

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 2.4 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, serving 615 million potential consumers across three continents. We bottle, sell and distribute the world's most recognized 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) and energy drinks make up to 20 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-FB0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco sector 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 2021	December 31 2021

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 2021. 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-FB1.1a) 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	Less than 10%	Sourced	We source crystal sugar or syrup from our suppliers and use this sugar in our beverages as an ingredient. We do not process/manufacture sugar cane or sugar beet, nor corn for this purpose.
Other, please specify (Fruit juice concentrates)	Less than 10%	Sourced	We source fruit juice concentrate from our suppliers and use the concentrate in our beverages as an ingredient. We do not process/manufacture any raw fruit.
Other, please specify (Corn used for the production of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	Less than 10%	Sourced	We source HFCS from our suppliers and use the ingredient for production of our beverages. We don't process/manufacture HFCS from corn.
Other, 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.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	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 report (reporting according to GRI Standard). In 2021, the total water withdrawals for total Hellenic was 26373.174 million liters.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	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. 9383.497 million litres is the total Water Withdrawal from plants in water risk areas. Below is the total amount per plant. Armenia-Yerevan: 147.774 Bulgaria - Bankia: 106.755 Bulgaria - Kostinbrod: 377.648 Cyprus-Kykkos: 32.986 Cyprus-Nicosia: 43.139 Greece-Aeghion: 552.649 Greece-Heraklion: 36.515 Greece-Schimatari: 746.820 Italy - Rionero: 548.944 Nigeria-Abuja: 628.194 Nigeria-Asejire: 834.782 Nigeria-Benin: 510.961 Nigeria-Ikeja: 1396.555 Nigeria-Kano: 462.776 Nigeria-Maiduguri: 171.944 Nigeria-Owerri: 520.490 Nigeria-Port Harcourt: 522.869 Russia-Istra: 618.928 Russia-Moscow: 1122.768
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	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 labs 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. In 2021, 97% of the total water withdrawal is Freshwater (25455.529 million L) and 3% Other Water (917.645 million L)
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	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 report. In 2021, total water discharge is 10215.882 million Liters.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	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. In 2021, water discharge by destination is as follows: Surface water 5570.778 million L, Third-party water 4645.104 million L.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	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 Annual Environmental Report. No treatment means here that water is treated by 3rd party not by CCHBC. In 2021, water discharge by treatment method is as follows: Full Aerobic Process 6031.389 million L, Aerobic and Anaerobic process 1632.433 million L, Neutralization 697.978 million L, No treatment 1854.083 million L.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	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 Annual Environmental Report and GRI 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 (4355 million Liters, +8% vs 2020).
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	We monitor water discharge quality in 100% of our sites. We use calibrated thermometers and temperature indicators (probes) to monitor water discharge temperature. We do measure and report waste water temperature based on country specific legal or local regulatory requirements, which vary by country and regions in the countries.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	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 annual GRI report. In 2021, the total Water consumption was 16157.292 million Liters.
Water recycled/reused	100%	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 report. In 2021 total water reused/recycled was 1348.998 million Liters.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	In all of our facilities, including manufacturing plants, logistic facilities and offices we do provide drinking water, clean water for sanitation and wash. Functioning checks and visual control are being done based on facility maintenance requirements, with minimum frequency of once a day. In manufacturing and logistics facilities this minimum once every 8 hours. 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 99.6% 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, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	26373.17	Higher	In 2021 total water withdrawal increased 14.3% vs 2020 (figure in 2020 is 23069.147 megaliters). Our water withdrawal has been reducing ahead of the production volume growth of 16.1% vs. 2020 impacted by the category and package mix change due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This efficiency improvement is driven by our strong focus and progress in implementing water use reduction and ratio improvement projects, equipment and solutions. We anticipate that in the future total water withdrawal volumes will increase (ca 2.5%) due to expected production volume growth >3% p.a. We still foresee that the water use ratio will be improving and therefore the withdrawal increase will be partially offset.
Total discharges	10215.88	Higher	In 2021 total water discharge increased 11.9% vs 2020 (figure in 2020 is 9130.504 megaliters). Our water discharge has been increased due to our production volume increase by 16.1% vs. 2020, while programs to improve water use efficiency were implemented. We anticipate that in the future total water discharge will remain at the current level or slightly increase due to expected production volume growth offset by water efficiency projects, such as process optimization and discharge water reuse.
Total consumption	16157.29	Higher	In 2021 total water consumption increased 15.9% vs 2020 (figure in 2020 is 13938.643 megaliters). Our water consumption has been increased due to our production volume increase by 16.1% vs. 2020, while implementing programs to improve water use efficiency. We foresee that our total volume consumption will increase in the future, as we expect increase in production volume. Nevertheless, the increased consumption will be offset by efficiency improvements in withdrawal and discharge. Our total consumption of water is counted exactly by subtracting total discharges from total withdrawals, therefore no differences in the equation C=W-D are observed.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	Higher	WWF Water Risk Filter	We use both WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas: we put the data for all of our manufacturing sites and we update the information annually. Main datasets used are Basin risk, Physical, Scarcity and Quality risks and Access to Water and Sanitation risks. The water risk locations are defined if Basin risk is >= 2.8, or two of the following criteria are met Physical risk >= 2.8, Scarcity >=2.4, Quality risk >= 4, or Access to water and sanitation >= 4. Moreover, we validate these risk rating by internal assessment (Source Vulnerability Assessment program). According to the 3-year cycle, we reevaluated water stress areas and the list of the water priority locations has been updated. Based on the assessment conducted, 19 out of 54 our manufacturing sites are operating in water priority areas vs. 16 in 2019. The next review is planned in 2023 unless there will be specific changes with some of the locations, which would require also earlier assessment. The manufacturing sites and the water withdrawal that is coming from water-stressed areas (basins) is about 36% of the total water withdrawn. The volume of withdrawals in water stressed areas is increased in comparison to 2020, due to the increase in production volume. In 2021 all of the water priority plants have experienced production volume increase, therefore the total withdrawal increase is higher than expected. In the same time, we continued to focus on water use optimization and efficiency improvements. We foresee that in the future the % of total withdrawals sourced from water stress areas remains approx. the same.

W-FB1.2e

(W-FB1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a, 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.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, 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.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Fruit Juice Concentrate)	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.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, 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.

W-FB1.2g

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

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Sugar	Less than 1%	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 sugar suppliers are located in the water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This assessment outcome is used to the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan set up. 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 and therefore decrease of the water footprint of our products.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Fruit juice concentrates)	Less than 1%	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 fruit juice concentrate suppliers are located in the water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This assessment outcome is used to the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan set up. 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 and therefore decrease of the water footprint of our products.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Corn used for the production of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	Less than 1%	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 high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) suppliers are located in the water risk areas. This assessment is subject for annual review. This assessment outcome is used to the supplier engagement and commonly agreed water efficiency improvement plan set up. 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 and therefore decrease of the water footprint of our products.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	837.59	Higher	We use the fresh surface water in limited amount in our facilities for non-production processes, such as cleaning, flushing of equipment and that's why it is relevant for our company. For 2021 total surface water withdrawal was higher by 20% vs previous 2020 year. Our fresh surface water withdrawal in 2021 is higher as we did have the higher production volumes and therefore higher demand of the water needed for the non-production processes. In addition, in 2020 we did close some of the lines during COVID-19 pandemic restriction implementations in most of the European markets and used in the plants alternative water supply for the process optimization purposes. Despite the difficult and unpredictable conditions, we did continue with all our efforts to improve water use efficiencies throughout our manufacturing and production support processes. In the future we do expect that the amount of fresh surface water use will remain at the same level.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Brackish surface water, seawater is not relevant for us as we do not withdraw/ consume brackish surface / seawater - this is because of its characteristics which makes it non- suitable for beverage production or use in non-production process (such as cleaning). We do not plan or foresee to withdraw brackish surface water/ seawater in future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	17331.51	Higher	We use renewable groundwater for production of our beverages, that's why it is relevant for us. In 2021 water withdrawal from groundwater vs previous 2020 year was higher. Increase of the use was 16% vs 2020. In 2021 our production volume has been increased by 16.1% vs 2020, which is higher compared to renewable groundwater use. Our production volumes were slightly increasing ahead of the water use as we did offsetting of the water use by implementing water efficiency projects and initiatives, but it was not fully recovering the inefficiencies created. We foresee that in the future the withdrawal of renewable groundwater will remain about the same, approx. 2% increase per year, due to future production volume growth and further improvements in the water use ratio.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not use non-renewable groundwater that's why it is not relevant for us. We do not plan or foresee to do it in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not produce/ entrain water and do not plan/foresee to do it in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	8204.08	Higher	We use water withdrawn from third party sources in production of our beverages, that's why it is relevant. In 2021 water withdrawal from third-party, supplied by municipal water provider was higher vs previous 2020 year. Increase of the withdrawal was 11% vs previous 2020 year. In 2021 production volume was increased by 16.1% vs 2020, which is higher vs withdrawal from third-party sources. This means that we did off-set all inefficiencies created by production volume drop with efforts put to the production processes optimization due to COVID-19 pandemic and efficiency improvement projects and initiatives. We do foresee that amount of water withdrawn from third-party sources will remain about the same in the future, means change will be within ca 1% .

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	5570.78	Higher	We do in-house treatment of our waste water and we discharge it to fresh surface water when its fulfills 100% required criteria of aquatic life. Full compliance of discharge is of great importance and relevance to us. Overall we discharged 16.5% more waste water vs previous 2020 year ahead of the production volume increase. Total water discharge volume by all destinations was 11.9% higher vs previous 2020 year, below the increase rate of production volume, which was 16.1% higher than 2020 year. This is showing the positive results of processes efficiency increase through water saving projects and initiatives during the year. We foresee future discharges by destination will be about the same, meaning the change will be within ca 1%.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge water to brackish Surface water/ seawater, that's why it is not relevant. We do not foresee to do it in future.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge water to groundwater, that's why it is not relevant for us. We do not foresee to do it in future.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	4645.1	Higher	We do full, partial or no in-house waste water treatment, before its discharged to third-party destinations. The level of the in-house treatment processing depends on third-party treatment capabilities and agreements we do have in place with them. The level of the third-party treatment will ensure the compliance to the criteria of aquatic life. Full compliance of discharge is of great importance and relevance to us. Overall we discharged 6.8 % more waste water to third-party vs previous 2020 year ahead of the production volumes which increased with 16.1% in 2021 vs 2020. This is showing the positive results of processes efficiency increase through water saving projects and initiatives during the year. We foresee future discharges by third-party destination will be about the same, meaning change will be within ca 1%.

W1.2j

(W1.2) 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	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The wastewater treatment processes are designed based on the nature and analytical data of the quality of the wastewater and tertiary treatment level is not required for the soft drink manufacturing. Secondary treatment consisting of chemical and biological aerobic and anaerobic removal of organic matter, nutrients is sufficient to deal with wastewater generated from the manufacturing processes. We confirm compliance of the treated wastewater to be discharged to natural environment or third party according to criteria of aquatic life by continuous internal and external monitoring of the treated wastewater.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	7663.82	Higher	61-70	Volume of discharged water in 2021 is 14% higher than in 2020 (6709.849 million liters) due to production volume increase. Secondary treatment stage is the most common waste water treatment type for CCHBC operations, which enables direct discharge to natural environment, or to municipal sewage system. We expect that in the next years the volume of the discharged water following secondary treatment will increase 3-5%, as we foresee production volume growth and full utilization of manufacturing technologies. At the same time, we continue looking for innovations to improve wastewater quality and reusability. We confirm compliance of the treated wastewater to be discharged to natural environment or third party according to criteria of aquatic life by continuous internal and external monitoring of the treated wastewater, according to the local regulatory standards.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not apply only primary treatment in our facilities as based on the design, we proceed with either discharge to third party without treatment or to secondary treatment level. Depending on the plant location and local municipality/region wastewater treatment infrastructure, in some of our production facilities without secondary treatment we apply chemical neutralization (which is pH correction) before discharge to either third party or natural environment, but we define it as wastewater discharge without treatment. In the future, we do not expect to have only primary wastewater treatment level in plants.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Currently, we do not discharge wastewater to natural environment without treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	2552.06	About the same	21-30	Volume of discharged water in 2021 is 8% lower than in 2020 (2764.437 million liters) due to processes optimisation improving water use and discharge efficiency. Depending on the plant location and local municipality/region wastewater treatment infrastructure, in some of our production facilities without secondary treatment we apply chemical neutralization (which is pH correction) before discharge to third party, but we define it as wastewater discharge without treatment. In 2021, out of all wastewater discharged to the third party without treatment, 697.978 million liters underwent chemical neutralization (pH adjustment) before discharge. The wastewater discharged to municipal sewage system is undergoing at least the secondary treatment by municipality to sustain aquatic life and protect natural environment. We expect that in the next years the volume of the discharged water to third party without treatment will increase 3-5%, as we foresee production volume growth and full utilization of manufacturing technologies. At the same time, we continue looking for innovations to improve wastewater quality and reusability. We confirm compliance of the treated wastewater to be discharged to natural environment or third party according to criteria of aquatic life by continuous internal and external monitoring of the treated wastewater, according to local regulations..
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Currently, we do not apply any other wastewater treatment technologies or processes than described above.

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	7168361142	26373174	271.805022103142	We do see the revenue increase while water withdrawal will reduced, - efficiency will improve.

W-FB1.3

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

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. We do calculate separately green, grey and blue water. We use the results of the study developed by Mekonnen, M.M. and Hoekstra, A.Y. (2010) The green, blue and grey water footprint of crops and derived crop products, Value of Water Research Report Series No. 47, UNESCO-IHE, Delft, the Netherlands. http://www.waterfootprint.org/Reports/Report47-WaterFootprintCrops-Vol1.pdf Appendix II. Water footprint per ton of crop or derived crop product at national and subnational level (m3/ton) (1996-2005). This study quantifies the green, blue and grey water footprint of global crop production in a spatially-explicit way for the period 1996-2005. The assessment is global and improves upon earlier research by taking a high-resolution approach, estimating the water footprint of 126 crops at a 5 by 5 arc minute grid. The study uses a grid-based dynamic water balance model to calculate crop water use over time, with a time step of one day. The model takes into account the daily soil water balance and climatic conditions for each grid cell. In addition, the water pollution associated with the use of nitrogen fertilizer in crop production is estimated for each grid cell. The crop evapotranspiration of additional 20 minor crops is calculated with the CROPWAT model. In addition, the water footprint is calculated of more than two hundred derived crop products, including various flours, beverages, fibres and biofuels. Study uses the water footprint assessment framework as in the guideline of the Water Footprint Network (Hoekstra et al., 2009).
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))	Not applicable	Yes	We don't produce any of the agricultural ingredients. We purchase from our suppliers high fructose corn syrup which is produced by corn processing. We collect data from our suppliers and calculate water footprint from the sugar we use. We consider green, grey and blue water in the calculations. Source: Internal document of Denkstatt study for TCCC in 2010 "The water footprint of refined sugar delivered to Coca-Cola Europe Group: Beet Sugar, Cane (first indications), HFCS (first indications)", p.28.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Fruit Juice Concentrates)	Not applicable	Yes	We don't produce any of the agricultural ingredients. We purchase from our suppliers juice concentrate which is produced from fruit through processing. We calculate water footprint from the juice concentrates we use. We consider green, grey and blue water in the calculations. SOURCE: Internal Document of Water Footprint of Orange Juice Products in TCCC Study "Product Water Footprint Assessments". Practical Application in Corporate Water Stewardship, September 2010

W-FB1.3b

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

Agricultural commodities

Sugar

Water intensity value (m3)

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. In 2020, TCCC conducted an 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, 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" by Arjen Y. Hoekstra, Ashok K. Chapagain, Maite M. Aldaya and Mesfin M. Mekonnen, 2011 and described below. 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. The water footprint can be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional and 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 (surface and groundwater) 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 have seen that water footprint may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years.

Agricultural commodities

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

Water intensity value (m3)

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. In 2020, TCCC conducted an 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, 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" by Arjen Y. Hoekstra, Ashok K. Chapagain, Maite M. Aldaya and Mesfin M. Mekonnen, 2011 and described below. 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. The water footprint can be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional and 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 (surface and groundwater) 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 have seen that water footprint may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years.

Agricultural commodities

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

Water intensity value (m3)

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 do report under fruit concentrates oranges as the main volume. Changes to the 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. In 2020, TCCC conducted an 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, 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" by Arjen Y. Hoekstra, Ashok K. Chapagain, Maite M. Aldaya and Mesfin M. Mekonnen, 2011 and described below. 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. The water footprint can be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of freshwater resources appropriation, next to the traditional and 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 (surface and groundwater) 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 have seen that water footprint may not have significant change in the short period of time, even in 10 years.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

51-75

Rationale for this coverage

Our main sourcing categories are: Sweeteners & Juices, Plastics, Closures, Aluminum Cans, Glass bottles, Secondary Packaging. We are focusing water stress analysis to sugar, HFCS, orange/ apple/ apricot & peach juice concentrates and corrugated cartons, due to their high-water intensity and growth in typically water risk areas. They also represent together over 50% of total procurement spend. In 2021 our critical suppliers underwent water risk assessment by using WWF Water Risk Filter to identify suppliers at water risk to their direct operations. We identify Water basin and Water Operational Risk per Supplier site (taking into consideration their industry) through WWF Water Risk filter tool and plot our suppliers on the Water Risk Matrix. 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 about a site's operational-related risks. Furthermore, through our Sustainable Agriculture Certification we drive suppliers to reduce their water risk and improve water efficiency. We are closely collaborating with suppliers to promote, train and share best practices on sustainable agriculture. In 2022, we will continue collaborating with our key suppliers on improving sustainability performance, including water efficiency improvements, and developing joint action plans for the water resource regeneration.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

An example of our cooperation with our ingredient suppliers: 80% of sugar which we source is coming from beets and producers are not consuming any water from outside – actually they produce water and use closed loop water systems to cover their water needs (beets consist predominantly out of water and producers are extracting sucrose). Beet sugar needs 50% less water to be produced than cane. We collect the information from our strategic suppliers on their water programs, water efficiency to help them to identify areas of improvement and provide our expertise and info of best practices, innovations that they can use to mitigate water risks and improve water efficiency. In 2021 we have identified only 6 suppliers in 6 plant locations with high water stress risk via the WRF Tool, versus 8 suppliers in 12 plant locations identified in 2020. Measure of success is also the suppliers' compliance to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). In 2021 we achieved 80% vs. 82.4 % in 2020. This is attributed to fast volume growth in developing countries, that has forced us to introduce new suppliers. Nonetheless, we have already engaged with the new suppliers about the PSA principles and already started working towards their certification. Our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025 is to achieve ingredient sourcing target of 100% certification against our sustainable agriculture principles for our key agricultural ingredients.

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 Principles for Sustainable Agriculture.

W1.4b

(W1.4b) 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
Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration
Other, please specify (Promote Sustainable Agricultural Practices to improve water stewardship)

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The numbers above represent supplier universe associated with high water intensity and sourcing categories. As per our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025, we aim to source only sustainable commodities, and therefore achieve 100% compliance to 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.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

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. We drive positive impact in suppliers' innovations recognising ISO 14001, Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade, Bonsucro, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform), Global G.A.P. & GRASP certifications. Based on our strategy to source sustainably our measure of success is to increase year on year suppliers' compliance to PSA - in 2021 we did 80% vs 82% in 2020.

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 agricultural ingredients suppliers will adhere to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles.

Type of engagement

Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement

Inclusion of water stewardship and risk management in supplier selection mechanism
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management
Other, please specify (Sustainable agriculture (including water management programs))

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To address water security, we have set our strategy and targets to source sustainably and have 100% of our suppliers compliant to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) by 2025. Our rationale is to cover most of suppliers, that are high in water intensity and make the biggest impact to our business. This means Agricultural ingredients (Sugar, HFCS, Fruit Concentrates and Paper Pulp) as well as other categories such as Aluminum, Plastics, Glass which represent over 60% of total procurement spend. CCH we focus to the entire supply base identified above to promote best practices in climate and water and engage in improvement programs, directly or leveraging 3rd parties with expertise in each area of interest such as Bonsucro for sugar cane agriculture. This is the basis for the coverage mentioned above. The efforts are aimed to expand, where possible, to Tier 2 critical suppliers as well such as sugar or fruit crops farms. We engage with suppliers to assure from the beginning they know expectations related to water management, water use, fertilizers use, pesticides use as part of sustainable agriculture and we select suppliers that will apply those and expect them to conduct business in ways that preserve water. For suppliers where PSA are not relevant, we have introduced Environmental assessments through the EcoVadis Platform, where water practices are included and Water Risk Filter assessments.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Bonsucro is the Coca-Cola System most preferred sustainable sugar standard. TCCC, on behalf of the bottlers System, worked with Bonsucro members to create the first global metric standard for sustainable sugar cane production, and was the first to purchase Bonsucro certified sugar in 2011. TCCC also achieved Bonsucro Chain of Custody Standard certification, which enables the tracking of claims on the sustainable production of Bonsucro sugar cane and all sugar cane-derived products along the entire supply chain. Through our active recruitment of our sugar suppliers and continuous support of the Bonsucro Certification, we leverage Bonsucro specialists to work with businesses of all kinds across the sugarcane sector to improve their social, environmental and commercial performance, bringing together a thriving international community that is creating a sustainable modern industry. Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources and run impact projects and help our critical T1 and T2 supply base make the changes needed to achieve sustainability and gain independent certifications when they successfully do so. Certified Bonsucro members perform better than the average on key metrics (source: Bonsucro): • Certified mills produced 4.9 million tons of sugar using 2.2 million m3 less water compared to 2017. Moreover, we have been working with the Russian beet sugar industry to replace as much imported cane sugar with local beet sugar as possible. Beet sugar needs c.50% less water to be produced than cane. As a result of our joint efforts and investment over \$100 million to increase local production of high-quality beet sugar our consumption in Russia is 100% from locally grown beet. We maintain transparency throughout our supply base utilizing membership of EcoVadis CSR Platform, detailed Supply Base Assessment for Critical suppliers, Water risk Filter and Category Risk Mapping. Our measure of success is to increase year-on-year suppliers' compliance to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and increase number of supplier assessed across ESG elements. We also measure y-o-y improvement in our EcoVadis Supplier Score performance and track progress of Action Plans. In 2021, over 1100 of our critical suppliers have been assessed in EcoVadis (>40% increase vs 2020). The average overall score for our CCH suppliers is 47.3 > 43.9 of the average EcoVadis universe. In 2021 we achieved also 80% certification against PSA for Ingredients.

Comment

Based on our strategy to source sustainably, our programs with suppliers are long term and our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025 is to achieve ingredient sourcing target of 100% certification against our sustainable agriculture principles for our key agricultural ingredients.

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

Within the framework of the Zero Waste Tisza River programme in Hungary, we want to take action to protect our water, but also to reduce, collect and recycle packaging waste. Pollution in the Tisza River and Lake Tisza is a significant environmental problem. As a result of flooding, large amounts of driftwood, organic material and communal waste move down the Tisza each year. It is important to map out the most polluted areas, which not only helps clean the river but also supports its protection. Our collaboration with the Plastic Cup, and General Directorate of Water Management is an important initiative of environmental protection that promotes social awareness and strengthens the company's partnership. The Coca-Cola Foundation provided financial support of USD 250 000 (HUF 73 million) to the cause, enabling the collection and recycling of 80 tonnes of waste in the Tisza River area. By cleaning up the Hungarian part of the river, a significant amount of waste collected is delivered to the Waste Free Oceans organization as well as the Plastic Cup. As a result, the plastic bottles get the chance to be recycled and become a part of the circular economy. The main objective of the 2-year Zero Waste Tisza River programme was collecting and recycling 80 tonnes of waste from the Tisza. Up to now, we've collected more than 10,000 tonnes of waste, working with the specialists from the General Directorate of Water Management, and the Plastic Cup. In addition to the financial support, Coca-Cola Hungary involves its employees in this initiative. We have already organised three volunteer days, in which nearly 170 colleagues participated. In 2020, a 2-year waste monitoring campaign was launched with the support of PET bottles equipped with GPS transmitters. These bottles use radio signals to help identify major pollution hotspots and contribute to more accurate action plans. The technical development, testing and monitoring of transmitter is realized through company support.

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?

No

W3. Procedures

W-FB3.1

(W-FB3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

In our value chain our direct operations, plants, and upstream, agricultural suppliers, are most likely to be directly impacted by water pollutants. Across all our operations specific risk assessment (RA) is done prior to purchase and use for each chemical and includes evaluation of impact on human health, ecosystems, including surrounding environment. This risk assessment includes evaluation of potential health chronic or acute effects caused by water pollutants such as nitrogen, phosphorus, COD, BOD, TDS overload introduced to our products or water ecosystems during uncontrolled discharge; negative impact on ecosystems were introduction of water pollutants might affect flora and fauna, cause loss of habitat or biodiversity, damage agricultural fields and soils, biodegradability, and other. These impacts do not vary across our operations, as we use standardised company approved chemicals and hence specific mitigation measures and procedures are defined and implemented across all our operations. We have waste water treatment processes that are designed to minimize those negative impacts. The treated effluent is monitored for compliance to regulations and legal and internal requirements. We monitor those parameters at least once per shift. The plants have internal procedures and processes in place to ensure that discharge effluent is in compliance with internal specification and regulation levels of the pollutants. The RA includes environmental hazards assesment based on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Hazard Class in accordance with national and EU regulations. Substances which are classified as "Environmental Hazard" by the relevant regulations or our own risk assessment are considered environmental pollutants and are documented accordingly. Technical design measures, storage and handling procedures and labelling are based on the categories of the chemicals. Employees who are handling hazardous chemicals are trained adequately and use personal protective equipment. Quantities of used substances are strictly registered, monitored and reconciliated to assure robust control of use and minimisation of risk. Potential change to a less hazardous substance (rule of substitutions) is assessed, documented and always strictly monitored. Our products (beverages) are tested regularly in internal and external laboratories to verify the parameters and characteristics to confirm that they are safe for human consumption. Finally, all our wastewater is treated to support aquatic life before discharged to the environment. We monitor approximately 20 chemical/biological waste water parameters to ensure that wastewater meets legal and internal requirements. Our plants are FSSC 22000, ISO 14001, ISO 45000, ISO 9001 certified and we are using only chemicals which are only suitable for food manufacturing industry. In 2021, all our plants were certified according to the water stewardship standards AWS, except for the recently acquired plants – Lurisia in Italy and Teplice in Czech Republic. In accordance with these standards, environmental impact of our plant is assessed and kept up to date. In the framework of the Source Water Protection Program, stakeholders (NGOs, communities) are contacted to understand their view on potential environmental impact of our operations.

Across value chain, for our suppliers we evaluate and check already at the suppliers' selection stage suppliers water management programs and impacts on environment (water and soil pollutants, water discharges), impact of fertilizers and pesticides usage for environmental and human health impact. This is based on the requirement included in our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principle for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) that all of our suppliers shall comply with. Only suppliers that comply with the PSA and SGPs are awarded contracts. Later on we engage with suppliers to further drive programs that minimise environmental, human health impact and apply efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides. We yearly monitor and check their compliance to sustainable agriculture through third-party organisation certifications such as Bonsucro, SAI.

W-FB3.1a

(W-FB3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities.

Potential water pollutant

Fertilizers

Activity/value chain stage

Agriculture – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our main ingredients are produced from agricultural goods. Sugar that we use for beverages is mostly produced from sugar beet and cane; High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) is produced from corn starch; juice concentrates are produced from different fruit (orange, apple, apricot, peach etc.). Fertilizers used for growing sugar beet, sugar cane, corn and fruit can impact both ecosystems and human health. The scale and magnitude of impact may vary and depends on the local agriculture practices, location and conditions, it is evaluated case by case. Potential pollutants from fertilizers impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates. These chemicals are included in The Coca-Cola Company's specifications which require that we conduct assessment for our water sources to test trace elements in the water we use including nitrate and ammonia. We assess our suppliers for sustainable agriculture practices, including their optimal use of fertilizers, to minimize impact on ecosystems and human health. The ecosystems could be impacted by higher ammonia and nitrates levels as their oversaturation causes algal blooms leading to the creation of oxygen-depleted dead zones within aquatic ecosystems. Those chemicals could also be transferred in the ingredients and in this way could impact the human health. For example: water with high level of nitrates can interfere with the ability of human red blood cells to transport oxygen, which might be especially dangerous for infants. Potentially higher levels of chemical substances from fertilizers transferred from raw materials to our products could decrease quality of our final beverages causing food safety or quality issue and lead to product recall, brand reputation damages, litigation, financial losses. Financial impacts would depend on the brand, product volume, severity of the issue and specific applicable regulations for each case. We measure success by monitoring the quality of ingredients, finished products, measuring supplier compliance to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), monitoring of notices of violations across all environmental scope, compliance to local environmental regulations and product quality deviations related incidents identified internally or externally. Our goal is to minimize the use of agrochemicals by suppliers and ensure the full compliance of the waste water discharge.

Management procedures

Soil conservation practices
Crop management practices
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Fertilizer management
Pesticide management
Waste water management
Product innovation
Follow regulation standards

Please explain

We have set the strategy to source sustainably therefore we have set management practices and programs with our suppliers that focus on fertilizers use to minimize impact on ecosystems and humans. The management practices are implemented for our value chain - both direct operations and suppliers. For suppliers we require the management practices including fertilizers management, product, process innovations, soil conservation, crop management, pesticide management, wastewater management, sustainable irrigation and drainage management, strict adherence to regulation standards to be implemented. All management practices including legal compliance, are part of Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and we monitor suppliers compliance to those requirements. We have public commitment to reach 100% compliance to PSA by 2025. Our measure of success is PSA compliance: in 2021 we achieved: 80%. For all crops certified under the PSA, the agrochemicals are managed in a way that respects Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of the countries where materials are grown and when possible, of the countries where they are being used, to help prevent negative impacts on human health. Products used to protect crops from pest pressures, including, but not limited to, insects, weeds and diseases, are clearly documented and part of an Integrated Pest Management System. All use of plant protection products is clearly justified. For our operations we have set management practices related to process technological design and related innovations, products, respective legal requirements, which are implemented across all of our operations. Our raw materials, semi-finished and final products follow local regulations and standards for Food & Beverage industry and our company internal specifications, which are often more stringent than the local regulations. We monitor quality of withdrawn water, ingredients, produced beverages and our wastewater parameters to verify that our management practices are effective and efficient to comply to all defined requirements and prevent any internal or external incidents, such as product recalls, notices of violations. This is our ultimate measure of success. In 2021 we did not have any product recalls, notices of violation related to chemical contamination. In addition, in 2021, 99.6% of our production volume was covered with respective certification: ISO 9001, ISO 14001, FSSC 22000, ISO 45000. In 2021, all audits were successfully passed.

Potential water pollutant

Pesticides and other agrochemical products

Activity/value chain stage

Agriculture – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Our main ingredients are produced from agricultural goods. Sugar that we use for beverages is mostly produced from sugar beet and cane; juice concentrates are produced from different fruit (orange, apple, apricot, peach etc.). Pesticides used for growing sugar beet, sugar cane and fruit can impact both ecosystems and human health. The scale and magnitude of impact may vary and depends on the local agriculture practices, location and conditions, it is evaluated case by case. Potential pollutants from pesticides impacting water quality include phosphor-organic and other chemical substances. These chemicals are included in The Coca-Cola Company's specifications which require that we conduct assessment for our water sources to test trace elements in the water we use including phosphor-organic and other chemical substances. We assess our suppliers for sustainable agriculture practices, including their optimal use of agrochemicals in general, to minimize impact on ecosystems and human health. The ecosystems could be impacted by higher phosphor-organic and other chemical substances levels. Those chemicals could also be transferred in the ingredients and in this way could impact the human health. Potentially higher levels of chemical substances from pesticides transferred from raw materials to our products could decrease quality of our final beverages causing food safety or quality issue and lead to product recall, brand reputation damages, litigation, financial losses. Financial impacts would depend on the brand, product volume, severity of the issue and specific applicable regulations for each case. We measure success by monitoring the quality of ingredients, finished products, measuring supplier compliance to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), monitoring of notices of violations across all environmental scope, compliance to local environmental regulations and product quality deviations related incidents identified internally or externally. Our goal is to minimize the use of agrochemicals by suppliers and ensure the full compliance of the waste water discharge.

Management procedures

Soil conservation practices
Crop management practices
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Pesticide management
Substitution of pesticides for less toxic or environmentally hazardous alternatives
Waste water management
Product innovation
Follow regulation standards

Please explain

We have set the strategy to source sustainably therefore we have set management practices and programs with our suppliers that focus on fertilizers use to minimize impact on ecosystems and humans. The management practices are implemented for our value chain - both direct operations and suppliers. For suppliers we require the management practices including general agrochemicals management including fertilizers and pesticides), process innovations, soil conservation, crop & wastewater management, sustainable irrigation and drainage management, strict adherence to regulation standards to be implemented. All management practices including legal compliance, are part of Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and we monitor suppliers' compliance to those requirements. We have public commitment to reach 100% compliance to PSA by 2025. Our measure of success is PSA compliance: in 2021 we achieved: 80%. For all crops certified under the PSA, the agrochemicals are managed in a way that respects Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of the countries where materials are grown and when possible, of the countries where they are being used, to help prevent negative impacts on human health. Products used to protect crops from pest pressures, including, but not limited to, insects, weeds and diseases, are clearly documented and part of an Integrated Pest Management System. All use of plant protection products is clearly justified. For our operations we have set management practices related to process technological design and related innovations, products, respective legal requirements, which are implemented across all of our operations. Our raw materials, semi-finished and final products follow local regulations and standards for Food & Beverage industry and our company internal specifications, which are often more stringent than the local regulations. We monitor quality of withdrawn water, ingredients, produced beverages and our wastewater parameters to verify that our management practices are effective and efficient to comply to all defined requirements and prevent any internal or external incidents, such as product recalls, notices of violations. This is our ultimate measure of success. In 2021 we did not have any product recalls, notices of violation related to chemical contamination. In addition, in 2021, 99.6% of our production volume was covered with respective certification: ISO 9001, ISO 14001, FSSC 22000, ISO 45000. In 2021, all audits were successfully passed.

Potential water pollutant

Wastewater and sludge with high organic or suspended solids content

Activity/value chain stage

Manufacturing – direct operations

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Beverage manufacturing leads to generation of wastewater containing organic matter that must be treated before final discharge or disposal. Such potential contaminants consists in organic matter and suspended solids, which may have an environmental impact if discharge limits exceed the ecosystem's natural capacity of regeneration. Different areas of our operations contribute to residual flow, such as process water, utilities areas, sanitary and storm water streams. The resulted treated effluent and sludge produced are of special concern since improper or insufficient treatment might lead to contaminant leak into environment.

Management procedures

Waste water management
Product innovation
Follow regulation standards

Please explain

There are strict legal requirements for wastewater treatment in all areas we operate that must be followed in order to ensure business continuity. The wastewater and sludge discharge limits are monitored internally on shift basis and testing of water parameters is performed internally on weekly basis and externally on monthly basis. The outcome of monitoring and testing is subject to performance reviews during our management processes. At minimum we are monitoring BOD and total suspended solids, while typical detailed analyses consist of surfactant substances, solvent extractable organic constituents, heavy metals in sludge, etc. Depending on the discharge points, additional parameters are included in the monitoring program. Wastewater operation is subject to documented procedure under internal specification built based on the legal requirements and ISO14001, while AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) standard that we are compliant with requires full traceability of risks and opportunities up to the final discharge point. Therefore, additional risk evaluation is conducted with our stakeholders regarding impact of our wastewater operations to the larger watershed. Such risk evaluation is usually conducted with external experts, through the Source Vulnerability Assessment process, and the mitigation plans are part of the actions defined under Water Management Plans and are integrated in our central platform of corrective action plans. Besides legal compliance for wastewater discharge limits we are also looking into business performance indicators, such as waste use ratio, solid waste produced, solid waste recycled and true cost of water, which are directly affected by the efficiency of wastewater treatment operations. For the wastewater performance indicators we are planning yearly targets, supported by appropriate capital and operational budgets. Waste water treatment process is a subject of the risk assessment in case of any product or process related innovation and changes to ensure no impact to the compliance of the discharged water to sustain aquatic life and surrounding environment. Depending on the level of the change, such as extension of the production capacity resulting with higher volumes of water discharged quantities, new product formulas, new product categories introduction or technological process changes, partial or full risk assessment is applied. Risk are subject to comprehensive action planning to mitigate any exposure to environment.

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
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
Enterprise risk management
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
Water regulatory frameworks
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.

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.

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.

Based on ISO 9001 includes requirement of organisational context and relevant stakeholder mapping. As the outcome of this process, water security contextual issues are defined for the risk and opportunities assessment relevant for country, project or at company level.

We do comprehensive stakeholder mapping to cover all relevant parties linked to each risk and opportunity.

Risks are evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively to understand the potential impact on each contextual issue and relevant stakeholder, 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. Using the above listed tools, in 2020 we reidentified 19 our manufacturing plants located in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Russia, Nigeria, Armenia and Cyprus as water priority and 9 suppliers of agricultural source ingredients with 11 locations in the high water risk. For all operations we set regular programmes such as Source Water Protection Plan which define detailed action plan how to mitigate all identified water risks. The action plans are set and implementation status is monitored quarterly and reported to Group Supply Chain leadership level for all operations. Based on those reviews, management takes necessary decisions and stimulates implementation of any other relevant mitigation measures and actions. In addition, we implement Environmental Management System which includes an annual regulatory review to ensure we are meeting all applicable regulatory requirements. The EMS is implemented and 99.6% of the beverage volume produced in our plants is certified according to ISO 14001. Water related risks evaluation and management is part of the water stewardship standards (AWS and EWS) which was implemented and certified in all our plants in 2020, except the latest acquisition plants – Lurisia in Italy and Teplice in Czech Republic. In 2021, we did maintain certification level.

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 Moscow, Russia, 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 Russia. They are the biggest in these 2 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.

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)
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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

Russian Federation	Volga
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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 Moscow area in Russia is among the big ones within the country and important for both for Coca-Cola Hellenic Russian Business Unit and Group. Based on WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter, this plant is located in water stress area with the seasonal risk of water scarcity depending on the weather conditions, 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)
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Drought
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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.

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)

2500000

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 2,5 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 and CAPEX for water reusing and 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 in the plant. We built our Water saving initiatives which are mandatory for all plants and in Schimatari 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. 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). We have implemented programs that help 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. The timeline of water saving projects implementation is 2025, aligned with our Mission Sustainability commitments. In Schimatari we operate our own waste water treatment plant and it is possible in the future to reuse this water for utility purposes and irrigation. We have annual contingency planning process to ensure alternative sourcing plans for the business interruptions.

Cost of response

1000000

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.

Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation	Volga
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Pollution incident
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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 Moscow 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. 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 Moscow plant, the scores are: Basin risk =

2.9, Physical risk = 2.8, Scarcity = 2.5, Quality = 4, Access to WASH = 1. The quality risk in Moscow region of municipal water relates to the trace concentration of pesticides that are detected frequently in the source water. If in the future the pesticide traces will be permanently detected, there will be a material impact on the manufacturing site, since additional water processing steps will be required, such as reverse osmosis, which adds extra 10-15% water losses (related to reject water). Currently, we are managing the source water quality risk with an intense water monitoring program.

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 and 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 Moscow 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 and local reward programme). Specific investments in water management are considered as well, including new technologies and more water efficient production lines/equipment. We implemented management tools to decrease water consumption - we have comprehensive range of efficiency programmes 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 - installation of new production line with full integration of state-of-art energy and water efficient solutions. We have annual contingency planning process to ensure alternative sourcing plans for the business interruptions.

Cost of response

500000

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

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)
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Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

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

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

We use agricultural suppliers in Greece (therefore indicated major river basins in Greece) for our juice concentrate. Potential extreme big droughts and floods could affect the ingredients availability by 30% which would cause supply chain disruption and potentially impact supply chain (company-wide). 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: 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. CCH we conduct Annual supply base assessment (SBA). Focusing on water risk management we use WWF Water Risk Filter - in 2021 we identified 3 juice and sweetener suppliers with 3 locations operating in water priority areas (Spain, Armenia & Morocco). In previous years we worked with suppliers in Greece to improve on their water practices and now we have managed to remove them from the Risk List.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

About as likely as 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)

500000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

1000000

Explanation of financial impact

Financial impact is calculated based on price premium of fruits used as ingredients 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 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)
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Description of response

We work with all our ingredient suppliers on the compliance with Principles of Sustainable Agriculture which include clear requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems helping to mitigate water risks. We have a public sustainability commitment Mission 2025 that 100% of our main agricultural suppliers will comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles by 2025. In 2021, we achieved compliance rate of 80% for total Coca-Cola Hellenic and specifically 96% for Juices (Fruit crops).

Cost of response

1500000

Explanation of cost of response

The costs are calculated based on estimates of annual incremental cost paid for raw materials at price premium for the long-term ingredients supply. 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 Forrester Alliance, Fair Trade, BonSucro and EcoVadis Supplier Platform. We perform Sustainability workshops with juice suppliers in Greece.

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) 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 Ploiesti plant an important water reduction plan was implemented in the previous years, resulting in WUR evolution from 2015 = 1.85 to 2016 = 1.82, 2017 = 1.54, 2018 = 1.45, 2019 = 1.47, 2020 = 1.45, 2021 = 1.51. 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. At CCH Group level, in 2021 six new production lines were installed in nine countries with newest state-of-art technology for water and energy efficiency. In addition, 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 2021 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)

100000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

200000

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 production lines. 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.

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. Our "Living Volga" project in Russia celebrated 15th anniversary in 2021. In 2021 this project covered 38 regions of Russia with the focus on Nizhniy Novgorod, Kazan, and Samara. We elaborated unique formats to reach all target audiences from schoolchildren and students to general population. During the four months of the project (April to July) we engaged over 45,000 participants, collected and recycled 14+ tons of waste; 1,635 teachers conducted our brand-new ecological lesson "Three gifts for the Volga" for 37,000 schoolchildren; 180 students from 12 regions of Russia joined the "Living Volga" case competition and worked on projects to solve the problem of pollution of the main waterway in the country.

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)
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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)

746.82

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

746.82

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

341.97

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

341.97

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)

404.85

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals were higher by 8.11% vs. previous year mainly due to reduced production volume which increased by 15.7% vs 2020 after COVID-19 pandemic. Additional efforts were introduced by the plant to cope with volume increase by implementing different water efficiency programs, such as water reuse, CIP optimisation. Water consumption (withdrawals- discharges) was higher vs. 2020 by 12.16% because of production volume increase.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Moscow plant

Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation	Volga
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Latitude

55.6263

Longitude

37.3578

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)

1122.77

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

1122.77

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

218.07

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

218.07

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

904.7

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Water withdrawal was higher vs 2020 by 23.59%, while production volume grew by 30.3% vs 2020. The reason for higher water withdrawal is due to higher consumption for the increased production. The higher withdrawal was partially offset by lower water use ratio, which decreased from 1.31 to 1.28 litre of water per litre of beverage produced driven by the water efficiency improvement projects such as data driven process monitoring and optimized backwash of the sand filters.

(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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. 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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. 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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. 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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by 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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by 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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by 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

ISO14001 audits: 99.6% of our production volume is certified. Also: Independent third-party assurance, done by the international accredited company, in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot check.

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, the Global Reporting Initiative (in accordance with GRI core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot check.

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
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	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of water-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Company water targets and goals</p> <p>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to water-related innovation</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p> <p>Other, please specify (Transparent reporting)</p>	<p>Water is the main ingredient we use in our beverages and also used in all sites for processes (cleaning, cooling, bottle washing, packaging rinsing, etc.). Therefore we have set publicly available Water stewardship and Environmental policies for the entire company covering water as vital for our business. The policies include business impact and dependency on water, include employees, suppliers, communities, partners, customers and other stakeholders. Our commitment is continuously to improve water related performance, manage water aspect utilizing international standards. Our commitment is beyond regulatory compliance: - we support the local communities by using stringent company standards and aligning with public initiatives, - seek new water related innovations, - set water related targets and goals to minimise environmental impact, - evaluate, assess and mitigate potential risks and capture opportunities, - assure external validation and verification of our actions and programs, - support suppliers and customers by education and training, - share innovations and best practices both internally and externally with relevant stakeholders - address holistically environmental aspects (climate, water, waste etc.), - lead in water stewardship in the markets we operate. In addition, we have Supplier Guiding Principles and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) for all our suppliers that include requirements for water related programs, efficiency, best practices. Sustainability aspects including water are integral part of our total business strategy. We work for minimizing our impact, including water reduction in our operations and in supply chain. Our integrated approach involves using water more efficiently in our operations and engaging in public and private environmental partnerships to protect watersheds and raise public awareness. Coca-Cola HBC is a founder signatory of the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate. Our public Sustainability commitments are linked to the UN SDGs.</p>

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	Please explain
Board-level committee	To assure that water security management including water-related risks and opportunities is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into strategy and mission of our company, it is supervised by Board Social Responsibility Committee (SRC). The SRC is responsible for the development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Company's social and environmental goals including water. The Committee establishes principles governing sustainability, climate, water and environmental management, and oversees development of performance management to achieve social, water stewardship and environmental goals. The Board Committee guides the implementation of our sustainability strategy: water stewardship, water efficiency improvement in operations, 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 commitments; overseeing compliance to water stewardship certification in the plants. In 2021, we have performed our regular annual Materiality survey which resulted with the same importance of the water stewardship to our stakeholders as in 2020. The SRC reviewed the result of material issues evaluation, confirmed its relevance. In 2021 the SRC reviewed our progress and plans for 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. The most important decision was related to the roadmaps on our water stewardship projects and 2022 priority projects (e.g. Zero water losses Folegandros project in Greece). Water stewardship has been an integral part of the Annual Stakeholder Forum on 'Winning ESG Partnerships', in which the SRC was actively involved including preparations and feedback.
Board-level committee	To assure that water related issues and its management including water risks and opportunities is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into strategy and mission of our company, it is supervised by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). The ELT, led by the Chief Executive Officer, has responsibility for: the development of long-term strategies which include water stewardship, setting of annual goals and targets and approval of annual business plans which is the basis of the Company performance management. The ELT reviews company performance on monthly basis, including environmental scope with embedded water related issues, impact, progress in performance. Based on these reviews, the ELT makes necessary strategic decisions related to water management: decided on the implementation, acceleration of water related programs, investment into water efficient production lines, i.e. installation of new PET lines in Kiev (Ukraine), Belgrade (Serbia), in Challawa and Owerri plants (Nigeria), new Canning line in Kiev (Ukraine), Dry-Aseptic PET line in Ploesti plant in Romania, all upgrades of the water systems at our bottling plants in Nigeria (such as new sand and carbon filters, water tanks, and the drilling of new boreholes). All these advancements enable us to reduce our impact on precious water resources.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	To assure that water related issues including water related risks and opportunities is given the highest level of leadership oversight, they have been embedded in our company's enterprise risk management (ERM) program. This program is led by our Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The program ensures that water risk management is integrated into business routines and risks/opportunities are discussed on a monthly basis by our business unit (BU) leadership teams. These are reviewed by the CRO and his team and reported quarterly to the Executive Leadership Team and the Audit & Risk Committee of the Board. Climate change is directly linked with water security, and defined as one of the physical risks in our climate change risk management program. Disclosures under this program are made through our ERM program and are consistent with TCFD reporting guidelines. The CRO is chairperson of our TCFD Working Party and leads the work with our BU risk sponsors to ensure that climate related issues are part of our operational agenda and included in our consideration of Principal and Strategic risks and long term planning process through our Group Risk and Compliance Committee. Based on these discussions and reviews the CRO, in collaboration with Group functions, recommends programs, strategies and management plans relevant to water, specifically in water priority locations which are approved by Board's Social Responsibility Committee and further endorsed by Executive Leadership Team for implementation. As part of our risk management process, in 2021 quarterly risk assessment results, of which water is integral part, were reviewed by the Chief Risk Officer. CRO reviewed the emerging as well as all other identified risks and presented them to the Executive Leadership Team and the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board.

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 Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Other, please specify (Oversight on risks related to environment, climate, water)	The Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) is responsible for the development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Group's social and environmental, water related goals. Key elements of the SRC's role include establishing the principles governing the Group's policies on social responsibility, water and environment to guide management decisions and actions; overseeing the development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the achievement of the Group's social responsibility and water reduction/water stewardship and environmental goals. Reviews during the year focused on specific operational sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs), with particular emphasis on water- multiple aspects of water management are reviewed (from strategy progress, policy updates, water efficiency strategic programs, water related risk and opportunities updates and actions, water reporting and progress on certification against water stewardship standards, water related initiatives to communities). It also includes 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 are impacting water management as well. Based on the outcome of those reviews Board Committee advocates necessary strategic initiatives and directions for the company, i.e. roadmaps on our water stewardship projects in the 19 water priority locations and 2022 priority projects, all activities related to our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments. Board's Audit and Risk Committee is overseeing all business risks, including environmental risks covering water and climate. Executive Leadership Team (ELT) led by the Chief Executive Officer, has responsibility for: development of long-term strategies which include water stewardship, setting of annual goals and targets and approval of annual business plans which is the basis of the Company performance management. The ELT reviews company performance on monthly basis, including environmental scope with embedded water related issues, impact, progress in performance. Based on these reviews, ELT makes necessary strategic decisions related to water management: decided on the implementation, acceleration of water related programs, investment into water efficient production lines, i.e. installation of new PET lines in Kiev (Ukraine), Belgrade plant (Serbia), in Challawa and Owerri plants (Nigeria), new Canning line in Kiev (Ukraine), Dry-Aseptic PET line in Ploesti plant in Romania, all upgrades of the water systems at our bottling plants in Nigeria (such as new sand and carbon filters, water tanks, and the drilling of new boreholes).

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	Our Board Member, chairman of 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.	<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)

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer)

Responsibility

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.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

Responsibility

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)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Community water stewardship projects, community investments and stakeholder engagement)

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer is a member of the Executive Leadership team (ELT). He reports directly to the CEO. He is responsible for corporate affairs & sustainability function. He is setting the sustainability strategy covering all ESG aspects (environment, specifically water stewardship, climate protection and World Without Waste for the packaging strategy, social part of sustainability, volunteering). He is overseeing all matters related to public commitments, activities, engagements and communication with all different external stakeholder groups. He set the community water strategy and related risks. He holds monthly reviews and gets monthly updates on sustainability related performance, issues and project status. Outcome of those reviews along with progress against targets is reported as a minimum on quarterly basis to the Social Responsibility Committee of the Board.

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	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board/Executive board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in efficiency - supply chain Improvements in waste water quality - direct operations Supply chain engagement Increased access to workplace WASH Implementation of water-related community project Other, please specify (Cascading True cost of water and Accounting for Sustainability)	Water is critical to our company being the main ingredient in our beverages and utility for production processes. Our 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. 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 Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles 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	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	

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 resource for our beverages production. The industry recognizes the value of water in local societies and the need to use it efficiently and without waste. As part of UNESDA (Union of European Beverages Associations), we are engaged with industry water stewardship, fully in line with our sustainability priorities.

As a Group, we adhere to publicly available Water Stewardship Policies across our 28 countries, with regular measurement of how much water is utilized, discharged and consumed across our locations. We have developed a water strategy based on 3 fundamental principles: 1) The water we use: protect the water resources supplying our facilities, reduce the amount of water we use to produce our soft drinks and treat waste water to levels that support aquatic life; 2) Partner with suppliers to minimise water footprint across the entire value chain; 3) Invest in community water conservation projects to replenish the water we use through innovative sustainable technologies. Our Corporate Affairs & Sustainability team is involved and engaged in associations and reviews company policy and positions and its adherence to regulations. Based on the reviews, if the identified policy influencing activities were inconsistent with our water commitments and policies, the Social Responsibility Committee and Executive Leadership team would review the water policy, commitment inconsistencies and take appropriate decisions aiming to resolve them.

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)
 integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

In our 2021 Integrated Annual Report (IAR) we report water as principle risk on page 64-65 (Principle risk 9. Water availability and usage). Besides, in TCFD section we assessed two scenarios and water physical and transitional risk (page 71).

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 remuneration 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)

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

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

3

Please explain

Our water-related CAPEX remained at the comparable level with the prior year. In 2021 we have made the following investments to our business allocating CAPEX: - water treatment upgrade projects with installation of online measurement equipment, UV filters, sand and carbon filters exchange - source water capacity increase and quality improvement projects with drilling new underground wells - installation of 6 new state-of-art water efficient production lines with dry rinsing of packages We are foreseeing minimal changes with the water-related OPEX in the next year, 3-5% per year. This is driven by water cost increase and production volume increase. In 2021, our operational cost has slightly increased, +5% vs 2020 due to significant production volume increase, +16% vs 2020. We do anticipate similar level CAPEX investments related to water capacity and availability, as well as water use efficiency improvement projects in our plants.

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 an in-depth 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. The results of this assessment were disclosed in our Annual Integrated Report, p. 71.

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 2021, 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 2021 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).	Aspects of climate change which have impact: Transitional: a) Increased water prices and the introduction of bigger taxes would increase our operational cost; b) Failure to meet our stakeholders' expectations in making a positive contribution to the sustainability agenda, particularly relating to climate change and water could negatively impact in the long term our corporate reputation. This could reduce the number of consumers and customers which currently have positive attitude to our brands and services. Physical: a) Impacts on the supply chain and cost of key raw materials: 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 and could cause business disruptions; b) Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce. Climate change related impact including decrease of water quality and availability are influencing our short-term, mid- and long-term strategy in the aspects of risk management, cost leadership, community trust. Under both scenarios that we assessed, our operations in Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Italy and Nigeria would be located in water-risk areas, so for those sites we evaluated the Capex and 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 40% over and above our baseline costs, and additional one-off CapEx costs. in the lead-up to 2030 of €42million will be required. By 2040 under this scenario, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 47%. To address these risks, we estimate our annual water costs will increase by 42% over and above our baseline cost and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2040 of €79million 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 41% over and above our baseline costs and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2040 of €78million 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) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Activity level Goals are specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	We have public company-wide 2025 sustainability commitments covering water stewardship, climate action, packaging recycling and waste reduction. Sustainability commitments are integral part of the overall company strategy. Water-related group goals and targets are critical part of the sustainability commitments. They include: 20% less water consumption per litre of produced beverage in water priority locations by 2025 vs. 2017 baseline; help secure water availability for all our communities in water-risk areas (water priority locations). 100% compliance rate of key agricultural suppliers to Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles by 2025. Besides, we have a target for 100% certification of our sites in Water stewardship certification standard (AWS). Based on the group level, roadmap of water targets is developed and cascaded to business unit specific goals and targets and further to the manufacturing plants. They are reviewed and approved on the company level to assure that all those detailed targets of each plant, country and function will deliver the company goals (commitments). Those objectives and targets are managed as a part of group level annual business planning (BP) process to assure that water, climate, waste-related investments in CAPEX and OPEX budgets are appropriately allocated. Performance review process of the goals and targets are managed on monthly basis. To assure we set the water-related goals that address potential risks for environment and needs of local communities, we use tools such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. Based on those tools we defined the manufacturing sites and suppliers who operate in areas of water stress. We use also company internal tools: 1) Source Vulnerability Assessment to evaluate the risk related with the water source and 2) Water Management Plan to address the risk identified. In 2021 we achieved 8% water ratio reduction in water priority plants vs. 2017; we have four water stewardship community projects out of 19 locations; 99.6% of production volume is certified in AWS; 80% of suppliers of agriculture origin ingredients achieved compliance with Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Other, please specify (Facilities operating in water stress areas)

Primary motivation

Risk mitigation

Description of target

Water is a critical resource for us as it is used as the main ingredient of the beverages we produce and utility to support manufacturing processes, such as CIP, cooling, bottle washing, etc. We have set strategic goals and targets across our operations to actively improve our water efficiency, specifically in water priority areas. As part of our public sustainability commitments Mission 2025, our commitment is to decrease water use ratio in water priority areas 20% by 2025 vs. 2017 baseline. Primary motivation to set the target was to help minimize our impact on environment and mitigate the risk of disruption in water availability in the most vulnerable areas, as well as support local communities. We focus our efforts on the scope that we control and can influence, therefore our programs and projects are to minimize water consumption. The 2017 baseline figure was 1.97 litre/litre of produced beverage; the 2025 target is 1.58 l/lpb.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (% reduction of water use per unit of production (litre of produced beverage))

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2018

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

42

Please explain

Our target is to decrease water use ratio in water priority areas by 20% by 2025 vs. 2017. 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 2021 we have achieved water use ratio 1.80 l/lpb in water priority locations, which corresponds to 8.4% reduction vs. baseline. We reached 42% of our target ($8.4 \times 100 / 20 = 42\%$) which is a result aligned with our roadmap to fulfilling the commitment in 2025.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Community engagement

Level

Other, please specify (Communities which are near our facilities assessed as water stress areas)

Primary motivation

Risk mitigation

Description of target

Our community target is to help secure water availability for all our communities in water-risk areas (water priority locations). Over the past 10 years, together with The Coca-Cola Company, we have set a leading example in shared water management inside and outside the four walls of our business. Current targets need to recognize the hyper-local nature of water and aim to reduce shared water challenges, enhance community water resilience and improve watershed health. Primary motivation to set the target was to mitigate the risks and local water challenges in the most vulnerable areas, support local communities in managing those risks, enhance community water resilience. We have performed a detailed risk assessment and have identified the water risks in the communities which are near our manufacturing facilities. Based on the specific water risk (or water challenge) in those locations (we called them water priority locations), we have set projects with community partners.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Number of projects in water risk areas)

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2018

Target year

2025

% of target achieved

21

Please explain

We implemented 4 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 (4 projects out of 19=21%): 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.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

Along with our strategy to improve water efficiency and stewardship in our operations, we actively aim to make a significant positive impact in water stewardship and thus reduce environmental impact in value chain, especially that we use ingredients produced from agricultural raw materials: sugar, fruit juice concentrates. Fruits are grown in areas that are mostly assessed as water stress, e.g. Greece. Therefore we have set strategy that goes beyond direct operations and focuses on sustainable agriculture. We have set the goal to achieve 100% compliance of our key agricultural material suppliers to The Coca-Cola Company Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) by 2025. The PSA contains requirements and guidelines related to minimising water use, increasing water efficiency, reducing impact of fertilizers and pesticides on the environment, manage water effluents, therefore PSA has critical relevance to the water risk areas. We implement it via our Procurement processes and tools and the PSA compliance is part of contracting requirements of agricultural suppliers. We have a long practice of organising Supplier Sustainability Events in our markets, where we provide our know-how and expertise, insight on innovations, and suppliers are also invited to share their practices.

Baseline year

2014

Start year

2015

End year

2025

Progress

By the end of 2021, 80% of our suppliers have reached compliance with our PSA. It is measured as ratio of ingredients suppliers complying to PSA divided by all ingredient suppliers. Our success criterion is year-on-year improvement according to the internal roadmap. We have not reached our annual goal 2021, goal because the acceleration of 2021 volume (after Covid year 2020) required new suppliers to be added, who will be certified in the near future.

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

integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.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.	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 (in accordance with GRI Core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks. Details in the IAR 2021 pages 242-244.
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: GRI and UN COP. 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 (in accordance with GRI Core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks. Details in the IAR 2021 pages 242-244.
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 (in accordance with GRI Core option) standards and the advanced level requirements for communication on progress against the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The verification is done by data checks, interviews, site visits, on-spot checks. Details in the IAR 2021 pages 242-244.

W10. 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.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms