Phosphorus (<2 mg/L).
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Other, please specify (Hourly)	Thermometers and temperature indicators (probes)	We monitor water discharge quality in 100% of our sites. We use calibrated thermometers and temperature indicators (probes) to monitor water discharge temperature. Frequency of monitoring is 1x hour.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We measure water consumption in 100% of our sites, with use of calibrated flowmeters, and it is measured continuously, every second. Water consumption is monitored on monthly and quarterly basis from all production plants and remote properties. It is collected, consolidated and reviewed on monthly and quarterly basis. Quarterly data and trends are reported to senior management, to track status of water use ratio goals. All figures are part of our Integrated Annual Report and GRI COP report - it is based on GRI, core option reporting. In 2022, the total Water consumption was 16079.872 million Liters.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	Flowmeter	We measure water recycled and reused in 100% of our sites, with use of calibrated flowmeters, and it is measured continually, every second. Data are collated and reported monthly for all of our sites and we aggregate for the Corporate level as well. Data of quantities of water reused and recycled are reported on annual basis. It is part of GRI G4 standards. For 2022 total water reused/recycled was 1574.924 million Liters.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	operational functioning check, visual control, flowmeters	In 100% of our sites we monitor (operational functioning check, visual control, flowmeters). Functioning checks and visual control is done minimum 1x hour, flowmeter measure every second. We continually assure provision wash service to our employees. It is a fundamental element of our commitment to the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees. It is also part of the Food safety standard (FSSC 22000) requirements towards which 99.5% of our volume is certified (audits 1x year). Each of our sites is audited in so-called Workplace Accountability Audit and one of the audited area is the availability of WASH services. The functioning of wash services is part of routine GMP controls (check done daily, weekly, monthly).

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	25945.93	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	1.6% of reduction in 2022 compared to 2021. Total withdrawals in 2021 26373.174 megaliters. Production volume decreased from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.
Total discharges	9866.06	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	3.4% of reduction in 2022 vs. 2021. Total discharges in 2021 were 10215.882 megaliters. Production volume decreased from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.
Total consumption	16079.87	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	0.5% of reduction in 2022 compared to 2021. Total consumption in 2021 was 16157.29 megaliters. Production volume decreased from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	WWF Water Risk Filter	Water withdrawal from areas with water stress was 9125 megaliters in 2022 (35% of the total water withdrawal), comparing to 9383 megaliters in 2021 (36% of the total water withdrawal). The primary reason for the reduction of water withdrawal was the reduction in production volumes.

W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e

(W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, do you know the proportion that is produced/sourced from areas with water

stress?

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	The Water Risk Filter's risk assessment is based on a company's geographic location, which informs a site's basin-related risks, as well as characteristics of its operating nature (e.g. its reliance upon water, its water use performance given the nature of the business/site), which informs a site's operational-related risks. CCH assesses all Direct Critical suppliers (including Ingredients) through Water Risk tool together with several Indirect Group Suppliers from categories that may have Water impact (i.e. Corrugated Cartons).We identify a) Water Basin and b) Water Operational Risk per Supplier site (taking into consideration the industry) through WWF Water Risk filter tool and plot our suppliers on the Water Risk Matrix. a) Basin Water Risk: Companies face different physical, regulatory and reputational risks due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they are operating. The geographic location of a company's sites will determine its basin water risk exposure. Suppliers receive a template questionnaire that they fill in. Then provide the info to CCH, broken down to industry sector and location of each facility (which are serving CCH) in order to assess the water risks based on location b) Operational Risk: A site's operational-related risk exposure is based on its proprietary characteristics as a water-user. Operational water risk is assessed by filling in the Water Risk Filter Operational Risk Questionnaire, which is to be completed at site level. The questionnaire was developed through an iterative stakeholder consultation process in order to capture the most important aspects of operational water risk. Overall Risk -Overall Water Risk calculation is generated in Water Risk filter Tool to provide a comprehensive overall water Risk assessment per Supplier site. The calculation based on the combination of the Basin and Operation risk (equally weighted) . In rare cases where an operational questionnaire is missing overall risk is based only on Basin Risk. The WWF Water Risk Filter is a leading, online tool that enables companies and investors to Explore, Assess, and Respond to water risks and the reason CCH we have chosen it. CCH also holds a close collaboration with WWF to develop programs for own ops & suppliers to divert these risks.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Fruit juice concentrates)	Not applicable	Yes	The Water Risk Filter's risk assessment is based on a company's geographic location, which informs a site's basin-related risks, as well as characteristics of its operating nature (e.g. its reliance upon water, its water use performance given the nature of the business/site), which informs a site's operational-related risks. CCH assesses all Direct Critical suppliers (including Ingredients) through Water Risk tool together with several Indirect Group Suppliers from categories that may have Water impact (i.e. Corrugated Cartons).We identify a) Water Basin and b) Water Operational Risk per Supplier site (taking into consideration the industry) through WWF Water Risk filter tool and plot our suppliers on the Water Risk Matrix. a) Basin Water Risk: Companies face different physical, regulatory and reputational risks due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they are operating. The geographic location of a company's sites will determine its basin water risk exposure. Suppliers receive a template questionnaire that they fill in. Then provide the info to CCH, broken down to industry sector and location of each facility (which are serving CCH) in order to assess the water risks based on location b) Operational Risk: A site's operational-related risk exposure is based on its proprietary characteristics as a water-user. Operational water risk is assessed by filling in the Water Risk Filter Operational Risk Questionnaire, which is to be completed at site level. The questionnaire was developed through an iterative stakeholder consultation process in order to capture the most important aspects of operational water risk. Overall Risk -Overall Water Risk calculation is generated in Water Risk filter Tool to provide a comprehensive overall water Risk assessment per Supplier site. The calculation based on the combination of the Basin and Operation risk (equally weighted) . In rare cases where an operational questionnaire is missing overall risk is based only on Basin Risk. The WWF Water Risk Filter is a leading, online tool that enables companies and investors to Explore, Assess, and Respond to water risks and the reason CCH we have chosen it. CCH also holds a close collaboration with WWF to develop programs for own ops & suppliers to divert these risks.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Corn used for the production of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	Not applicable	Yes	The Water Risk Filter's risk assessment is based on a company's geographic location, which informs a site's basin-related risks, as well as characteristics of its operating nature (e.g. its reliance upon water, its water use performance given the nature of the business/site), which informs a site's operational-related risks. CCH assesses all Direct Critical suppliers (including Ingredients) through Water Risk tool together with several Indirect Group Suppliers from categories that may have Water impact (i.e. Corrugated Cartons).We identify a) Water Basin and b) Water Operational Risk per Supplier site (taking into consideration the industry) through WWF Water Risk filter tool and plot our suppliers on the Water Risk Matrix. a) Basin Water Risk: Companies face different physical, regulatory and reputational risks due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they are operating. The geographic location of a company's sites will determine its basin water risk exposure. Suppliers receive a template questionnaire that they fill in. Then provide the info to CCH, broken down to industry sector and location of each facility (which are serving CCH) in order to assess the water risks based on location b) Operational Risk: A site's operational-related risk exposure is based on its proprietary characteristics as a water-user. Operational water risk is assessed by filling in the Water Risk Filter Operational Risk Questionnaire, which is to be completed at site level. The questionnaire was developed through an iterative stakeholder consultation process in order to capture the most important aspects of operational water risk. Overall Risk -Overall Water Risk calculation is generated in Water Risk filter Tool to provide a comprehensive overall water Risk assessment per Supplier site. The calculation based on the combination of the Basin and Operation risk (equally weighted) . In rare cases where an operational questionnaire is missing overall risk is based only on Basin Risk. The WWF Water Risk Filter is a leading, online tool that enables companies and investors to Explore, Assess, and Respond to water risks and the reason CCH we have chosen it. CCH also holds a close collaboration with WWF to develop programs for own ops & suppliers to divert these risks.

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Paper Pulp)	Not applicable	Yes	The Water Risk Filter's risk assessment is based on a company's geographic location, which informs a site's basin-related risks, as well as characteristics of its operating nature (e.g. its reliance upon water, its water use performance given the nature of the business/site), which informs a site's operational-related risks. CCH assesses all Direct Critical suppliers (including Ingredients) through Water Risk tool together with several Indirect Group Suppliers from categories that may have Water impact (i.e. Corrugated Cartons).We identify a) Water Basin and b) Water Operational Risk per Supplier site (taking into consideration the industry) through WWF Water Risk filter tool and plot our suppliers on the Water Risk Matrix. a) Basin Water Risk: Companies face different physical, regulatory and reputational risks due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they are operating. The geographic location of a company's sites will determine its basin water risk exposure. Suppliers receive a template questionnaire that they fill in. Then provide the info to CCH, broken down to industry sector and location of each facility (which are serving CCH) in order to assess the water risks based on location b) Operational Risk: A site's operational-related risk exposure is based on its proprietary characteristics as a water-user. Operational water risk is assessed by filling in the Water Risk Filter Operational Risk Questionnaire, which is to be completed at site level. The questionnaire was developed through an iterative stakeholder consultation process in order to capture the most important aspects of operational water risk. Overall Risk -Overall Water Risk calculation is generated in Water Risk filter Tool to provide a comprehensive overall water Risk assessment per Supplier site. The calculation based on the combination of the Basin and Operation risk (equally weighted) . In rare cases where an operational questionnaire is missing overall risk is based only on Basin Risk. The WWF Water Risk Filter is a leading, online tool that enables companies and investors to Explore, Assess, and Respond to water risks and the reason CCH we have chosen it. CCH also holds a close collaboration with WWF to develop programs for own ops & suppliers to divert these risks.

W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g

(W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a originate from areas with water stress?

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Sugar	1-10	The metric used here is Metric Tones of Sugar sourced from water stress areas divided by the total Metric tones of agricultural commodities that we source in CCH over the reference year i.e. 2022. We using WWF Water Risk filter, we defined T1 and T2 suppliers operating in high water risk areas. Based on the outcome of this assessment less than 10% of sugar volume from water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This percentage has increased versus last year (2021 report was <1%) because we have now incorporated the Egypt sugar data in our reporting, which is the new country that we acquired recently. This assessment outcome sets the basis for the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan. Based on the current trends of supply base location and supplier selection criteria we do expect to keep same proportion of the supply base in the water stress areas. We create plans with the support of specialist organizations such as WWF to decrease the water footprint of our products in these areas and also have started our discussions with suppliers in order to engage them in the process. Additionally, this metric is used within our organization as information to external interested bodies but also to drive internal decisions for focused engagement and assess potential investments that may be needed.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Fruit juice concentrates)	Less than 1%	The metric used here is Metric Tones of Juice sourced from water stress areas divided by the total Metric tones of agricultural commodities that we source in CCH over the reference year i.e. 2022. We using WWF Water Risk filter, we defined T1 and T2 suppliers operating in high water risk areas. Based on the outcome of this assessment less than 1% of juice volume from water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This percentage has been flat versus last year. This assessment outcome sets the basis for the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan. Based on the current trends of supply base location and supplier selection criteria we do expect to keep same proportion of the supply base in the water stress areas. We create plans with the support of specialist organizations such as WWF to decrease the water footprint of our products in these areas and also have started our discussions with suppliers in order to engage them in the process. Additionally, this metric is used within our organization as information to external interested bodies but also to drive internal decisions for focused engagement and assess potential investments that may be needed.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Corn used for the production of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	1-10	The metric used here is Metric Tones of HFCS sourced from water stress areas divided by the total Metric tones of agricultural commodities that we source in CCH over the reference year i.e. 2022. We using WWF Water Risk filter, we defined T1 and T2 suppliers operating in high water risk areas. Based on the outcome of this assessment less than 10% of HFCS volume from water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This percentage has increased versus last year (2021 report was <1%) because we have now incorporated the Egypt sugar data in our reporting, which is the new country that we acquired recently. This assessment outcome sets the basis for the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan. Based on the current trends of supply base location and supplier selection criteria we do expect to keep same proportion of the supply base in the water stress areas. We create plans with the support of specialist organizations such as WWF to decrease the water footprint of our products in these areas and also have started our discussions with suppliers in order to engage them in the process. Additionally, this metric is used within our organization as information to external interested bodies but also to drive internal decisions for focused engagement and assess potential investments that may be needed.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Paper Pulp)	1-10	The metric used here is Metric Tones of paper sourced from water stress areas divided by the total Metric tones of agricultural commodities that we source in CCH over the reference year i.e. 2022. We using WWF Water Risk filter, we defined T1 and T2 suppliers operating in high water risk areas. Based on the outcome of this assessment less than 10% of Paper volume from water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This percentage has been flat versus last year (internal calculation not reported in CDP last year). This assessment outcome sets the basis for the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan. Based on the current trends of supply base location and supplier selection criteria we do expect to keep same proportion of the supply base in the water stress areas. We create plans with the support of specialist organizations such as WWF to decrease the water footprint of our products in these areas and also have started our discussions with suppliers in order to engage them in the process. Additionally, this metric is used within our organization as information to external interested bodies but also to drive internal decisions for focused engagement and assess potential investments that may be needed.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	681.89	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2021 it was 837.59 million liters. The reasons for having lower fresh water withdrawal: our water saving programmes and water efficiency measures (such as cleaning optimisation, water reusing from washers, planning cycle optimisation etc.), and production volume decrease from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our bottling plants do not have any source of brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	17829.99	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2021 it was 17,331.51 million liters. The reasons for having lower fresh water withdrawal: our water saving programmes and water efficiency measures (such as cleaning optimisation, water reusing from washers, planning cycle optimisation etc.), and production volume decrease from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022. Water withdrawal fluctuated by source due to allocation of production volumes in plants with different water sources.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our bottling plants do not have any source of non-renewable groundwater.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our bottling plants do not use any source of produced/entrained water.
Third party sources	Relevant	7356.47	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2021 it was 8,204.08 megaliters. The reasons for having lower fresh water withdrawal: our water saving programmes and water efficiency measures (such as cleaning optimisation, water reusing from washers, planning cycle optimisation etc.), and production volume decrease from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	5308.61	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2021 it was 5,570.78 megaliters. The reasons for having lower fresh water withdrawal: our water saving programmes and water efficiency measures (such as cleaning optimisation, water reusing from washers, planning cycle optimisation etc. - less water is used in production, so less water discharge after), and production volume decrease from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our bottling plants discharges in brackish surface water/seawater.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our bottling plants discharges in groundwater bodies.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	4557.44	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2021 it was 4,645.1 megalitres. The reasons for having lower fresh water withdrawal: our water saving programmes and water efficiency measures (such as cleaning optimisation, water reusing from washers, planning cycle optimisation etc. - less water is used in production, so less water discharge after), and production volume decrease from 14045.902 megaliters in 2021 to 13564.625 megaliters in 2022.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our bottling plants is using tertiary treatment for wastewater, since this level of advance treatment is not required for our typical industrial water discharge. The main critical parameters that needs to be controlled are pH, total suspended solids, COD/BOD5, bacterial load. For these parameters, the usual neutralization, solids sedimentation and screening, followed by aerobic treatment are enough to ensure compliance to company discharge limits or local regulations.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	7988	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	61-70	The quantity of wastewater discharged from secondary treatment plants was 7664 megaliters in 2021, comparing to 7988 megaliters in 2022. The main critical parameters that needs to be controlled are pH, total suspended solids, COD/BOD5, bacterial load. For these parameters, the usual neutralization, solids sedimentation and screening, followed by aerobic treatment are enough to ensure compliance to company discharge limits or local regulations. As part of our governance model, for critical processes - such as wastewater management - we introduce own company voluntary standards on top of the legal requirements. Therefore, each local management team will be following the most strict requirements out of the two.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	790	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	11-20	The quantity of wastewater discharged from primary treatment plants was 698 megaliters in 2021, comparing to 790 megaliters in 2022. The main critical parameters that needs to be controlled are pH, total suspended solids, COD/BOD5, bacterial load. For these parameters, the usual neutralization, solids sedimentation and screening, followed by aerobic treatment are enough to ensure compliance to company discharge limits or local regulations. As part of our governance model, for critical processes - such as wastewater management - we introduce own company voluntary standards on top of the legal requirements. Therefore, each local management team will be following the most strict requirements out of the two.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The quantity of wastewater discharged without on-site treatment to municipal wastewater treatment plants was 1771 megaliters in 2021, comparing to 1010 megaliters in 2022. As part of our own governance model, the internal wastewater management requirements is avoiding direct discharge to the natural environment without treatment, and specifies the maximum permitted limits for the critical parameters, such as pH, BOD5 or total suspended solids.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1010	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	11-20	There are few plants that discharge wastewater directly into the municipal sewage network, as part of the local agreements with the municipality. Even for these cases, the wastewater effluent quality is monitored frequently, in order to ensure that the third party wastewater treatment plant will operate within parameters. The local agreements are based on regulatory standards in the respective country. In those locations with available municipal sewage network and wastewater treatment plant, we have contracts in place with local provider for discharging our industrial and sanitary streams. As part of the agreements with the municipal wastewater treatment plant, we have to maintain specific parameters of the discharged wastewater, which are monitored frequently by our plants. The required parameters for monitoring and their maximum limits are defined by the local authorities, depending on the municipal wastewater treatment capabilities.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	There are no other wastewater treatment and discharge options.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	3040	Nitrates Phosphates Pesticides	<Not Applicable>	The value of 3040 tonnes represents the total chemical oxygen demand discharged from CCH plants into the environment, after the wastewater has been treated wither by on-site or municipal wastewater treatment plants.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	9198400000	25868	355589.918045462	We do see the revenue increase while water withdrawal will reduce and efficiency will improve.

W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3

(W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3) Do you collect/calculate water intensity for each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a?

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	We don't produce any of the agricultural ingredients. We purchase from our suppliers crystal sugar which is produced by sugar beet or sugar cane through processing. We calculate water footprint by using the water footprint factors relevant to the specific industry and volumes of commodities sourced In 2020, TCCC conducted a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) which provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 89% and packaging for 9% with secondary packaging the most significant portion. Sugar accounts for approximately 70% of our total value chain water footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Fruit Juice Concentrates)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 89% and packaging for 9% with secondary packaging the most significant portion. Juice concentrate accounts for approximately 5% of our total value chain water footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 89% and packaging for 9% with secondary packaging the most significant portion. HFCS accounts for approximately 14% of our total value chain water footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Paper Pulp)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 89% and packaging for 9% with secondary packaging the most significant portion. Paper pulp accounts for approximately 3% of our total value chain water footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.

W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b

(W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3 that you source.

Agricultural commodities
Sugar

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
864

Numerator: Water aspect
Other, please specify (Total water footprint (including green, blue and grey water))

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Changes to the water intensity of sugar are best measured not year-on-year but on longer timelines, given the speed of change. We updated this intensity value as part of 2030 Water Security Strategic Framework developed by The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and TCCC Enterprise Water Footprint Study conducted in 2020. It provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual, covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water).
The methodology behind the TCCC 2030 water strategy is "The Water Footprint Assessment Manual Setting the Global Standard".
The water footprint is an indicator of freshwater use that looks not only at direct water use of a consumer or producer, but also at the indirect water use. It is a

comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional &restricted measure of water withdrawal. The water footprint of a product is the volume of freshwater used to produce the product, measured over the full supply chain. It is a multidimensional indicator, showing water consumption volumes by source and polluted volumes by type of pollution; all components of a total water footprint are specified geographically and temporally. The blue water footprint refers to consumption of blue water resources along the supply chain of a product. 'Consumption' refers to loss of water from the available ground-surface water body in catchment area. Losses occur when water evaporates, returns to another catchment or the sea or is incorporated into a product. The green water footprint refers to consumption of green water resources (rainwater insofar as it does not become run-off). The grey water footprint refers to pollution and is defined as the volume of freshwater that is required to assimilate the load of pollutants given natural background concentrations & existing ambient water quality standards.
Based on the study we see that water footprint (intensity) may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years and then to decrease. Water intensity helps us identify the top ingredients and suppliers responsible for the biggest part of the blue water footprint and prioritise our future goals and engagement with them. Within our Biodiversity Impact assessment (as per SBTN methodology) we will set targets& plans for improvements for commodities with high impact.

Agricultural commodities
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3, please specify (Fruit Juice concentrate)

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
518

Numerator: Water aspect
Other, please specify (Total water footprint (including green, blue and grey water))

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
We report under fruit concentrates oranges as the main volume. Changes to water intensity of organ juice concentrate are best measured not year-on-year but on longer timelines, given the speed of change. We updated this intensity value as part of 2030 Water Security Strategic Framework developed by The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and TCCC Enterprise Water Footprint Study conducted in 2020. The study provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual, covers the whole product portfolio and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue, grey).
The methodology behind the TCCC 2030 water strategy is "The Water Footprint Assessment Manual Setting the Global Standard": The water footprint (WF) is an indicator of freshwater use that looks at direct water use of a consumer or producer & indirect water use. It can be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional & restricted measure of water withdrawal. The WF of a product is the volume of freshwater used to produce the product, measured over the full supply chain. It is a multidimensional indicator, showing water consumption volumes by source and polluted volumes by type of pollution; all components of a total WF are specified geographically & temporally. The blue WF refers to consumption of blue water resources along the supply chain of a product. 'Consumption' refers to loss of water from the available ground-surface water body in a catchment area. Losses occur when water evaporates, returns to another catchment area or the sea or is incorporated into a product. The green WF refers to consumption of green water resources (rainwater insofar as it does not become run-off). The grey WF refers to pollution and is defined as the volume of freshwater that is required to assimilate the load of pollutants given natural background concentrations &existing ambient water quality standards.
Based on the study we see that water footprint (intensity) may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years and then to decrease. Water intensity helps us identify the top ingredients and suppliers responsible for the biggest part of the blue water footprint and prioritise our future goals and engagement with them. Within our Biodiversity Impact assessment (as per SBTN methodology) we will set targets& plans for improvements for commodities with high impact.

Agricultural commodities
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3, please specify (High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
854.9

Numerator: Water aspect
Other, please specify (Total water footprint (including green, blue and grey water))

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Changes to the water intensity of HFCS are best measured not year-on-year but on longer timelines, given the speed of change. We updated this intensity value as part of 2030 Water Security Strategic Framework developed by The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and TCCC Enterprise Water Footprint Study conducted in 2020. The study provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual, covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue, grey water). The methodology behind the TCCC 2030 water strategy is "The Water Footprint Assessment Manual Setting the Global Standard".
The water footprint (WF) is an indicator of freshwater use that looks not only at direct water use of a consumer or producer, but also at the indirect water use. It can be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional and restricted measure of water withdrawal. The WF of a product is the volume of freshwater used to produce the product, measured over the full supply chain. It is a multidimensional indicator, showing water consumption volumes by source and polluted volumes by type of pollution; all components of a total water footprint are specified geographically & temporally. The blue WF refers to consumption of blue water resources along the supply chain of a product. 'Consumption' refers to loss of water from the available ground-surface water body in a catchment area. Losses occur when water evaporates, returns to another catchment area or the sea or is incorporated into a product. The green WF refers to consumption of green water resources (rainwater insofar as it does not become run-off). The grey water footprint refers to pollution and is defined as the volume of freshwater that is required to assimilate the load of pollutants given natural background concentrations and existing ambient water quality standards.
Based on the study we see that water footprint (intensity) may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years and then to decrease. Water intensity helps us identify the top ingredients and suppliers responsible for the biggest part of the blue water footprint and prioritise our future goals and engagement with them. Within our Biodiversity Impact assessment (as per SBTN methodology) we will set targets& plans for improvements for commodities with high impact.

Agricultural commodities
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3, please specify (Paper Pulp)

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
549.4

Numerator: Water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Changes to the water intensity of paper pulp are best measured not year-on-year but on longer timelines, given the speed of change. We updated this intensity value as part of 2030 Water Security Strategic Framework developed by The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and TCCC Enterprise Water Footprint Study conducted in 2020. The study provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual, covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The methodology behind the TCCC 2030 water strategy is "The Water Footprint Assessment Manual Setting the Global Standard".
The water footprint (WF) is an indicator of freshwater use that looks not only at direct water use of a consumer or producer, but also at the indirect water use. It can be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional and restricted measure of water withdrawal. The WF of a product is the volume of freshwater used to produce the product, measured over the full supply chain. It is a multidimensional indicator, showing water consumption volumes by source and polluted volumes by type of pollution; all components of a total WF are specified geographically & temporally. The blue WF refers to consumption of blue water resources along the supply chain of a product. 'Consumption' refers to loss of water from the available ground-surface water body in a catchment area. Losses occur when water evaporates, returns to another catchment area or the sea or is incorporated into a product. The green water footprint refers to consumption of green water resources (rainwater insofar as it does not become run-off). The grey water footprint refers to pollution and is defined as the volume of freshwater that is required to assimilate the load of pollutants given natural background concentrations and existing ambient water quality standards.

Based on the study we see that water footprint (intensity) may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years and then to decrease. Water intensity helps us identify the top ingredients and suppliers responsible for the biggest part of the blue water footprint and prioritise our future goals and engagement with them. Within our Biodiversity Impact assessment (as per SBTN methodology) we will set targets& plans for improvements for commodities with high impact.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	We are manufacturing and commercializing only ready to consume food products.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact
Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment
Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact
91

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact
Less than 1%

Please explain
In 2022 we assessed leveraging the the WWF Water Risk Filter all Direct Group Critical suppliers as well as Secondary Packaging, Aseptic Fiber Packaging, CDE, PE & MRO and Sales & Marketing Indirect critical supply base: The combination of the Basin and Operation risk (equally weighted) provides a comprehensive overall water Risk assessment. Water Basin Risk: is updated on annual basis utilizing WWF on-line platform . Operational Water Risk: Suppliers receive a template and a questionnaire for CCH to collect the respective information and uploaded in the WRF on-line Tool per supplier site. Besides, suppliers are requested to provide their water withdrawal & consumption
• High Risks suppliers (substantive impact) are those with average total score > 3.4.
• Figures include also Egypt BU for the first time after acquisition of this new BU under the Coca-Cola HBC Group.
In 2022 we identified 91 supplier codes to be >3.4 score out of the total 16,876 suppliers.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement
Engaging with their suppliers on water security actions

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
26-50

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Certification
Ground-based monitoring system
Off-site third-party audit
On-site third-party audit

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
Suppliers are required to meet our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) that reflect our values & expectations of compliance across all ESG areas. Ingredients account for a large portion of our environmental footprint, & directly impact sustainability performance. Agricultural Ingredients are governed by the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), i.e. SGPs specifically for Commodities. The PSA aim at farm level & form the basis for our engagement with suppliers to achieve compliance, transparency & continuous improvement. Suppliers need to ensure long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community & ecosystem needs by measuring their water use & quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency & minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion & nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas manage their source water to high standards, build resilience & avoid converting important water-related areas

Water-related requirement
Reporting against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security questionnaire, etc.)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
26-50

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
Climate change affects our operations and the communities where we operate. As a Coca-Cola system we join forces with all the bottling community to proactively act and also engage with our supply base to promote environmental practices in climate, water, emissions in a way that we are able to accelerate bringing positive results. To this respect we have asked our key System suppliers to join the CDP and commit to the SBTi and work jointly with us to create actions that promote the best practices. We request all suppliers with substantial water risk to disclose in the CDP. In 2022 specifically for CCH we have recruited on parent level 189 suppliers in the CDP of which 105 suppliers YTD have also Set of Committed to SBTi.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services
Encourage/incentivize suppliers to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management
Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number
26-50

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
100%

Rationale for your engagement

The numbers above represent supplier universe associated with high water intensity and sourcing categories.

a) Sustainable Agriculture Program: As per our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025, we aim to source only sustainable commodities, and therefore achieve 100% compliance toto PSA by 2025. Part of this compliance is engagement with our suppliers to drive innovations in water management. The rationale is that we want to drive impact on water security, so we focus on innovations and support suppliers to get visibility on new technologies, process that help to reduce water consumption. Especially for Sugar suppliers, the processes is such that sugar production is producing water and not consuming water, securing a positive balance. We actively engage and encourage our suppliers in order to motivate innovation and knowledge sharing amongst other activities, water reduction programs, practices. Through active promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Certification, we help suppliers to understand and embrace the water management basic tools, drive change in mindset and promote necessity to drive water use reduction programs and projects.
Via recruitment of our sugar suppliers to certification such as Bonsucro, Rain Forest Alliance, Fairtrade International, SAI Platform etc. we leverage specialists to work with them to improve their social, environmental, emissions performance, creating a sustainable modern industry. E.g. Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources and run impact projects and help ou to make the changes needed to achieve sustainability. Businesses, communities, and the environment all benefit from high standards. Certified members perform better than the average i.e. 53% reduction in average water consumption after 5y, improvements in min wage and working hours, 6% reduction in GHG emissions in the 1st y, 18% reduction of N fertiliser use / ha etc.
b) EcoVadis (EV) Initiative: By the end of 2022, 1417 of our critical suppliers were assessed using EV (+27% vs 2021). EV goes beyond assessment and corrective action plans to help our Suppliers develop knowledge around all ESG matters by promoting the EV Academy. This offers on-line self-paced courses on how to improve and join forces to promote these lessons to our entire supply base through annual campaigns.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
We are aligned with TCCC system Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) for certification, & we aspire to cover 100% of key ingredients by 2025. We drive positive impact in suppliers' innovations recognizing ISO 14001, Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade, Bonsucro, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform), Global G.A.P. & GRASP certifications.

The measure of success is the % of suppliers in compliance with the PSA.

In 2022 78% of our suppliers were compliant to PSA. Those actions long term bring a positive impact of absolute emission roadmap. As of 2022 we have started working with Egypt suppliers to engage them also in PSA adoption and already working towards achieving certification.

In 2021 we continued our key suppliers' engagement to maximize the deployment of the Ecovadis Platform. CCH we increased recruitment of new suppliers by +20% =1417 suppliers in 2022.We drive positive impact via our engagement with suppliers and provide insight into innovations in water management, increase their knowledge, expertise and provide possibility to collaborate and have platform to share good practices in water management programs. As an example, we expect all European & Russian suppliers to provide sugar beet base sugar instead of cane, which allows the producers to eliminate the need for external water supply as water comes from the beets during processing and it is re-used in a closed loop approach.

Comment
Based on our strategy to source sustainably our programs with suppliers are long term and we have already set the 2025 Strategy that all our our agricultural ingredients suppliers will adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. We also aspire by 2025 we have EcoVadis assess all our critical suppliers in their platform.

Type of engagement
Information collection

Details of engagement
Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers
Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
26-50

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
100%

Rationale for your engagement
WRF is a leading, online tool that enables companies and investors to Explore, Assess, and Respond to water risks. The WRF risk assessment is based on a Supplier's geographic location(s). With its unique ability to combine state-of-the-art basin data with industry-weightings and operational information, the tool helps us better understand important aspects of water challenges across our supply chain and strategically plan for actions to mitigate these risks. Suppliers receive a questionnaire to fill in which we subsequently upload in the Water Risk filter on-line tool to generate the respective Risk Profile per Supplier location. In Coca-Cola HBC we use the WRF to assess all Direct Suppliers and specific Indirect Suppliers with potential water impact.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
•High Risks supplier consider the ones with average total score from all locations > 3.4.
If a supplier has additional locations with no risk these locations are excluded from the report
•Figures includes also Egypt BU for the first time after acquisition of this new BU under the Coca-Cola HBC Group.

Assessment Summary of Overall Water Risk 2022: Of 700 Group Critical supplier codes assessed (vs 324 in 2021) at 579 sites, we have identified only 91 supplier codes representing 53 suppliers on parent level for 76 production sites (with overall high-water risks with whom we engage to address specific actions).

The measure of success is the % of suppliers with collected and complete information. In 2022, 100% of our critical suppliers are with collected and complete information.

Outcome of the engagement: utilizing this information we were able to identify one supplier (sugar supplier) that we realized had the highest exposure in areas of interest such as Danube River basins. With this supplier we are starting to engage in discussions, how they can join the TCCC system efforts we run in combination with the WWF to preserve the Danube River basin and related flora.

Comment
Parent suppliers may have more than one associated supplier codes in different countries that are served by the same location plant (site). This is why we have more supplier codes versus sites.

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder
Other, please specify (Local Communities and NGOs in water risk areas)

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your engagement
Water is the main component of our beverage production and is essential to our manufacturing processes. However, it is also vital for all communities where we operate. We are committed to protect this valuable resource and to reduce the amount of water we use in all our activities. The approach is holistic, covering the full value chain. Based on our comprehensive risk assessment, we have identified our water risk (or water priority) locations. Together with our stakeholders and local communities, we want to make sure that people in water risk zones/locations where we operate have access to safe, clean water. That's why one of our commitments from Mission 2025 is to help secure water availability for all our communities in water-risk areas (water priority locations). To do so, we are partnering with NGOs, with municipality and other local players.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
In 2022 we started, in collaboration with Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med) and with the support of The Coca-Cola Foundation, a new water stewardship project in Nicosia, in Cyprus, which is one of our water priority (water risk) locations. The project is designed for Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) technical solutions in a smart-city context. Its scope includes greywater reuse, rainwater harvesting, information & communication technologies for smart watering, water efficiency applications and awareness building. The expected benefit of the project will be around 5 million litres of saved water annually.

In the community of Profitis Ilias in Heraklion (Greece) we launched 'Zero Drop' programme in partnership with the Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med) and The Coca-Cola Foundation. A new water piping network will replace the old existing pipes and as a result the treated wastewater will be used for irrigation of adjacent agricultural areas. The estimated current annual losses with the existing piping network are around 10 million litres of treated wastewater which will be saved within the 'Zero Drop' programme.
Our measure of success: 100% completed project and actions, and annual water litres saved as per the project (i.e., 5 million litres for Nicosia (Cyprus) and 10million litres for Heraklion (Greece).

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?
No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Potential water pollutants are identified through the environmental risk assessment process, part of ISO14001 standard, which is implemented in all our plants. During the environmental risk assessment, we focus upon the technical data sheets and safety data sheets of the materials and incoming goods used in our operations, and appropriate management decisions are made considering the relevant risks, such as: phasing out the use of specific hazardous materials, operational procedures for storing and handling of hazardous chemicals, management of hazardous waste, inspection of sewage network, design and operation of wastewater treatment plants, disposal of solid waste, etc. The most common indicators used to identify potential water pollutants are the "R phrases" and "S phrases" as provided by the supplier's Safety Data Sheets (SDS). At plant level, there are chemical registers defined with all substances used in the location, and based on the R and S phrases, there are appropriate management rules established for each substance. In case of waste management, usually the environmental legislation specifies which type of residues are considered hazardous and therefore, there are special disposal rules which are introduced.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category
Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
For agricultural suppliers, if agricultural chemicals are used improperly they could potentially pollute the soil and run-off water. Impact of excess nitrogen and phosphorus nutrient emissions in marine water, stimulating excessive algae growth and affecting other species.

Our industrial wastewaters are characterized by variable pH generated by chemicals used in the cleaning processes, peaks of organic load generated by the discharge of sweeteners and juices, and different hazardous organic substances originating from the cleaning and maintenance processes. All these critical parameters are monitored, buffered, neutralized and/or treated to the defined discharge limits. In case of exceeded values of discharge to the natural environment there will be direct deterioration of the biotope conditions, resulting in loose of aquatic life, for both natural vegetation and animal species. In case of exceeded values of discharge to the 3rd party, these peaks will be neutralized since we are generally a small contributor to the municipal wastewater treatment plants. Therefore, we do not expect to have negative consequence when discharge is done to the municipal wastewater treatment plants, except than higher chemical/energy consumption on the treatment plant side.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

Please explain
Agricultural ingredients account for a large portion of our environmental footprint, & directly impact water. Agricultural Ingredients are governed by the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA aim at farm level & form the basis for our engagement with suppliers to achieve compliance, transparency & continuous improvement. Suppliers need to ensure long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community & ecosystem needs by measuring their water use & quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency & minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion & nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Examples of our requirements: a) Implement a Nutrient Management Plan based on an integrated Nutrient Management approach to maintain and enhance soil quality and minimize impacts on air, water and biodiversity; b) Follow national and/ or local regulations and label requirements for safe and proper use of all agrochemicals, in accordance with label directions, to ensure proper protection of farm personnel and the environment. Success is measured and evaluated through the PSA Certification scheme.

PSA can be found in our website: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/principles-for-sustainable-agriculture

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Water pollutant category
Other synthetic organic compounds

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
The main source of organic and inorganic compounds is related to cleaning chemicals and maintenance substances. The improper use, handling and storing conditions will have a direct negative impact in the wastewater effluent quality, impacting either the natural receiving body or the 3rd party wastewater treatment plant.

Our industrial wastewaters are characterized by variable pH generated by chemicals used in the cleaning processes, peaks of organic load generated by the discharge of sweeteners and juices, and traces of different organic substances originating from the cleaning and maintenance processes. All these critical parameters are monitored, buffered, neutralized and/or treated to the defined discharge limits. In case of exceeded values of discharge to the natural environment there will be direct deterioration of the biotope conditions, resulting in loose of aquatic life, for both natural vegetation and animal species. In case of exceeded values of discharge to the 3rd party, these peaks will be neutralized since we are generally a small contributor to the municipal wastewater treatment plants. Therefore, we do not expect to have negative consequence when discharge is done to the municipal wastewater treatment plants, other than higher chemical/energy consumption on the treatment plant side.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

Please explain
For all bottling operations we have implemented ISO14001 environmental management system, with proper risk assessment, operational procedures and continuous improvement rules. The cleaning chemicals used for bottling lines, syrup room and processing equipment and the substances used for regular maintenance are a must for the beverage industry and there is a full set of own quality and food safety and environmental requirements besides the mandatory legal requirements that are implemented.

Our organization is minimizing the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants by:
1. Establish strict limits for discharged wastewater: the most strict out of legal requirements and own company requirements.
2. Implement monitoring programs for all parameters with established maximum limit.
3. Introduce operational procedures for wastewater management, prevention program of accidental spills and management of hazardous materials and waste.

Success of minimising adverse impacts is measured and evaluated by the waste water compliance ratio which we track and monitor monthly and in case of deviation immediate actions are taken. Other measure of success is the maintaining ISO 14001 certification scheme in all production plants. In 2022, 99.8% of production volume is certified against ISO 14001.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment
Water related risks are integrated into the enterprise risk assessment and management process. The Board, Operating Committee, and the Group Chief Risk Officer monitor the risks& opportunities to which the Company is exposed. We consider variety of risks and their potential impact in the short term and long term horizon. Risks are evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively to understand the potential impact on business and based on that decisions are made to implement appropriate measures. Depending on the severity of risk and exposure, decisions related to mitigation measures are taken on country, region or company level. Function, project and BU General Managers own the risk&opportunity responses in the field, at the point of occurrence. Our strategic priorities provide framework to address risks & opportunities faced by the business. Monthly, senior country, business function and major project management review meetings verify the progress of the identified risk exposure and the associated actions. The significant risks from these reviews, together with progress on agreed management actions, are reported quarterly to the Group Chief Risk Officer, and bi-annually to the Regional Directors for critical review. Those reports serve a basis for management decisions. The Group Risk Forum on a biannual basis evaluates operational responses and macroeconomic developments requiring strategic topics escalation to the Operational Committee and Audit and Risk Committee. Water stewardship is part of our Risk register and is one of our Top 12 material issues, publicly described in our Integrated Annual Report. Water stewardship & climate change could impact our long-term corporate reputation, could reduce profitability & efficiency in the whole value chain: from suppliers of our agricultural ingredients, through manufacturing sites where we use water for our beverages, to communities in which we operate. For all our manufacturing sites and main critical Suppliers WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter and other internal tools such as Source Vulnerability Assessment to identify the potential risks related to river basins. Every 3 years we reevaluate all our manufacturing plants and suppliers for operating in water priority areas by working with external experts.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards
Databases

Tools and methods used
EcoVadis
SEDEX
WWF Water Risk Filter

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Local communities
Suppliers

Comment
WWF WRF is a leading, online tool that enables companies & investors to Explore, Assess, & Respond to water risks. The WRF risk assessment is based on a Supplier's geographic location(s). With its unique ability to combine state-of-the-art basin data with industry-weightings & operational information, the tool helps us better understand important aspects of water challenges across our supply chain & strategically plan for actions to mitigate these risks. Suppliers receive a questionnaire to fill in which we subsequently upload in the WRF on-line tool to generate the respective Risk Profile per Supplier location. ESG screening is conducted for T1 suppliers. We use the WRF to Direct & specific Indirect suppliers with potential water impact. High Risks we consider those with average total score > 3.4. Assessment Summary of Overall Water Risk 2022: Of 700 Group Critical supplier codes assessed (vs 324 in PY) at 579 sites, we have identified 91 SAP codes representing 53 parent suppliers for 76 production sites (with whom we engage to address specific actions.
EcoVadis (EV) Platform Assessments: this is 3rd party collaborative assessment platform that offers us visibility in the ESG performance of our suppliers reported under 4 main pillars that contain 21 different sustainability criteria incl. Environment, & Sustainable Procurement. The criteria are based on leading standards & are supervised by an international scientific committee. We integrate EV ratings across the procurement lifecycle for the CCH Strategic Suppliers & use EV as a transformative tool. Through EV we track performance, action plans status & improvement. In 2022, 1417 critical suppliers were assessed in EV (+27% vs PY).
Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) Audits: Assessments are a critical to ensure our SC operates consistently with our commitments. Key Ingredients, Primary Packaging & Global Marketing vendors we monitor via 3rd party SGP audits based on SEDEX protocol. Suppliers are physically audited on a regular basis & audit cycles are conducted via independent 3rd party auditing established institutions. Suppliers' facilities identified with very high ESG risks are receiving a corrective action plan that they are obliged to execute within a given time frame. In the case that any supplier with a Corrective Action Plan, fails to pass subsequent audits, they are given final warning & are prohibited from further contracting until issues are rectified.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	Our direct operations and suppliers depend on water: we are beverage producer and water is vital for our beverages, for our operations, for growing the agricultural ingredients. For Supply Chain (suppliers) we initiate our assessment journey with 1st level Risk Assessment based across our supplier universe. As a next step, for suppliers of significance to our operations & linked to operational continuity, we drill down further into their ESG practices and performance leveraging more detailed and elaborated assessments to identify risks. These tools are a combination of activities that our Procurement Sustainability Team is diligently performing and include but not limited to WWF Water Risk Filter, EcoVadis & ESG Audits, PSA etc. Focus is placed on "High Risk" suppliers for corrective actions. Direct operations: For all our manufacturing sites WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter and other internal tools such as Source Vulnerability Assessment are used to identify the potential risks related to river basins. Every 3 years we reevaluate all our manufacturing plants and suppliers for operating in water priority areas by working with external experts. To address the risk identified, we develop Water Management Plan and its monitoring is monthly by the plant management team.	Water resources are under increasing pressure from over-abstraction and pollution as well as climate change impacts and the continuing rapid loss of freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity. Degradation of freshwater resources can create physical risk to businesses that depend on them. Negative impacts on water can create regulatory, reputational, and other risks for business resulting in different financial impacts for business (e.g., operational cost increase, loss in revenue, loss of brand value), which ultimately negatively impacts investors' financial investments.	Our direct operations (manufacturing plants) depend on water (good quality, enough amount) as we are a beverage producer. Our suppliers without access to quality water, may be forced to raise prices, cease operations, or expose themselves to legal risk. Local communities water problems are business problems and vice versa as we both highly dependent on water and a major driver of water-related impacts and this is true also for our suppliers. Suppliers have a crucial role to play and a vested interest in delivering a water secure future for the areas they operate in. A water risk assessment is a tool to identify, organize, and respond to water-related challenges and enhance our organization's resilience. Communities where we operate and their water challenges are taken in our risks as well as no thriving society without clean water, enough as an amount and accessible to everyone. Regulatory bodies are considered as their input directly impact our compliance, our cost and licence to operate.	We monitor compliance of our Significant Suppliers through third party's compliance audits leveraging multiple credible sources such as but not limited to, TCCC SGP Audits, SEDEX SMETA 6.0, WWF WRF & EcoVadis CSR assessment platform. Suppliers are required to submit corrective actions to the 3rd party audit bodies when a non-conformance is identified during the audits as a remediation activity. In 2022 we have identified 162 Suppliers with significant environmental impact findings. All Suppliers were instructed to develop corrective action plans and demonstrated improvement through the year. For direct operations: to address the risk identified, we develop Water Management Plan which is mandated for each manufacturing plant, it is monitored monthly by the plant management team, the output and the status of the plan are reported to the Local Risk Team and then to the Group Risk Team and CRO. Besides, for all direct operations identified at water risk, we have set long-term targets for water use reduction, community engagement and water stewardship actions. Those are part of our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Water is very important for us as ingredient in our beverages and we use it for processes in our facilities such as cleaning, cooling, etc. Substantive changes in the business can come from water scarcity (physical risk): it could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce product for sales and it could cause a direct business interruption. This business interruption is defined as impact to reduction of the sales volume linked with a specific site. Estimated volume impact is reduction by 1-5%. In addition to own production, we assess risk related with substantial impact also to the rest of the value chain. Measure applied is the availability of the product for the sales produced in the specific sites and raw material availability for our own operations.

By using WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas for water priority assessment, we identified that 19 of our plants, including two key ones in Schimatari, Greece and Asejire, Nigeria, which are located in water stress areas. This means that the whole production in those plants could potentially be impacted. We observe 5-10% increase of our water bills annually. We developed a methodology for “true cost of water” as we saw that the “real” cost we pay is much higher than the price of raw water. Also, to focus on water stress, each “true cost of water” we multiply by the “water stress multiplier” coming from the renewable water supply figure for the respective river basin. All our plants are using "the true cost of water" to justify the return of the investment related to the water use reduction projects.

Supply Chain: Changing climate conditions and increased occurrence of extreme weather events, such as severe rains, floodings, storms, extreme and heatwaves, droughts, high temperature fluctuations over short periods of time, globally as well as in specific countries (e.g. Brazil, India, Thailand, Germany, France, Russia, Balkans) could create significant volatility in raw material prices resulting from the lower yield of the crops. As our main raw materials are sugar from the sugar beet and fruit juice concentrates from oranges, apples, those are the main business drivers for the impacted yields. 1% increase in cane sugar prices results in approximately €0.5 Million impact on our sugar costs.

As part of our strategy we use management tools to address this potential risk:
1/ Engagement with suppliers to promote best practices and awareness of supplier diversification.
2/ Ingredient suppliers to adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (include requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems) helping to mitigate water risks.

Reputation risk: from failure to meet our stakeholders’ expectations in making a positive contribution to the sustainability agenda, particularly relating to water stewardship could have a long-term damage to our reputation. This would impact the number of consumers and customers which have positive attitude to our brands and products. We are monitoring the stakeholder inputs through Our Annual Materiality survey, Annual Stakeholder Forum and Customer Satisfaction survey.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	2	1-25	The 2 of our big facilities which potentially could have an impact on our business are in Greece and in Nigeria. They are two of the biggest plants in these countries and that's why the impact of the local business could be potentially substantive. For them, based on WWF Water Risk Filter there is a potential to have a scarcity of renewable annual water supply by 2025 or lack of WASH and water quality in the ngeniwatershed.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Greece	Other, please specify (Asopos River)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company’s global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company’s total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

Facility for us means a manufacturing plant. Our plant in Schimatari (Greece) is among the megaplants within Coca-Cola Hellenic, and main facilities for the Greek business. If there would be disruption in plant operation, the potential implication on COGS would be less than 1%. Based on WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter used at the time plant was defined to be in water risk location, it was assessed that in 2025 the Annual Renewable Water Supply per Person could be less than 500 m3/year/person, which is considered high stress. This could lead to business interruptions, such as stoppages of the lines, out of stock, loss of sales and revenue, and other business impacts, such as negative reputation.

We implemented management tools to decrease water consumption - we have comprehensive range of efficiency programs at plant to:
- increase recycling of water,
- improve efficiency of CIP by re-use of water from final rinse cycle,
- increase water re-use in indirect production scope such as rinsing of bottles and packages before filling,
- improve efficiency of water use from water treatment processes, i.e. data driven backwash of carbon and sand filters,
- data driven performance monitoring, such as daily water consumption monitoring data review,
- setting corrective action plans,
- detection of water leakages and immediate closure,
- installing "dry" technologies such as dry lubrication instead of water lubrication of equipment,
- cooling water re-use and cooling tunnels optimization.

We have annual contingency planning process to ensure alternative sourcing plans for the business interruptions.

Country/Area & River basin

Nigeria	Niger

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

Comment

Facility for us means a manufacturing plant. Our plant located in Asejire area in Nigeria is among the big ones within the country and important for both for Coca-Cola Hellenic Nigerian Business Unit and Group. Based on WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter, this plant is located in a watershed with exposed to water quality issues and lack of WASH services for local communities, which could potentially lead to production interruptions, such as stoppages of the lines, lower production and sales volume, negative impact to NSR and other business impacts, such as negative reputation. If there would be a disruption in plant operation, the potential implication on total COGS would be less than 1%.

We implemented management tools to decrease water consumption - we have comprehensive range of efficiency programs at plant to:
- increase recycling of water,
- improve efficiency of CIP by re-use of water from final rinse cycle,
- increase water re-use in indirect production scope such as rinsing of bottles and packages before filling,
- improve efficiency of water use from water treatment processes, i.e. data driven backwash of carbon and sand filters,
- data driven performance monitoring, such as daily water consumption monitoring data review,
- setting corrective action plans,
- detection of water leakages and immediate closure,
- installing "dry" technologies such as dry lubrication instead of water lubrication of equipment,
- cooling water re-use and cooling tunnels optimization.

We have annual contingency planning process to ensure alternative sourcing plans for the business interruptions.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Greece	Other, please specify (Asopos River)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Drought

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Based on the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Risk Filter tool projections, the area in which our Schimatari plant operates is located in water stress. This could impact the availability of water and possibility to use it for production and thus would lead to business interruptions, lack of possibility to produce our beverages in certain period of the year. In addition, increase of the water cost is expected - the biggest part of the water we use in that plant is supplied by the municipality. The internal methodology considers that any of the following criteria must be met in order to be defined as water priority locations: Basin Risk >= 2.8 OR 2 of the following risks: Physical risk >= 2.8, Scarcity >= 2.4, Quality >= 4, OR Access to WASH >= 4. The scores have to be validated with the internal source vulnerability assessment (SVA) program. Specifically for Schimatari, the scores are: Basin risk = 3.1, Physical risk = 3.5, Scarcity = 3.3, Quality = 4, Access to WASH = 1. The impact of drought for Schimatari plant is multiplied by the increased water demand for production needs, therefore, we have installed a second municipal water supply pipeline of 2.1 km, in order to reduce the pressure on the single source.
In case of draught and severe water stress, which usually would happen during the high season for our beverage business in Greece (in the summer), the plant could stop producing for a month. This would impact all our beverage categories, such as Carbonated Soft Drink (CSD), Energy drinks and juices. Especially Juice products would be affected significantly as Schimatari is the only plant in Greece producing them, the impact would be around 1% of the revenue.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-high

Likelihood
More likely than not

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
2000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
Financial impact estimated based on the sales volume loss resulting from the limited production capacity due to the water shortage. Financial loss is calculated based on country Net Sales Revenue loss by 1% and could be close to 2 million EUR, in case of inability of the plant to operate in certain weeks of the year.

Primary response to risk
Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response
We have solid water reduction programme (OPEX & CAPEX for water reusing & water reduction initiatives). Based on the risk assessment, Schimatari plant is defined as water priority location and we set long-term water reduction targets to improve the water efficiency. We built our Water saving initiatives which are mandatory for all plants and their timeframe for implementation is 2025, aligned with our Mission Sustainability commitments. In Schimatari we implemented all of those relevant initiatives in the last 3 years. Since 2015 we use the “true cost of water with water stress multiplier” concept which we apply for investment projects. The risk mitigation plans of the site (based on our Source Vulnerability Assessment and Water Management Plan) are monitored quarterly. In 2020, the site was certified in Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard, with Platinum. We train employees in water reduction initiatives and we set a special recognition system for ideas related to water saving (our programme Near Loss and local reward programme).
In 2022, for Schimatari plant, besides the general water efficiency framework, specific attention was given for CIP and cooling towers, for which the water consumption in 2021 was 0.114 L water used / L produced beverage (L/L) for the CIP of carbonated soft drinks production lines, 0.085L/L for the CIP of juices production lines and 0.123 L/L for the cooling towers. By implementing the CIP optimization program and upgrade of cooling towers including water conductivity monitoring, the specific water usage for these processes was reduced in 2022 by 9.6% for the CIP of carbonated soft drinks production lines (0.103 L/L), by 2.4% for the CIP of juices production lines (0.083 L/L) and by 26% for the cooling towers (0.091 L/L). In Schimatari we operate our own wastewater treatment plant and in the future (next 3 years) we could reuse this water for utility purposes & irrigation. We have annual contingency planning process to ensure alternative sourcing plans for the business interruptions.
We have implemented other programs that help to increase recycling of water as well: increase water re-use in indirect production scope such as rinsing of bottles and packages before filling; improve efficiency from water treatment processes; data driven performance monitoring, such as daily water consumption monitoring; detection of water leakages and immediate closure; installing "dry" technologies such as dry lubrication of equipment.

Cost of response
921256

Explanation of cost of response
Costs are calculated based on CAPEX and non capex improvements (OPEX) invested over the past few years in implementing water reusing, water efficiency, water saving and recycling practices. These are part of our obligatory Water savers programs to reduce water consumption and increase water reusing in the manufacturing sites. The cost of response is evaluated through our own methodology of climate change impact on water resources, and it is evaluated at 921,256 EUR by 2030, under current climate scenario.
Details on our own methodology of climate change impact on water resources:
•We estimated production volumes for 2030 and 2040 for each plant based on long range planning estimates;
•We determined the water utilization rates for each plant given existing water inflows and outflows – i.e. without taking into account the impact of climate change, for both normal production and peak production. This enabled us to determine a baseline model;
•Using data available from the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, we identified the impact of climate change on the watersheds supporting each plant using two scenarios – “Optimistic” (based on RCP4.5/SSP2) and “Pessimistic” (based on RCP8.5/SSP3);
•The difference between water utilization rates under WRI scenarios and our baseline was taken to reflect the impact of climate change;
•The additional increase in water utilization rates, converted in water volume, was multiplied by the “true cost of water” to provide an estimate of the financial impact related to both increased production demand and climate change. For plants located in water stressed areas, an additional cost of replenishment was estimated based on the water withdrawal for bottling purposes;
•We estimated the additional operating expense (Opex) required for each plant to meet additional requirements, as well as one-off Capex requirements where appropriate to support our risk mitigation program.

Country/Area & River basin

Nigeria	Niger

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Declining water quality

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Based on the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Risk Filter tool projections, the area in which our Asejire plant operates is located in water stress. The quality of water might deteriorate and thus potentially might make it difficult to use for production or require additional cleaning processes and technologies to be implemented. Also there is limited access to WASH services for the local communities. This would potentially lead to disruption in production in certain period of the year and business interruptions. The internal methodology considers that any of the following criteria must be met in order to be defined as water priority locations: Basin Risk >= 2.8 OR 2 of the following risks: Physical risk >= 2.8, Scarcity >= 2.4, Quality >= 4, OR Access to WASH >= 4. The scores have to be validated with the internal source vulnerability assessment (SVA) program. Specifically for Asejire plant, the scores are: Basin risk = 2.7, Physical risk = 2.4, Scarcity = 1.8, Quality = 4, Access to WASH = 5. The quality risk in Asejire region of municipal water relates to the trace concentration of pesticides and heavy metals that are detected frequently in the source water. Currently, we are managing the source water quality risk with an intense water monitoring program and the introduction of reverse osmosis additional water treatment step.

Severe deterioration of raw water quality, which is sourced from a surface water reservoir, is expected to be associated with the rainy season and watershed activities. The potential increase of turbidity will have a negative impact in our pre-treatment systems, resulting in water usage ratio deterioration and reduced capacity of treated water used for beverage manufacturing. As a consequence, additional production breakdowns of 24-48 hours over weekends are expected, resulting in production volume reduction of maximum 25% for the summer period in Asejire plant, and overall impact in Nigeria yearly volumes of 2%.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-high

Likelihood
More likely than not

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
1000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
5000000

Explanation of financial impact
Financial impact estimated based on potential impact on country NSR (Net Sales Revenue) up to 1%, and could be between 1 and 5 million EUR, in case of inability of the plant to operate in certain weeks of the year.

Primary response to risk
Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response
We have solid water reduction programme (opex & capex for water reusing and initiatives of water use reduction); we set long-term water reduction targets - currently these targets are realised for 2017- 2025 and currently we are defining our Water Stewardship Strategy by 2030. We built our Water saving initiatives which are mandatory for plants and the program runs in Asejire plant where we implemented all of those relevant initiatives. Since 2015 we use the “true cost of water with water stress multiplier” concept which we apply for investment projects. The risk mitigation plans of the site (based on our Source Vulnerability Assessment and Water Management Plan) are monitored quarterly. We trained employees in water reduction initiatives and we set a special recognition system for ideas related to water saving (our programme Near Loss, local reward programme). Specific investments in water management are considered as well, including new technologies and more water efficient production lines/equipment.
In 2022, for Asejire plant, besides the general water efficiency framework, specific attention was given to the raw water quality aspects (raw water is sourced from surface water reservoir) which has an important impact in the water treatment efficiency. The turbidity fluctuations of the raw water are creating the need for frequent backwashing of our filtration units, therefore, the water usage ratio in 2021 was 2.75 L water used / L produced beverage (L/L) in Asejire plant. In our masterplan for water treatment upgrade we have included a complete new unit for pre-filtration and new reverse osmosis units at the end of the processing train. The reverse osmosis units have been installed in 2022, which are essential for safeguarding the treated water quality & improve the water efficiency, which was reduced in 2022 to the value of 2.54.
We implemented management tools to decrease water consumption. We have other comprehensive range of efficiency programmes at plant such as: increasing water recycling; improving CIP efficiency by re-use of water from final rinse cycle; increase water reuse in indirect production scope; cooling water re-use&cooling tunnels optimization; installation of new production line with full integration of state-of-art energy&water efficient solutions. The timeframe of implementation is by 2025.
We have annual contingency planning process to ensure alternative sourcing plans for the business interruptions.

Cost of response
3104700

Explanation of cost of response
Costs calculated based on capex and opex spend in the plant: includes the capex for water reusing and water minimization initiatives, CIP process optimization, data driven water treatment process management, aseptic bottle rinse process optimisation. The cost of response is evaluated through our own methodology of climate change impact on water resources, and it is evaluated at 3,104,700 EUR by 2030, under current climate scenario.

Details on our own methodology of climate change impact on water resources:
•We estimated production volumes for 2030 and 2040 for each plant based on long range planning estimates;
•We determined the water utilization rates for each plant given existing water inflows and outflows – i.e. without taking into account the impact of climate change, for both normal production and peak production. This enabled us to determine a baseline model;
•Using data available from the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, we identified the impact of climate change on the watersheds supporting each plant using two scenarios – “Optimistic” (based on RCP4.5/SSP2) and “Pessimistic” (based on RCP8.5/SSP3);
•The difference between water utilization rates under WRI scenarios and our baseline was taken to reflect the impact of climate change;
•The additional increase in water utilization rates, converted in water volume, was multiplied by the “true cost of water” to provide an estimate of the financial impact related to both increased production demand and climate change. For plants located in water stressed areas, an additional cost of replenishment was estimated based on the

water withdrawal for bottling purposes;
•We estimated the additional operating expense (Opex) required for each plant to meet additional requirements, as well as one-off Capex requirements where appropriate to support our risk mitigation program.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Greece	Other, please specify (major basins in Greece)

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential impact
Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description
Focusing on water risk management we use WWF Water Risk Filter . We use agricultural suppliers in Greece (therefore indicated major river basins in Greece) for our juice concentrate used in our AMITA beverages. Potential extreme big droughts and/or floods could affect the ingredients availability by 30%. Extremes droughts may occur on annual basis and last for about 1 month during mid-summer while floods may come as a risk following fires occurring in summer time. Effect of both on crops is however rather random and so far we never experienced huge issues. Both issues would cause supply chain disruption in terms of available crops, pushing us to rely on identifying crops for alternative locations such as Spain, Armenia or Morocco and potentially impact supply chain (company-wide) for the AMITA. Sales of AMITA represent <1% of total Juice sales.

CCH we seek our agricultural ingredients suppliers to comply with the Principles for Sustainable agriculture (PSA). Within the PSA framework that we have developed, there is specific requirements and supplier guidance for Water Management and also developing Climate Change resilience. In more detail:

Water Management: Ensure long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas actively manage their source water to highest standards and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change. Farms avoid converting important water-related areas (e.g. wetlands).

Climate Change Resilience: Farms have assessed climate-related risks and have climate adaptation and resilience plans in place to appropriately address current and anticipated impacts of climate change while avoiding additional harm to nature or people. This helps us manage the risks for Water and eventually eliminate them

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Low

Likelihood
About as likely as not

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
596000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
The costs are calculated based on estimates of annual incremental cost paid for raw materials at price premium for the long-term ingredients supply (premium estimated at 10% of the cost of materials sourced). Financial impact is calculated based on price premium (price evolution) expected versus 2023 prices for fruit concentrate sourced in Greece made by Greek fruits due to the requirements to growers on sustainable supply and ingredient yields impacted by climate change. These costs are part of cost of goods sold (COGS) and presented up to 0.5% of country NSR.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement	Other, please specify (Engagement with suppliers to promote best practices and increase awareness)

Description of response
Based on our strategy we are sourcing locally to support local growers in Greece and the estimated incremental raw material cost is related to local sustainable agricultural supplies. We work together with juice suppliers on water management & crop protection systems. We support key Greek orange, apricot & peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost by continuously supporting and focusing on local sourcing vs imports. For agricultural commodities we align with industry to recognize Rain Forrest Alliance, Fair Trade, BonSucro and EcoVadis Supplier Platform. We perform Sustainability workshops with juice suppliers in Greece.
In 2022, we achieved compliance rate of 78% for total Coca-Cola Hellenic, and the Greek Juices (fruits) suppliers are 100% certified in PSA.

Cost of response
0

Explanation of cost of response
We support key Greek orange, apricot & peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost by continuously supporting and focusing on local sourcing vs imports. For agricultural commodities we align with industry to recognize Rain Forrest Alliance, Fair Trade, BonSucro and EcoVadis Supplier Platform. We perform Sustainability workshops with juice suppliers in Greece. This is a practice we have had a direction for years and the premium for sustainably grown crops is include din our COGS already. Therefore we do not consider this solution to have an incremental cost to CCH.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Improving water efficiency is our company strategy - since 2006 we have company-wide water reduction targets. Our current commitment is to reduce water use ratio (per litre of product) in water priority areas (19 of our plants) by 20% by 2025 vs. 2017 baseline. To implement this strategy we have our Carbon and Water Corporate team which works with Carbon and Water Champions in each country for development, execution& tracking of water optimization initiatives. These inputs are collected and the implementation is tracked by business unit Environmental Managers. These opportunities are integrated in Business Plan of each country and quarterly the status of the projects is reported to the Management team and Sustainability Committee. To support water efficiency projects in 2015 we introduced “true cost of water with water stress multiplier per river basin” which is used for all capital investment projects for water reduction and it’s used for ROI calculation.

For example, in Edelstal (Austria) plant an important water reduction plan was implemented in the previous years, resulting in WUR evolution from 2015 = 1.86 to 2016 = 1.79, 2017 = 1.72, 2018 = 1.68, 2019 = 1.70, 2020 = 1.70, 2021 = 1.62, 2022 = 1.58. The initiatives implemented were:
- increase recycling of water,
- improve efficiency of CIP by re-use of water from final rinse cycle,
- improve efficiency of water use from water treatment processes, i.e. data driven backwash of carbon and sand filters,
- monitor data driven performance, such as daily water consumption monitoring data review,
- detect water leakages and close them immediately,
- install "dry" technologies such as dry lubrication instead of water lubrication of equipment.

Since 2019 we implemented Innovation Days to engage with our suppliers to seek the newest innovative technologies for water and energy efficiency improvements. Due to our continuous effort in water stewardship, in 2022 the materiality survey showed that water stewardship has decreased in the importance to stakeholders. This shows their confidence in our focus and results in the field.

Estimated timeframe for realization
4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial 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)
5700000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
11400000

Explanation of financial impact
We estimate the financial impact of opportunities realized based on "true cost of water" applied to the installation of new water efficient technologies. The estimated impact figure is calculated based on average est. Water price in countries of operation that ranges from 0,02 to 12 EUR / m3. Potential financial impact is estimated in the range of 300,000 EUR - 600,000 EUR per each of the 19 plants located in water risk areas.

Type of opportunity
Markets

Primary water-related opportunity
Strengthened social license to operate

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
We, as responsible company, want to make a positive impact and minimize water related risks at our countries of operation. Also the water is at the heart of our beverage company and our primary resource, our strategy is to help and support people and communities in sustainable water management practices. Therefore we implement our Water Management Plan and have successfully fulfilled our commitment to certify all of our sites to Alliance for Water Stewardship or European Water Stewardship standards by 2020. These standards require structure and robust program to capture opportunities and drive excellence at every stage of water management from the protection of water sources, through efficient use of water, to the quality of wastewater released into the environment while requiring engagement with all water users and stakeholders in the community. Our aim is main full compliance to those standards and re-certify sites as per required by the standard.

We also engage into initiatives with communities. For example, our Living Danube Partnership is a unique, cross-sectoral partnership that has brought together WWF-CEE, the Coca-Cola Foundation, the Coca-Cola system (including Coca-Cola HBC as a main bottler in the Danube countries), and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), to promote the conservation and restoration of wetlands in the Danube basin. The eight-year partnership has sought to restore vital wetlands, rivers and floodplains along the River Danube and its tributaries, aiming to increase the river capacity by the equivalent of 4,800 Olympic sized swimming pools (12 million m3) and to restore over 53km2 of wetland habitat by 2021.
In the Zero-Waste Tisza River Program, Plastic Cup, the National Water Directorate General and Coca-Cola Hungary, with funding from The Coca-Cola Foundation, have been working together for four years to protect the ecology of the Tisza River and its tributaries and clean up the river. Since 2019 (by 2022), volunteers, including

employees of Coca-Cola Hungary have helped to remove more than 100 tons of waste from the river and have contributed to the development of waste management in Transcarpathia.

Estimated timeframe for realization
4 to 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial 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)
290000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
580000

Explanation of financial impact
We estimate the financial impact by estimating potentially higher tax and higher water costs that would be avoided. Our total water bill is 5.8 million EUR. 5% to 10% increase in the overall water spend would increase our operational costs by from 290,000 to 580,000 EUR - the estimated figure is calculated as % of water related costs for whole CCH.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Schimatari plant

Country/Area & River basin

Greece	Other, please specify (Asopos River)

Latitude
38.3182

Longitude
23.5888

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
807.25

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
807.25

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
360.97

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
360.97

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
446.28

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
The location refers to a single production plant.
The tool used to define the location as water stressed area was WWF Water Risk Filter.
Total water withdrawal 2022 was 8.1% higher than in 2021. In 2021 total withdrawal was 746.82 million liters. Total water discharge 2022 was 5.6% higher than in 2021. In 2021 total discharge was 341.97 million liters. Total water consumption in 2022 was 10.2% higher than in 2021. In 2021 total consumption was 404.85 million liters. In 2022 the production volume increased by 4% comparing to 2021, and the manufacturing complexity increased with more water intense SKUs.
The changes in water withdrawal, discharge and consumption are considered as "much higher" or "much lower" in case the threshold of +/- 15% is exceeded.
The volume figures disclosed are measured.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Asejire plant

Country/Area & River basin

Nigeria	Niger

Latitude
7.363222

Longitude
4.118375

Located in area with water stress
Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
681.89

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
681.89

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
252.97

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
252.97

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
428.92

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
The location refers to a single production plant.
The tool used to define the location as water stressed area was WWF Water Risk Filter.
Total water withdrawal 2022 was 18.3% lower than in 2021. In 2021 total withdrawal was 834.78 million liters. Total water discharge 2022 was 33.2% lower than in 2021. In 2021 total discharge was 378.89 million liters. Total water consumption in 2022 was 5.9% lower than PY. In 2021 total consumption was 455.89 million Liters. The production volume decrease by 11% in 2022 comparing to 2021, and also the plant has managed to improve the water efficiency.
The changes in water withdrawal, discharge and consumption are considered as "much higher" or "much lower" in case the threshold of +/- 15% is exceeded.
The volume figures disclosed are measured.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. The verification is done by sampled site level and company level data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Water is the main ingredient we use in our beverages and all sites for multiple processes. It is critical to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we depend upon and to achieving our long-term business strategy, establishing how we intend to play a meaningful role in addressing the water-related issues. Therefore, we have set publicly available Water stewardship and Environmental policies for the entire company. The policies are holistic, including all parts of the value chain and covering the business impact and dependency on water. The policies apply to employees, suppliers, communities, partners, customers and other stakeholders. Controlling water pollution and hazardous substances and conservation of freshwater ecosystems are also included in the pillars of our Biodiversity statement. Climate change and excessive water consumption have a profound impact on the availability of water and are interrelated. Water management is impacted by different climate change aspects such as waste management, energy use from renewable sources as well as packaging recovery and carbon emissions reduction across the value chain. We work for minimizing the water use in our operations and in supply chain. We ensure good water quality in sufficient quantities and that our wastewater is fully treated to levels that sustain aquatic life. By 2025 we are committed to:1)Consume 20% less water in plants located in water priority areas; 2)Help secure water availability for all our communities in water priority areas. Our water management policy is aligned with TCCC's KORE requirements which are stricter than the local regulation. We manage water utilizing international standards. We committed that all our bottling plants will comply with ISO14001 standard. All our plants are certified by AWS which ensures addressing WASH in the workplace and engaging in dialogue around WASH with local communities. CCHBC is a founder signatory of the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate. Our public Sustainability commitments are linked to the UN SDGs. We ensure that our suppliers, service providers and contractors meet our Supplier Guiding Principles and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture which include requirements for water related programs, efficiency, best practices. We engage in public and private environmental partnerships to protect watersheds and raise public awareness. We support suppliers and customers by investing in educational and community based projects. Biodiversity statement.pdf psa-supplier-guide-april-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf 201209_WaterStewardshipPolicy.pdf environmental-policy-30-May-2022.pdf coca-cola-hbc-supplier-guiding-principles-may-2023-edition.pdf

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	The Board of Directors has 4 committees including a Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) and Audit & Risk Committee (ARC). To ensure that water security is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into strategy and mission of our company, it is supervised by the SRC. The SRC is responsible for development and supervision of procedures and principles enring the pursuit of the company's social and environmental goals including water management. SRC guides the implementation of our sustainability strategy: water stewardship, water efficiency improvement, water risk management and community support in water priority areas; ensures that sustainability and water objectives are fully integrated in the business strategy; reviews rate of implementation and progress of sustainability goals; overseeing compliance to water stewardship certification in the plants. In 2022, we have performed our regular annual Materiality survey and the SRC reviewed the result of the material issues evaluation and confirmed its relevance. The SRC also reviewed the progress and plans for the water stewardship projects and water reduction initiatives in our 19 manufacturing sites defined as water priority locations. These are part of our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments related to water. In 2022 the most important decisions of the SRC concerned our water efficiency projects: In Radzymin, Poland: Supply of our CHP cooling towers with renewed wastewater – replaced 21,000 m3/year of fresh municipal raw water; In Schimatari, Greece: Upgrade of our cooling towers – 10,220 m3/year water saving. Risks & opportunities, including water-related, are part of the overall enterprise risk management process, which are reviewed quarterly by the ARC. These updates to the ARC are provided by the Chief Risk Officer. In 2022 we updated last year's comprehensive quantitative assessment of our water risk given that Water availability and usage is one of our principal risks.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Other, please specify (Oversight on risks related to environment, climate, water)	The UK Corporate Governance Code guidelines on risk management stipulate the requirement for risk to be oversighted by the Board of Directors including committees. The Board is primarily responsible for our strategic plan, risk appetite, systems of internal control and corporate governance policies, to ensure the long-term success of our business, underpinned by sustainability. It retains control of key decisions and ensures there is a clear division of responsibilities. The Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) establishes principles governing environmental management and oversees the progress to achieve environmental goals, including forward looking targets and commitments on water stewardship. The SRC reviews and provides guidance to advance the Group's sustainability strategies. It reviews outcome of the annual materiality assessment defined by the internal & external stakeholders. The SRC meets quarterly and reviews specific operational sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs), with particular emphasis on multiple aspects of water management - strategy progress, policy updates, water efficiency strategic programs, water related risk and opportunities, water reporting and progress on certification against water stewardship standards, water related initiatives to communities, progress on our water-related targets, part of Mission Sustainability 2025. The review includes also climate change, through improved waste management, energy use from renewable sources as well as packaging recovery and carbon emissions reduction across the value chain. All those aspects impact water management. Based on the outcome of the review, the SRC advocated necessary strategic initiatives and directions. In 2022, our CEO took part in every meeting of the SRC. In 2022 the SRC monitored our water efficiency projects, for e.g. In Radzymin: Supply of our CHP cooling towers with renewed wastewater – replaced 21000 m3/year of fresh municipal raw water; In Schimatari: Upgrade of our cooling towers – 10220 m3/year water saving; In Edelstal: Water reusing from in-line instrumentation – 7000 m3/ year water saving; Ploiesti: Water recovery from APET2 line – 15000 m3/year water saving; Ikeja: Optimization of sand filters operational regime – 16% decrease of backwash water consumption; Challawa: Optimization of chemical use in water treatment, resulting in 50% decrease of backwash water consumption. Board's Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) oversees all business risks, including environmental and water-related risks. They met 8 times in 2022. The CRO reported quarterly to the ARC. He presented the comprehensive water risk assessment, which was carried out via globally accredited tools (WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct) and The Coca-Cola Company's Facility Risk Assessment (FAWVA), and showed that 19 of our bottling plants are operating in water-risk areas and we have to focus our efforts and treat those as our water priority locations.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	One of CCHBC Board Member, the chairman of the Social Responsibility Committee is a member of the European Council of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). TNC works in 79 countries and territories and includes 4,000 global staff members, among them over 400 scientists. It is tackling climate change, conserving lands, waters and oceans at unprecedented scale and providing food and water sustainably. 8 of our Board of Directors members have expertise in sustainable sourcing and packaging, CO2 emissions and experience in wider stakeholder engagement (please see p. 101 from our 2022 IAR: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
Chief Corporate Affairs & Sustainability Officer (CCA&SO) is a member of the Executive Leadership team & reports to the CEO. He sets sustainability strategy covering all ESG aspects, including water-related issues. He sets water strategy and integrates it with the overall business strategy. He manages water-related risks and opportunities, as well as water-related scenario analysis. He is responsible for determining annual budget, capital and operational expenditures related to water security. He oversees the distribution of the annual bonus, related to our Mission 2025 Sustainability targets, including water reduction and water stewardship targets. He holds monthly reviews and gets monthly updates on sustainability and water performance, issues and project status. Outcome of those reviews along with progress against water-related targets, is reported on quarterly basis to the Social Responsibility Committee of the Board which advocates the necessary strategic actions.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Scenario analysis as per the TCFD requirements, as water physical and transitional risks are part of our climate risks.)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is the senior leader responsible for the operational implementation and oversight of the risk management process across the group. Climate and water are one of Coca-Cola HBC's principal risks. The CRO and team are responsible for assessing the risk likelihood of occurrence and potential impact to our business and mitigation measures. The CRO reviews quarterly Company Risk Register which consists of all identified risks, exposure, mitigation measures and opportunities captured across all markets. He obtains reports via all business units. Subsequently, CRO reports the outcome of risk assessments and reviews of management plans to the Executive Leadership Team and to the Audit & Risk Committee (A&RC) of the Board. The direct interaction between the A&RC members & the CRO provide additional in-depth understanding of the risks and strategic actions for the company.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
More frequently than quarterly

Please explain
Chief Supply Chain Officer is a member of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), our organisation's highest executive governing body. He reports directly to the CEO. He is responsible for the whole supply chain, overseeing setting of water strategies, targets & goals, future water demands as per the long-range plans, execution of water management programs within supply chain, realization of water related opportunities, mitigating water risks, assuring CAPEX & OPEX for water related programs, projects, capital investments, driving improvements via water efficiency programs, and innovations within supply chain including suppliers. He holds monthly reviews and gets monthly reports on water related performance, issues management, improvement plans and project status update. Outcome of those reviews along with progress against targets is collected as reports minimum on quarterly basis and made available for the ELT and Board of Directors, for company level water related strategic decisions.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Sustainability performance is part of the annual incentive plan. Water reduction and Water stewardship are part of our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments, with specific targets by 2025 and annual roadmaps. The annual progress of these commitments is part of the annual objectives of our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and on this way it is included in their annual incentives.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board/Executive board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Procurement Officer Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Reduction of water pollution incidents Implementation of water-related community project Supply chain engagement	Our Mission 2025 Sustainability targets, including water reduction and water stewardship (community projects) are split per annual targets (roadmap targets). The achievement of these annual targets are the respective targets directly linked to the annual performance and annual bonus.	The annual and long-term incentives the business strategy and targets where sustainability goals are an integral part. Related to water our Mission 2025 commitments contain strategy and public sustainability commitments include water stewardship, such as certification of all our plants in EWS/AWS, reduction of water intensity per liter of produced beverage, with specific focus on water priority locations, 100% certification in Environmental management system (ISO14001). Based on the strategy, for each year specific water related goals and targets are set for company and cascaded to all levels of the organisation. The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) receives at least quarterly updates on the progress against water related commitments. Thus Chief Supply Chain Officer's performance is measured against delivery of all those commitments within supply chain and incentivized accordingly. Chief Procurement Officer is incentivised for performance on suppliers compliance to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture containing water-related requirements. Our Corporate Affairs & Sustainability Officer is incentivised for water stewardship programmes performance with communities, including WASH. Employees in plants are incentivised for achieving water efficiency targets for their production line.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify (Employees in Supply Chain Function and Heads of departments in Supply Chain)	Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Other, please specify (Implementation of water saving and water stewardship project; Water Stewardship Awareness building)	We have different internal awards schemes across our operations to recognize employee performance on sustainability issues, including water efficiency. We believe that Hellenic employees play an important role in the final achievement of our sustainability targets and has these goals embedded into their work culture & ethic, therefore all employees can receive recognition for their performance minimizing our impact on water. We have a mandatory leading KPI: Near Loss, which includes all improvement opportunities related to water and energy efficiency, waste reduction, carbon savings. Those ideas are generated by our own employees at sites and are related to minimizing impact on water. This is very important behavioral and motivational driver in our organizational for all employees. All people that work in our manufacturing sites have a target for reporting and closure of Near Losses.	Near Losses are reported monthly as an absolute number per plant (leading KPI) and their closing is reported monthly as percentage. The employees with the biggest number of Near Losses reported are incentivized not monetary (with different prizes).

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Water is a key ingredient for our industry, representing some 90% of a soft drink. Water efficiency, conservation and protection are a focus. Manufacturing operations aim to optimise water use and treat wastewater appropriately. Within our Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Function our Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer is the Extended Leadership Team (ELT) member with overall management responsibility for our sustainability commitments and our public affairs strategy. In this way we ensure that our strategies both from internal and also external perspective are aligned and leading to the same target of water efficiency, conservation and protection. In case of inconsistency with our water commitments and policies, the Social Responsibility Committee and the ELT would review the case and the water policy and take appropriate decisions aiming to resolve them.

We support public policies and actively participate in discussions that deal with water quality as well as other environmental policies and/or actions that are directly, or indirectly relevant to our business. All our direct or indirect advocacy is aligned with our commitment to achieve our water commitments.

As members of trade associations, we also support commitments made on industry level and provide data for water reduction efforts. For e.g., the Environmental Stewardship progress report by UNESDA (Union of European Beverages Associations) detailed reduction efforts by members and recycling.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
2022-GRI-Content-Index.pdf
Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf

Additional documents and links related to our Integrated Report and relevant to the questions in this section are the following: 1) Water stewardship policy: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/water-stewardship-policy 2) Environmental policy: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/environmental-policy 3) Biodiversity statement: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/biodiversity-statement 4) Supplier Guiding Principles: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/supplier-guiding-principles 5) Principles for Sustainable Agriculture: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/principles-for-sustainable-agriculture 6) Water Stewardship section in our Website: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/a-more-sustainable-future/mission-2025/water-reduction-and-stewardship

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Our business objectives address key issues: water availability, water access, water quality. We have 3 main pillars in our water stewardship strategy framework: 1) Water we use in other operations: protect the water resources supplied to our facilities, reduce the amount of water used to produce our beverages, and treat wastewater to levels that support aquatic life; 2) Partner with suppliers to minimize water footprint across the entire value chain; 3) Invest in community water conservation projects to regenerate the equivalent amount of water used for our beverage production. Our strategy covers 11+years period, as water programs are long term actions and some programs run for several years, i.e. replenishment of used water, improve quality of discharge water beyond legal requirements, apply sustainable agriculture requirements at suppliers. We require all markets to include water stewardship initiatives in their business plans and report progress quarterly. Our water-related commitments are following: - certify all our plants in EWS/AWS standard by 2020 and maintain AWS beyond 2020; - reduce water use ratio in water priority locations by 20% by 2025 vs. 2017 - 100% of our agricultural suppliers will comply with PSA by 2025. Besides our 2025 Commitments, we adopted new Water Stewardship Policy based on global water strategy 2030 of The Coca-Cola Company in which we continue to focus on issues related to water.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Our long term business strategy and objectives include water stewardship. They address key issues related to water: availability, access, quality. We implement the strategy and business objectives in the following way: we communicate our strategy and commitments internally to all employees and externally to our stakeholders. Based on strategic objectives we set specific goals and targets to organisational levels within company that contribute to achieving those strategic goals. Those targets are integrated in relevant employees personal incentivised objectives acc. to company renumeration policy. We assign leaders responsible for driving and facilitating execution of water related goals in all appropriate levels of organization: group, region, country, plant, and external partners. In our yearly business planning process, water related goals are incorporated and we assure CAPEX and OPEX required for delivering set goals. We set the governance and monitoring progress and status on monthly basis internally and quarterly with external partners. Progress reports are provided to senior leadership. In case of risk of not delivering the expected target, we set mitigation plan and implement even stricter progress tracking. Our strategy covers 11+ years, as water programs are long term actions and some programs run for several years, i.e. replenishment of used water, improve quality of discharge water beyond legal requirements, apply sustainable agriculture requirements at suppliers.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	To support the water stewardship strategy, we made fundamental changes in our financial evaluations of capital projects. All projects are tracked quarterly and progress is reported to the Board Social Responsibility Committee. In 2016 we developed integrated the concept of Accounting for Sustainability in our business planning process. This includes quantitative measurement of our direct environmental impact (water and carbon) by applying the 'true cost' of water with water scarcity multipliers at river basin level and internal carbon price. The execution of World Without Waste 2030 strategy is driving the decrease of waste within river basin and sea shores which brings overall improvement the water issues. Our strategy covers 11+years period, as water programs are long term actions and some programs run for several years. Within our long term strategy, water efficiency, quality and WASH are included into our long term business planning and investments into optimisation of internal processes, innovative water efficient technologies, community and water replenishment projects.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

15

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

28

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

Please explain

The water related Capex change is flat vs. 2021, while the anticipated forward trend is to increase by 15%, in order to achieve the 2025 commitments. In the same time, the water related Opex has increase by 28% in 2022 vs. 2021 (considering the true cost of water), and the anticipated forward trend is a further increase of 5%.
Capex is flat vs. 2021 as we used similar investment cost for our manufacturing facilities in 2022. We expect an increase in the next years as we will invest in our newly acquired Egyptian operations in order to speed up the water efficiency and water stewardship initiatives there.
Opex is increased vs. 2021 based on the utility cost, chemicals & cleaning solutions cost increase in several markets. For e.g. 177,000 EUR were invested in energy efficient projects: In Poland: Supply of our CHP cooling towers with renewed wastewater – replaced 21,000 m3/year of fresh municipal raw water; In Greece: Upgrade of our cooling towers – 10,220 m3/year water saving, etc.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Yes, we use qualitative and quantitative analysis. We were among the first 12 companies globally that have approved science-based carbon reduction targets in both direct operations and value chain since February 2016 and in 2017 our CFO signed off the support letter to TCFD with a commitment to implement the TCFD requirements. In 2018 a working party was set to design and plan the implementation of core elements of its four pillars: governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets. During 2021, discussions on climate-related risk were integrated into the overall risk management process across our business units and Group functions. In 2021, we conducted a risk assessment of the impact of climate change on the cost and availability of water under two different climate scenarios - RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5. In 2022, we updated that assessment based on revised data due to volume estimates and updates to our True Cost of Water metric, details of which are presented in IAR pag. 76.

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	In 2022, we conducted a detailed assessment of the impact of climate change on the availability and cost of water across all of our markets under different climate scenarios. To conduct the 2022 assessment, we estimated annual production volumes up to 2030 and 2040 for each plant, based on long-range planning estimates. We then determined the water utilisation rates for each plant for normal and peak production as well as the capacity of our water sources without considering the impact of climate change. This allowed us to create a baseline model. We then used data available from the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify the impact of climate change on the watersheds supporting each plant using both an optimistic and a pessimistic scenario for climate change impact. In this assessment, the impact of climate change is the difference between water utilisation rates in our baseline and the WRI scenarios. The additional increase in water utilization rates, converted into water volume, was multiplied by the 'true cost of water' to provide an estimate of the financial impact of both increased production demand and climate change. For plants in water-stressed areas – our water priority plants – the cost of replenishing the watershed based on water withdrawal was added. We estimated the additional operating expense required for each plant to meet additional water needs, as well as one-off CapEx requirements where appropriate to support our risk mitigation programme. 2 scenarios were used: (1) The optimistic scenario we used for assessment purposes represents a world with stable economic growth and global and national institutions making slow but steady progress towards achieving development goals. Globally, carbon emissions start declining by 2040 and temperature increases are limited to between 1.1 and 2.6 degrees (RCP4.5). (2) The pessimistic scenario used in our analysis represents a world with uneven economic development, including higher population growth but lower GDP growth. Globally, carbon emissions continue to rise and average temperature rises between 2.6 and 4.8 degrees (RCP8.5).	Transitional: a) Increased water prices & the introduction of bigger taxes would increase our operational cost. It was evaluated for Schimatari plant, Greece, that the economic value of water is one of the highest across our territories. In case of limited water availability, the additional water cost of supply will increase from the current 1.74 EUR/m3 to the estimated - 6.58 EUR/m3; b) Failure to meet our stakeholders' expectations in making a positive contribution to the sustainability agenda, incl. related to water, could negatively impact our reputation in the long term. This could reduce the number of consumers&customers which currently have positive attitude to our brands and services. Physical: a)Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce. It was evaluated for Challawa plant, Nigeria, combining the current production growth with climate change impact, that by 2030 the water availability will be less than the production demand, so contingency measures have to be implemented in order to offset the negative water stress trend; b)Poor weather conditions create significant volatility in our sweetener and fruit costs by affecting yields of beet and/or cane crops. This could impact COGS&could cause business disruptions/ Under both scenarios that we assessed, our operations in Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Italy&Nigeria would be located in water-risk areas, so for those sites we evaluated the Capex&Opex needed by 2030 and by 2040.	Climate change water related risks have financial impact to the company quantified until 2030 and 2040: (1) Optimistic scenario: By 2030, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 30%. To meet our production needs as well as replenish the local watersheds in our water priority areas, we estimate our annual water costs will increase by 46% over and above our baseline costs, and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2030 of €36million will be required. By 2040 under this scenario, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 48%. To address these risks, we estimate our annual water costs will increase by 38% over and above our baseline cost and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2040 of €95million will be required. (2) Pessimistic scenario: By 2040, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 46%. We estimate our annual water costs to meet our production needs as well as replenish the local watersheds in our water priority areas will increase by 38% over and above our baseline costs and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2040 of €95million will be required. All above risk scenarios and are mitigated by site specific water management plans, which are renewed every 5 years as part of source vulnerability assessment. Those plans are included to Company's' long-range financial plans.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?
Yes

Please explain
To support the Water stewardship strategy, we made fundamental changes in our financial evaluations of capital projects by applying the 'true cost' of water with water scarcity multipliers at river basin level to quantify the economic investment with integrating social and environmental aspects. All our water-related projects are tracked quarterly, and the progress is reported to Board Social Responsibility Committee. All of these are part of our Accounting For Sustainability (A4S) concept. For 'true cost' of water, we developed a tool which is used by each of our manufacturing sites to evaluate all the variables which impact the 'true cost'. In addition to that, based on the results from WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct, we use "water stress multiplier" which is a figure from 5 to 2 based on the projection of renewable annual water supply per person for the respective river basin.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	As we are beverage company and we are using water for our final products, our internal target is to have all of our bottling facilities certified in recognized water stewardship standard. All our bottling plants are certified in Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) where an external certifying party assures that we use water resource sustainably, by taking into considerations all up- and down-stream users, all significant water-related areas, we engage with all water stakeholders and communities where we operate. Besides, we treat 100% the waste water coming out from our manufacturing sites, to the levels supporting the aquatic life. The Coca-Cola Company global target is to replenish 100% of the water used for all finished beverages which is achieved via different projects such as wetland restoration; contextualised interventions through contextualized interventions for operations, communities and watersheds; providing WASH to communities etc.	<Not Applicable>	The beverages coming from plants which are certified with AWS, have reduction targets year-on-year and are treated 100% of its wastewater to the levels supporting the aquatic life, are considered with low water impact.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?
Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water pollution

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Increase in proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Year target was set
2010

Base year
2010

Base year figure
90

Target year
2025

Target year figure
100

Reporting year figure
100

% of target achieved relative to base year
100

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain
Water is our main ingredient, important for our production, but also for the communities where we operate. The quality of water at a basin and catchment level, if impacted, could have a detrimental impact on our ability to produce goods, or could adversely impact production costs, as well as impact our stakeholders and the communities in which we operate.

We have a target for treating all (100%) of the wastewater coming from our production facilities (production plants) to the levels supporting aquatic life. We measure this based upon wastewater treatment applied at our own sites and a municipal level, in line with KORE (The Coca-Cola Company Quality Standards) and local regulatory standards. 100% of the waste water is treated and discharged safely.

Base year figure: 90% is the % of production plants that are treated their wastewater to the levels supporting aquatic life.

In early 2022 we acquired the Egyptian bottling business and here the data from Egyptian plants are not yet included.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water use efficiency

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Improve the water usage ratio)

Year target was set
2018

Base year
2017

Base year figure
1.97

Target year
2025

Target year figure
1.57

Reporting year figure
1.82

% of target achieved relative to base year
37.5

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
Our target is to decrease water use ratio in water priority areas by 20% by 2025 vs. 2017. The measurement is litre of water use per litre of beverage produced.

In 2020, based on WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter tool, we reevaluated the number of manufacturing plants located in the water priority areas and the number of plants increased from 16 to 19. For that reason, we needed to recalculate our baseline for the target, featuring the change in water priority plants. After recalculation, the 2017 baseline water use ratio figure changed from 2.05 to 1.97 l/lpb; accordingly, our 2025 target changed from 1.64 to 1.58 l/lpb.

In 2022 we have achieved water use ratio 1.82 l/lpb in water priority locations, which corresponds to 7.4% reduction vs. baseline.

Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Year target was set
2010

Base year
2010

Base year figure
93

Target year
2025

Target year figure
100

Reporting year figure
99.7

% of target achieved relative to base year
95.7142857142858

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
As a beverage producer, for us the quality and food safety of our products are with highest importance. We have an internal target to certify all of our manufacturing facilities (manufacturing plants) in FSSC 22000 (Food Safety System Certification). 53 out of our 54 manufacturing bottling sites, representing 99.7% of production volume, are certified according to Food Safety System Certification 22000 scheme which is recognised under Global Food Safety Initiative framework.

FSSC 22000 certification is based on:
a) ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System (demonstrating ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure food safety);
b) ISO/TS 22002-1 Prerequisite Programmes on Food Safety (Part 1 Food Manufacturing – assist in controlling food safety hazards through Good Manufacturing Practice); and c) ISO/TS 22002-4 Prerequisite Programmes on Food Safety (Part 4 Food Packaging Manufacturing – assist in controlling food safety hazards in the manufacture of food packaging).

A mandatory element from this certification is availability of washing facilities, clean water and sanitation for all employees and contractors working in the manufacturing faculties.
Figure explanation: 93% was the production volume certification in FSSC 22000 in 2010."

Target reference number
Target 4

Category of target
Community engagement

Target coverage
Basin level

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Number of implemented projects in water risk communities)

Year target was set
2018

Base year
2017

Base year figure
0

Target year
2025

Target year figure
19

Reporting year figure
8

% of target achieved relative to base year
42.1052631578947

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain
We implemented 8 projects in communities defined as water priority locations. Our risk assessment was done by using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. The result shows we have 19 water priority locations:
1) In Nigeria, in collaboration with the Kano State Water Board and local communities, we have invested in new water wells and installed new pipes to transport water from the Challawa River-this provide clean water to one million people in 20 communities;
2) We supply 8,000 litres of water/day by tube wells & solar powered boreholes to displaced people in a settlement close to Maiduguri in Nigeria;
3) In Cyprus, Mission Water project is benefiting more than 80,000 residents, saving more than 40,000 m3 of water annually;
4) Pure Water project in Armenia: irrigation system rehabilitation project saves 1 million m3 of groundwater each year, benefitting 370 people and farmers were able to

cultivate 40 hectares of land that had been idle;
5) Moscow river project on modern monitoring technologies for improvement of the ecological state of 3 rivers in Moscow started with phase 1 in 2021;
6) and 7) In Greece, since Q4 2022, two projects started: Heraklion (Zero Drop with GWP-Med, for Facilitate utilization of treated wastewater for irrigation in collaboration with the Municipality) and Schimatari water stewardship project;
8) In Cyprus we kicked-off in July 2022 the "Blue for Green" project with GWP-Med on increasing water efficiency by using Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) in support of municipal green spaces.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes
2022-GRI-Content-Index.pdf
Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	All Sustainability commitments are verified, including water ones: water consumption improvement, Water Stewardship certifications, Waste water quality, Water replenish initiatives and results. The data we published in our Integrated Annual Report are verified as well. The GRI Content Index is part of this verification and includes numerous data and targets.	AA1000AS	Independent third-party assurance (high level assurance), done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards (in accordance with the GRI). The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks, calculation checks etc. Details: in the 2022 IAR pages 250-252: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf
W1 Current state	All data in W1.2b, W1.2d, W1.2h, W1.2i and W1.2j are verified as they are part of our Integrated Annual Report (2022 IAR) and the 2022 GRI Content Index. Also data in all W5. facility level accounting.	AA1000AS	Independent third-party assurance (high level assurance), done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards (in accordance with the GRI). The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks, calculation checks etc. Details: in the 2022 IAR pages 250-252: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf
W4 Risks and opportunities	Our TCFD disclosure (figures for physical and transitional risk by using scenarios by 2030 and 2040) and water principle risks are verified as part of the overall Integrated Annual Report's assurance process.	AA1000AS	Independent third-party assurance (high level assurance), done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards (in accordance with the GRI). The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks, calculation checks etc. Details: in the 2022 IAR pages 250-252: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	In our value chain, plastics are used either as packaging materials for our products (e.g. PET bottles, labels, shrink film for cases, stretch film for pallets, etc.) or packing for the raw materials supplied in our production plants (e.g. plastic barrels, palletization shrink foil, etc.). From our production sites, all plastic materials are collected as recyclable waste (except the reusable containers or other packing materials which are returned to the raw materials suppliers). In the market, the plastic packaging of our products is either collected as recyclable waste in the retail (mainly secondary and tertiary packaging), or collected as packaging waste in the municipal stream (mainly the primary packaging). We have a target to collect 75% of our primary packaging materials by 2025.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Yes, for our value chain we have assessed the potential environmental and human health impact of plastics use. During the materiality assessment performed in 2022, Packaging and Waste Management has been identified as a material topic with very high impact for the environment and society and high to very high importance for the stakeholders.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	Regulatory Reputational Other, please specify (Financial)	Given the potential impact that significant changes to our packaging mix could have to longer-term capital investment in production and distribution, and the influence that packaging has on our ability to meet our NetZeroby40 commitments – packaging represents 34% of our emissions, the management of risks associated with the cost and availability of sustainable packaging is intertwined with our future business strategy. Key drivers: - Price increases of recycle-friendly raw materials such as rPET and aluminium - Low collection rates in high plastic volume markets - Low access to quality feedstock to enable shift to rPET at balanced prices - New EU regulations on Plastics & Packaging Waste - Impact of packaging on meeting our NetZeroby40 commitments - Consumers' concerns on waste and its influence on perceptions of our environmental performance. Consequences: - Impact on reputation and ultimately consumer base - Increased operating costs, taxes and Capex costs associated with changing packaging mix - Very significant opportunity associated with developing innovative, profitable solutions

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Waste management	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale	Our Mission 2025 sustainable packaging commitments are: • Recover 75% of our primary packaging for recycling or reuse by 2025 • Make 100% of our primary packaging fully recyclable by 2025 • Increase the percentage of rPET in our bottles to 35% by 2025. In our EU countries and Switzerland, we plan to reach 50% rPET by 2025. Building on the extensive light-weighting programme delivered over the past decade, we will continue to light-weight our primary packaging towards 'best in class' bottles and cans in each market, while innovating to remove shrink film from multi-packs. We expect this programme to remove an additional 3,000 tonnes of packaging material by 2024.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	We do not engage in the production of plastic polymers.
Production of durable plastic components	No	We do not engage in the production of durable plastic components, except for the PET preforms, which are used entirely to fulfill our own beverage manufacturing demand.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	We do not engage in the production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	We do not engage in the production / commercialization of plastic packaging
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Our product portfolio consists in food and beverage products, bearing primary, secondary and tertiary packaging materials, often made of plastics.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	Besides our own product portfolio, we are also engaged in the commercialization of other food and beverage products which often use plastics as primary, secondary and/or tertiary packaging.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	386740	% post-consumer recycled content	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	8.5	We report all of the plastic materials used. The information is externally validated and disclosed in our GRI Content Index: PET materials: 314,139 tonnes, within this amount we have Recycled PET materials (rPET): 32,985 tonnes; Plastic closures (PE and PP): 26,010 tonnes; Plastic labels: 6,922 tonnes; PE stretch and shrink film (tertiary packaging): 39,303 tonnes; Primary plastic packaging HDPE, LDPE: 366 tonnes; Total plastic materials: 386,740 tonnes.

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	% recyclable in practice and at scale	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	100	In 2022, all our primary packaging was 100% recyclable (including plastic packaging which is mainly PET bottles). Secondary and tertiary plastic packaging are collected in the retail/commercial stream, and are recyclable by design.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

More information is available on our website, in our 2022 Integrated Annual Report, the 2022 GRI Content Index and the UNGC COP report.
2022-GRI-Content-Index.pdf
Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chie Financial Officer (CFO)	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.
Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms