Coca-Cola Europacfic Partners - Water Security 2021

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) was formed in May 2016 from the merger of three companies: Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE), Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP) and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke (CCEG). In May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil and at the same time Coca-Cola European Partners changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners (CCEP). CCEP is the world's largest Coca-Cola bottler and one of the leading FMCG companies in the world. The company employs over 33,000 people, serving approximately 2 million customers in 26 countries.

All references to "CCEP" in current disclosure solely refer to the activities of CCEP in Western Europe (the territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2020. We do not have consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business at this stage.

CCEP in Western Europe

CCEP serves over 300 million consumers across thirteen countries in Western Europe (Andorra, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). We make, sell and distribute non-alcoholic beverages. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola Zero Sugar, Fanta, Sprite, as well as a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks and ready to drink teas and coffees. We operate 46 manufacturing sites and employ around 22,000 people. In 2020, we sold approximately 2.3 billion unit cases, generating approximately €10.6 billion in revenue and €1.2 billion in operating income.

The company is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the New York Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange and the Spanish Stock Exchanges, and trades under the symbol CCEP. We are headquartered in London, UK.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done within our fifth year as a combined organisation to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the weight of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. At CCEP, we want sustainability to support every part of how we do business and our strategy is underpinned by "This is Forward", our sustainability action plan that we launched in 2017, in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). Through the plan, we address key global sustainability issues where we know we can make a difference, in line with the priorities and concerns of our stakeholders. "This is Forward" outlines our "Action on Water", including our target to reduce our water use by 20% by 2025 from a 2010 baseline through technological improvements in our manufacturing processes. We also aim to protect the sustainability of the water sources we use for future generations, address water impacts in our supply chain, and replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress by 2020.

We have publicly reported our progress against these targets, including our full water usage, for the full year 2020 (January 2020-December 2020) for the whole CCEP organisation in Western Europe, in our 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. All our water use data of our core business operations, published in our 2020 Integrated Report and our online reporting, has been assured by DNV. This includes our performance versus a 2010 baseline. This baseline year was chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the earliest year for which we could source reliable data for the full CCEP organization.

W-FB0.1a

(W-FB0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco sector does your organization engage in?

Processing/Manufacturing

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 2020	December 31 2020

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Belgium
Bulgaria
France
Germany
Iceland
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
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?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Offices and a small number of separate distribution and technical centre locations.	A small number of leased offices and distribution centres are excluded from our reporting system. Water used in these locations is very low and managed by our landlords or on-site facilities. This volume is a small fraction of CCEP's total water consumption (less than 1%) and is not considered material in the wider context of CCEP water usage and reporting boundaries

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: as a manufacturer and distributor of soft drinks, access to high-quality freshwater is vital to the long-term sustainability of CCEP. Water is vital as it is the main ingredient in our beverages and essential to our manufacturing processes, used for rinsing, cleaning, heating and cooling. Indirect Use: good quality fresh water is important to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we use in our products. Through water footprinting studies across our value chain, we know that approximately 80% of the water footprint of our products is from our agricultural supply chain, for example, the irrigation in farming, processing and production of sugar beet and sugar cane, as well as other ingredients such as coffee, fruits juices and pulp and paper. As a soft drinks manufacturer, water is the lifeblood of our business, vital to all our products, and therefore dependency on fresh water will remain the same for both direct and indirect use in the short (0-1y), medium (1-3y) and long (3-10y) term. We also recognise that access to safe water for drinking and sanitation is essential to the communities where we operate and across our value chain. In our direct operations, we continue our efforts to reduce our water usage and increase water efficiency, aiming to decouple volume growth from freshwater use and mitigate the impact of growth as much as possible. In indirect use, our plans to diversify our portfolio and increase volume in products such as tea, coffee and fruit juices will likely increase our future reliance on indirect freshwater usage, as these ingredients often have high water intensity and freshwater requirements. Through our sustainable agriculture programme, we will continue to work with our agriculture supply chain to improve water management practices and improve water efficiency.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct use: the use of recycled water in our operations is important in our non-product activities within our manufacturing sites. Recycled water use is limited to activities such as cleaning-in-place processes and water treatment operations. For these processes we have implemented water recovery systems to enable us to use water that meets or exceeds drinking water standards. We have expanded the range of applications suitable for recycled water, helping us to minimize our impacts. We ensure 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature, applying the highest standards of treatment, in every case equal to the standard set by local regulations. We do not source or use brackish water directly. Indirect use: recycled, brackish or other types of water is important in our agricultural supply chain as it can be treated and used in the production and processing of sugar cane, sugar beet, fruit juices, coffee & tea, reducing freshwater withdrawals for irrigation in farming. Continued access to sufficient quantities is important to help reduce freshwater extraction, reducing the impact on water tables, and improving local water availability. As we continue to grow our business, we expect our dependency on recycled water for direct use will grow in the medium to long-term (1-10y). With water stress set to increase with climate change impacts, our reliance on recycled water will grow in future, to help mitigate our reliance on freshwater sources. In indirect use, our plans to diversify our portfolio and increase volume in products such as tea, coffee and fruit juices will likely have an adverse effect on indirect water use, and our dependency on sufficient recycled water would likely increase in the medium to long-term (1-10y), to mitigate or soften our reliance on the freshwater requirements for our agricultural ingredients. Through continued efforts to reduce our water usage and increase water efficiency, we aim to mitigate risks as much as possible.

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	61-80	Sourced	Sugar is a key ingredient in many of our brands and products, with sugar-sweetened beverages representing ~63% of our revenue in 2020. We purchase the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups, for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar, are managed together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. From our ongoing focus on water footprinting, we also know that the majority (80%) of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain, particularly farming, production and processing of sugar beet. We require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) introduced in 2021, which replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. Approximately 95% of the sugar we use comes from sugar beet grown in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, GB and Spain, whilst the remainder comes from cane sugar, grown in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mozambique and Swaziland. In 2020, 100% of our sugar (beet and cane) was sourced in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. This enabled us to meet our target to sustainably source 100% of our sugar.
Other, please specify (Paper and pulp)	21-40	Sourced	By weight, pulp and paper accounts for ~9% of packaging used, with ~21% of our revenue in 2020 driven by products which include pulp and paper (e.g. cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box). Many of our key agricultural raw materials, such as pulp and paper, are purchased together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. We require our suppliers to adhere to the SGPs and PSA introduced in 2021, which replace the SAGPs. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. The card and board we use in our packaging makes up the majority of the pulp and paper we use. In 2020, 100% of our secondary and tertiary packaging cardboard was sourced in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point of sale material over the coming years. Since 2015 we have also included a requirement for third party certification (e.g. FSC and PEFC), in all our supplier contracts related to paper and pulp. Every new contract relating to paper and pulp now includes a requirement for third-party certification.
Other, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	10-20	Sourced	In 2020, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for ~15% of our revenue, including Fanta as well as a number of our juices. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as orange juice, are done together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the SGPs and PSA introduced in 2021, which replace the SAGPs. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including non TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In 2020, 44% of the orange juice, 60% of the apple juice and 82% of the lemon juice sourced by TCCC at a global level was sourced in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in these regions as a result of changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw materials, including oranges and other citrus fruits, that we use to produce our products. In 2020, in Spain and Portugal, we sourced 1,730 tonnes of orange juice and 938 tonnes of lemon juice from local farmers for the production of Fanta Orange and Lemon.
Other, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Less than 10%	Sourced	It is estimated that around 3% of our revenue is dependent on coffee and tea purchased for our Honest, Chaqwa and Fuze Tea brands through TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, including coffee and tea are done together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. We therefore address many of the issues we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system. From our ongoing focus on water footprinting, we know that the majority of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain. As a result, we require our suppliers to adhere to the SGPs and the PSA introduced in 2021, which replace the SAGPs. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In 2020, 97% of coffee and 84% of tea sourced by TCCC at global level was sourced in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned to the PSA. This includes coffee in our Honest Coffee brand which met Fairtrade and other third-party certification standards and tea for our Fuze Tea brand, containing tea extracts from 100% sustainably sourced tea leaves, sourced in compliance with Rainforest Alliance certification. As a result, the 'green frog' seal, confirming the tea has been sourced from Rainforest Alliance Certified™ farms, is included on all packaging for the complete Fuze Tea range.

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%	All our manufacturing sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes, on at least a monthly, and in some cases (for our manufacturing sites) on a weekly basis. This is fundamental to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used, following international standards. In 2021, we published our water stewardship performance data for 2020 in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. The performance data has been assured by DNV including the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations and our manufacturing water use ratio.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	All our manufacturing sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes by source. Water withdrawals by source are measured through on-site water meters and monitoring systems, on at least a monthly, and in some cases (for all manufacturing sites) a weekly basis. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used. In 2020, 76.6% of water was withdrawn from municipal supplies and 23.4% from borehole supplies. We published water data in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV. Our water volumes by source will vary year on year depending upon overall sales volumes, and which products are sold by country.
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%	All our manufacturing sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal quality. This is critical to manufacturing consumable products which adhere to strict food safety requirements, ensuring our beverages are safe for consumption. Water quality tests which include e.g. pH, alkalinity and total dissolved solids are done on a daily basis at several stages during the manufacturing process by trained staff. They also monitor taste, odor and appearance. The physical and chemical water quality is measured according international standards, in line with TCCC's KORE requirement standards. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity which could cause a further deterioration of water quality where we or our suppliers operate. Increased production costs or capacity constraints could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell beverages. Monitoring and measuring water quality at CCEP is fundamental for risk mitigation purposes.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	All our manufacturing sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges. Total volumes discharges are measured on a daily basis through on-site water meters and monitoring systems. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured according local regulations which are aligned with international (ISO) standards and TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV, including our water use ratio.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Through on-site flow meters at the point of discharge, 100% of our manufacturing sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharged by destination, to nature after internal treatment or to external wastewater treatment. Flow rates are continuously monitored with daily reporting on-site and monthly reporting in reporting dashboard Integrum. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2020 Integrated report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	All our manufacturing sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by treatment method. We recognise that water is critical to the sustainability of our business, the local communities in which we operate and the local ecosystems upon which we depend. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by treatment method is key to our water stewardship approach. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements through on-site flow meters and meet at least all local regulations. Key measures such as pH, flow and temperature are monitored continuously through calibrated on-site monitoring systems and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum to analyse organic load (COD/BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS). We publish our water stewardship data in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	All our manufacturing sites measure and monitor water discharge quality data by standard effluent parameters. We are committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use. We believe that measuring and monitoring the quality of our water discharges is essential in supporting our commitments. All wastewater is treated physio-chemically and or biologically on-site or off-site to achieve the required quality standard. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which meet all local regulations. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are daily completed as a minimum. For wastewater analysis we use accredited analytical laboratories. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	We are committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE requirements, which define the policies, standards, and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. All are manufacturing sites measure and monitor discharge temperature through calibrated on-site monitoring systems on at least a daily basis to ensure the wastewater temperature stays well within legal limits to avoid any impact on nature. Non-contact cooling water is compliant with TCCC's KORE standards and cannot cause variation of the receiving waterbody of more than 5°C when discharged as wastewater. As CCEP does not discharge hot water directly to a water body, discharge temperature is not included in our KPIs.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor total water consumption. Water is our main ingredient and is critical to CCEP, local communities and the ecosystems. Measuring and monitoring our water consumption is central to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. Total water consumption is measured at all our manufacturing sites through calibrated on-site water meters and monitoring systems on at least a monthly and in some cases a weekly basis. We have improved our water efficiency by 13.7% since 2010 and by 1.9% versus 2019. We publish our water performance data in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV.
Water recycled/reused	100%	We have active programmes in place across our manufacturing sites to reuse and recycle water. These support our target to reduce our overall water use by 20% by 2020. In 2020, we estimate that we reused/recycled 649,316 m3 (3.6% of total water withdrawn), a 6% increase versus 2019. Water recycling is often undertaken using small recycling loops within a process and is hard to measure. The water recycled/reused numbers are a mixture of metered (actual) and calculated. On a yearly basis we estimate the amount of water which has been recycled based on the annual water use. E.g., in our manufacturing site in Antwerp we reuse the water from our PET bottle rinser in our returnable glass bottle rinser. The recycled water often reused to clean crates. The result of increased water recycling is reflected in an overall reduction of the water used in our manufacturing sites by 13.7% since 2010 and by 1.9% vs. 2019.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	100% of our manufacturing sites provide access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all employees at an acceptable standard. Access and standards are monitored and measured as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health and Safety (QESH) processes. Sites are audited on QESH standards, including WASH, through TCCC's KORE auditing process. To monitor our WASH services provided to all workers, the KORE Audits through TCCC are conducted every three years, but we also conduct internal audits on an annual basis.

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	18384.6	Much lower	Total withdrawals are equal to total discharge (6,623 megalitres/year) + total consumption (11,762 megalitres/year). Water efficiency is key to our water strategy. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we have set a target to reduce our water use ratio by 20% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. We aim to meet this target by continuing to invest in technology improvements in our manufacturing processes. We expect that future absolute volumes will increase, in line with anticipated production volumes. In 2020, our total water withdrawals were 9.9% lower compared to 2019, due to a 7.8% decrease in production volumes related to COVID-19. We were also able to decrease our water withdrawals as the result of the ongoing investment we made in water reduction projects/programmes, saving 22,400m³ of water. In 2020, we achieved a water use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.57 litres of water per litre of product produced. This represents a 2.2% decrease since 2019 and a 13.7% improvement since 2010. The decrease since 2019 is due to a range of initiatives. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles. The total water withdrawn from manufacturing sites in areas of water stress (23 of 46 sites) decreased from 10,407,941 m3 in 2019 to 9,097,192 m3 in 2020 (12.6%). This decrease was due to a 7.8% decrease in production volumes due to COVID-19. We were also able to decrease our water withdrawals as the result of the ongoing investment we made in water reduction projects/programmes, saving 22,400m³ of water.
Total discharges	6623	Much lower	Water efficiency is key to our water strategy. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we have set a target to reduce our water use ratio by 20% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. We aim to meet this target by investing in technology improvements to reduce the amount of wastewater. We expect that future absolute volumes will increase, in line with anticipated production volumes. In 2020, our total water discharge decreased by 11.2%, compared to 2019, mainly due to water efficiency projects and changes in our production volume mix across all our manufacturing sites. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles. Wastewater discharged for treatment by municipal water treatment works decreased by 10.6% versus 2019 and wastewater treated on-site reduced by 12.1% versus 2019.
Total consumption	11792	Much lower	Water efficiency is key to our water strategy. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we have set a target to reduce our water use ratio by 20% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. We aim to meet this target by investing in technology improvements to reduce the water we use. We expect that future absolute volumes will increase, in line with anticipated production volumes. In 2020, due to the reduction in water withdrawals and water discharges, we achieved a water use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.57 litres of water per litre of product produced, which is a 6.8% decrease compared to 2019 and a 13.7% reduction versus 2010. The decrease of 6.8% in our water use ratio is mainly due to water efficiency programmes, reusing and recycling more water and changes in our production volume mix. Our total water consumption in 2020 was 8.8% lower than in 2019 due to a 11.2% reduction in water discharge and a 7.8% decrease in production volumes due to COVID-19. We were also able to decrease our water withdrawals as the result of the ongoing investment we made in water reduction projects/programmes, saving 22,400m³ of water. In 2020, water withdrawals from municipal sources decreased by 10.6% versus 2019. This decrease was due to a 7.8% decrease in production volumes as a result of the impact of COVID-19 on our business, and due to capital investments in our plants and making water efficiency one of the main measures across all our manufacturing sites. In 2020, we invested € 302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes, saving 22,400 m³. As a result of COVID-19 we reduced initial capital expenditure plans across CCEP to protect and preserve cash and maintain maximum flexibility. As a result, our investment in water efficient technologies was lower than 2019.

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	Lower	WRI Aqueduct	Through WRI Aqueduct analysis, we have been able to identify that in 2020, 23 of our manufacturing sites were located in water stressed areas. The overall number of sites located in water stressed areas has increased versus 2019. In 2020, 49.5% of our total water withdrawals (representing 55.5% of our total production volumes) came from sites in areas of water stress, compared to 51.25% in 2019. This figure is lower compared to last year due to production volumes being significantly lower due to the COVID-19 pandemic (-7.8% versus 2019). The total water withdrawn from 23 sites in water stressed areas decreased from 11,015,810 m3 in 2019 to 10,097,769 m3 in 2020 (-8.3%) due to COVID-19. We use WRI Aqueduct as our water stress identification tool as it provides us with the levels of water stress and scarcity, based upon future changes in water quantity and quality, covering the catchment areas where each of our manufacturing sites are located, providing valuable insight into our risk mitigation processes. Using WRI Aqueduct, physical risks associated with water stress and scarcity are assessed quantitatively by analysing the availability and quality of water at a local level. This approach includes conceptual hydrological modelling of local watersheds. Transition water-related risks are assessed qualitatively through analysing regulatory and tariff changes. This helps to give us a robust view of anticipated water stress at facility-level. WRI Aqueduct is used consistently across the Coca-Cola system as a water-risk assessment tool.

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	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our manufacturing sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 7% (by weight) of cane sugar and 0% (by weight) of sugar beet, of their respective sourcing regions, are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low -Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium -High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%) Therefore, we can say that 5.5% of our total sugar is sourced from watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies. This validates our findings from a 2014 study whereby we found that 80% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural supply chain – in particular, the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. Building on our work with Bonsucro, SAI/FSA and on water footprinting, we are currently consolidating our learnings in line with TCCC, updating where appropriate and planning our next steps in engaging our value chain.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruits)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our manufacturing sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 3%, (by weight) of the sourcing regions of orange are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low -Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium -High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%) Therefore, we can say that 3% of oranges we source are grown in watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies. This validates our findings from a 2014 study whereby we found that 80% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural supply chain – in particular, the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. Building on our work with Bonsucro, SAI/FSA and on water footprinting, we are currently consolidating our learnings in line with TCCC, updating where appropriate and planning our next steps in engaging our value chain. Using WRI Aqueduct, we plan to overlay this information and calculate the percentage over the next year or 18 months.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our manufacturing sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 8%, (by weight) of the sourcing regions of coffee and tea are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low -Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium -High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%). The tea extracts in Fuze Tea come from 100% sustainably sourced tea leaves and all farms that supply tea extracts must be certified to demonstrate that they meet an independent standard such as Fairtrade International, Rainforest Alliance or SAI/FSA Silver or Gold. This includes water-related standards and requirements which our suppliers are required to adhere to, helping us to develop our understanding of the water footprint of our use of coffee and tea going forward. We will continue to engage with our suppliers on sourcing coffee and tea sustainably.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Pulp and paper)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our manufacturing sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. Paper/pulp was not evaluated; however we know through previous water footprinting analysis that up to 19% of our value chain water footprint comes from our packaging, including paper/pulp. Since 2015, we have included a requirement for third-party certification, e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), in all our supplier contracts. In 2020, 100% of our cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging was certified as compliant with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). Our strategy for collecting data on water stress in relation to paper/pulp is to continue expanding reporting in this category, to include additional areas such as printed and point of sales material over the coming years.

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	1-10	To understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV and TCCC in 2018. The work assessed physical and transition risks over 10 years and identified 2 appropriate future climate scenarios for our business: a “business as usual” scenario & a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis enables us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including sugar. The assessment, aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD, identified 2 specific risks related to the agricultural sourcing of ingredients: The risk that changes to weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability of ingredients & raw materials / The risk that water scarcity may disrupt our sourcing and/or production. We understand that there continues to be uncertainty around how climate change would impact the % of sugar sourced from water stress areas in the future. However, we understand that this % is likely to increase in future if no action is taken. We work with our suppliers to further evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions for our agricultural ingredients. As a result, using this metric we've built the business case internally to develop management and response plans which have been integrated in our sustainable agriculture programme. This includes work to identify suppliers to engage with in specific locations of water stress.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	1-10	To further understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV and TCCC in 2018. The work assessed physical and transition risks over 10 years and identified 2 appropriate future climate scenarios for our business: a “business as usual” scenario and a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis enables us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including oranges and citrus fruit. We understand that there continues to be uncertainty around how climate change would impact the % of oranges and citrus fruit sourced from water stress areas in the future. However, we anticipate an upward future trend is likely if no action is taken. We are working with our suppliers to further evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions for our agricultural ingredients as part of TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). As a result, using this metric we have built the business case internally to develop management and response plans which includes replenishment projects related to reducing water used for irrigation, such as for our Fuze Tea, which is Rainforest Alliance certified and compliant with the PSA. This also includes work we have conducted to identify suppliers to engage with in specific locations of water stress.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Coffee and tea)	1-10	To understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV and TCCC in 2018. The work assessed physical and transition risks over 10 years and identified 2 appropriate future climate scenarios for our business: a “business as usual” scenario and a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis enables us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including tea & coffee. The assessment, aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD, identified 2 specific risks related to the agricultural sourcing of ingredients: The risk that changes to weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability of ingredients & raw materials / The risk that water scarcity may disrupt our sourcing and/or production. We understand that there continues to be uncertainty around how climate change would impact the % of tea and coffee sourced from water stress areas in future. However, we do understand that this % is likely to increase in future if no action is taken. We are working with our suppliers to further evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions for our ingredients. As a result, using this metric we have built the business case internally to develop management and response plans which includes replenishment projects related to reducing water used for irrigation, such as for our Fuze Tea, which is Rainforest Alliance certified and compliant with the TCCC's PSA.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Paper and pulp)	1-10	To understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV and TCCC in 2018. The work assessed physical and transition risks over 10 years and identified 2 appropriate future climate scenarios for our business: a “business as usual” scenario and a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis enables us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including paper and pulp. The assessment, aligned with the recommendations of the TCFD, identified 2 specific risks related to the agricultural sourcing of ingredients: The risk that changes to weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability of ingredients & raw materials / The risk that water scarcity may disrupt our sourcing and/or production. We understand that there continues to be uncertainty around how climate change would impact the % of paper and pulp sourced from water stress areas in future. Impacts to supplies can pose severe operational disruptions; However, we do understand that this % is likely to increase in future if no action is taken. We are working with our suppliers to further evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions for our raw materials. Pulp and paper suppliers can attain a Sustainable Forest Management accreditation such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or a certification endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), compliant with TCCC's PSA. These include assessments on areas of water stress and water scarcity.

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	1.07	About the same	Water quality is critical to our operations and the production of high-quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. As such we do not source surface water from wetlands, rivers and lakes. Our direct use of rainwater is limited to only 1 manufacturing site. Because of its limited use in our operations, this therefore remains about the same as we withdrew in 2019, which was also 1 ML/year. As part of our commitment to minimize the water impacts within our own operations and to set the standard for water efficiency, we have invested in rainwater harvesting systems for non-production water use in our site in Chaudfontaine (BE). In 2020, this site retained the gold-level EWS standard, recognising excellence at every stage of water management. In 2021, the site obtained the platinum certificate for sustainable water management from the worldwide Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS). We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	CCEP sites are not located near coastal areas, nor do they source brackish surface water or seawater. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	4303.43	Much lower	Water quality and ensuring a sustainable supply of our source water is fundamental to our operations and the production of high-quality beverages. In 2020, 23.4% of our water was from on-site groundwater renewable wells, all of which are licensed. Groundwater is used for bottling, such as at our Chaudfontaine facility in Belgium. In 2020, the percentage of our total water withdrawals from groundwater decreased by 20.8% versus 2019. This is largely due to production volumes being significantly lower due to COVID-19 (-7.8% versus 2019). We achieved a water use ratio of 1.57 litres of water per litre of product produced in 2020, a reduction of 1.9% versus 2019 and a reduction of 13.7% versus 2010.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	CCEP sites do not source water from non-renewable groundwater sources. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	CCEP sites do not source water from produced or process sources. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels.
Third party sources	Relevant	14080.18	Much lower	Our consumption of third-party sources relates to our consumption from municipal water supplies. Most of the water we use for our production processes and other operations comes from municipal sources (76.6%) and is relevant to CCEP. In 2020, water withdrawals from municipal sources decreased by 5.9% compared to previous year. This is largely due to production volumes being significantly lower due to COVID-19 (-7.8% versus 2019). As a result of COVID-19 we reduced initial capital expenditure plans across CCEP to protect and preserve cash and maintain maximum flexibility. As a result, our investment in water efficient technologies was lower than 2019. In 2020, we invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes, saving 22,400 m³. Our overall water efficiency improved by 1.9% versus 2019 and improved by 13.7% versus 2010, achieving a water use ratio of 1.57 litres of water/litre of product produced.

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	2578	Much lower	Being water efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2020, the production volumes from our sites which discharge to fresh surface water decreased by 19,2% versus 2019 due to the volume mix impact of COVID-19 measures, which resulted in a 7.8% production volume decrease. 13 of our manufacturing sites have an on-site wastewater treatment plant that enables wastewater to either be released directly to fresh water or via the local municipal system. We anticipate future trends by destination to be in line with current levels.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	CCEP sites do not discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	CCEP sites do not discharge to groundwater. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels
Third-party destinations	Relevant	4045	Much lower	Being water efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. Most wastewater from our production processes is discharged back into the municipal system. Wastewater discharged to municipal systems decreased by 13,5% in 2020 versus 2019 which is mainly due to volume mix changes as a result of the COVID-19 measures, which resulted in a 7.8% production volume decrease.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	824	Much lower	1-10	Volume decrease and volume mix change due to COVID-19, which resulted in a 7.8% production volume decrease. For 13% of our total manufacturing wastewater we apply a tertiary 3-steps treatment at 2 of our manufacturing sites, before it is being discharged to municipality for further treatment.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	1535	Much lower	21-30	Volume decrease and volume mix change due to COVID-19, which resulted in a 7.8% production volume decrease. For 23% of our total manufacturing wastewater we apply a secondary biological treatment at 12 of our manufacturing sites, before it is being discharged to municipality for further treatment.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	4063	Much lower	61-70	Volume decrease and volume mix change due to COVID-19, which resulted in a 7.8% production volume decrease. For 61% of our total manufacturing wastewater we apply primary treatment using a pH neutralisation treatment at 30 of our manufacturing sites, before it is being discharged to municipality for further treatment.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge any water to the environment without treatment. In all of our sites we work with a buffer system where water is captured; The pH-values and temperature of the water is continually being measured. In case of issues immediate actions are taken.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	201	Much higher	1-10	Volume decrease and volume mix change due to COVID-19, which resulted in a 7.8% production volume decrease. Only 3% of our total manufacturing wastewater is not being treated before it is being discharged to municipality for further treatment. This is applicable in 2 of our manufacturing sites.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not use any other water treatment methods.

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	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. 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). Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. Cane sugar accounts for approximately 18% of our total supply chain footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Paper and pulp)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. 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). Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. 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). Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. Oranges account for approximately 20% and lemon juice for approximately 10% of our total supply chain footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. 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). Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. Coffee accounts for approximately 3% and tea for approximately 1% of our total supply chain footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.

W-FB1.3b

(W-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)
352

Numerator: Water aspect
Total water consumption

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
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 value is the average water intensity rate for the cultivation of sugar across the countries where we source this ingredient. This is based on the total water consumption (green, blue and grey water) per tonne of sugar cultivated. The 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is an excellent tool to begin to understand water use beyond our operations and will inform the strategies on water security in our value chain. The assessment will inform the prioritization of commodities and sourcing regions together with other tools and business priorities. TCCC will work on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment.

Agricultural commodities
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3, please specify (Oranges)

Water intensity value (m3)
233

Numerator: Water aspect
Total water consumption

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
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 value is the average water intensity rate for the cultivation of oranges across the countries where we source this ingredient. This is based on the total water consumption (green, blue and grey water) per tonne of oranges cultivated. The 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is an excellent tool to begin to understand water use beyond our operations and will inform the strategies on water security in our value chain. The assessment will inform the prioritization of commodities and sourcing regions together with other tools and business priorities. TCCC will work on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment.

Agricultural commodities
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3, please specify (Coffee)

Water intensity value (m3)
6400

Numerator: Water aspect
Total water consumption

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
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 value is the average water intensity rate for the cultivation of coffee across the countries where we source this ingredient. This is based on the total water consumption (green, blue and grey water) per tonne of coffee cultivated. The 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is an excellent tool to begin to understand water use beyond our operations and will inform the strategies on water security in our value chain. The assessment will inform the prioritization of commodities and sourcing regions together with other tools and business priorities. TCCC will work on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment.

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
76-100

Rationale for this coverage
Through the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) conducted by TCCC, we know that 97% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients (73%) and packaging (24%) so we place a priority on water management with key ingredients and packaging suppliers. Of our 15,000 suppliers, 269 are identified as “critical suppliers”. The majority are direct suppliers which have the potential to directly impact our production (e.g. causing a disruption to production if supply should fail) or provide a unique product/component/service. This group represents 1.79% of our supplier base and 80% of our procurement spend. For our critical suppliers, we annually assess sustainability performance through sustainability ratings provider EcoVadis. This includes a wide range of sustainability topics, including questions related to water consumption, water reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination. We use supplier’s Ecovadis scorecards to assess performance and any areas of risk. Through the contract agreement for supply of goods and/or services signed by our suppliers, they are incentivised to share their Ecovadis scorecard. Suppliers that have a low score (less than 50/100) are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance. If suppliers do not improve their performance within a set timeframe, they may not be used in the future.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Suppliers with a low Ecovadis score on water management need to develop risk reduction and water management action plans, with a focus on water consumption, water reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination. If the supplier fails to obtain an overall score of 50 out of 100 or above and/or fails to achieve minimum subsection scores of 25 or above by the next scorecard (6 months following the first scorecard), the supplier needs to provide evidence to CCEP as to why the supplier has failed to improve their scores to the required level. In addition, failure to improve the scores to the required level may result in the supplier not being considered for future work for CCEP. We ask our suppliers to demonstrate they are meeting TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) criteria. The PSA are aligned with leading global third-party sustainable farming standards and assurance schemes such as the Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI-FSA), Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance. As a result, we apply the PSA with our suppliers through preferred external third-party standards and encourage our suppliers to use one of these standards to maximise value and reduce cost for suppliers and farmers. Our measure of success is the proportion of spend compliant with the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), as aligned to our target to achieve 100% compliance by the end of 2020. This was 97% in 2020. In addition, 100% of cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging suppliers and for the first time 100% of sugar suppliers were compliant with the PSA, indicating the positive impact of our engagement with our suppliers. In addition, if a supplier scores under 50 out of 100 for Ecovadis, this would mean a huge risk that the supplier is not compliant with our SGPs.

Comment
Our suppliers currently have an average overall Ecovadis score of 57.4 and we aim for our suppliers to achieve an average overall score of 65 by 2025. In 2020, CCEP was awarded Platinum status by EcoVadis, with a total score of 78 out of 100. This places CCEP in the top 1% of companies in our sector. By complying with the above mentioned global sustainable agriculture standards, suppliers demonstrate that they are ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources.

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Provide training and support on sustainable agriculture practices to improve water stewardship

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of total procurement spend
76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
From the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) conducted by TCCC, we know that our ingredients account for 73% and our packaging for 24% of our value chain water footprint, so we place a priority on water management with key ingredients and packaging suppliers. In addition, we also work with suppliers to invest in solutions in our distribution, cold drink equipment and manufacturing equipment to help improve the environmental impact across our value chain. The rationale for this coverage therefore represents those suppliers which are included as part of our critical Tier 1 suppliers, representing 1.79% of our total supplier base (269 out of 15,000 total suppliers) and 80% of our procurement spend. Our water-related supplier engagement is focused on supporting our suppliers to achieve compliance with TCCC’s Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). This is verified through TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA, like the Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI-FSA), Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance (for sugar) and FSC/PEFC (for pulp, board and paper).

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
The SAI Farm Sustainability Assessment includes a focus on water management, including a requirement to ensure that water used in irrigation complies with food safety requirements, water supply regulations and national legislation. In 2020, 100% of sugar and 100% of cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging suppliers were compliant with the PSA, indicating the positive impact of our engagement with our suppliers. In 2020, by collaborating with suppliers on water efficiency, we optimised water treatment plants in Belgium, Germany, GB and Spain, saving up to 22,400m3 water, representing a beneficial outcome. The measure of success of our engagement with suppliers and a €302,000 investment in water efficient technologies and processes, is to meet our target set to reduce our water use ratio (litres of water used / litre of product produced) by 20% versus a 2010 baseline by 2025. Our water use ratio was 1.57 in 2020, a reduction of 13.7% since 2010.

Comment

W1.4c

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

To deliver our strategy successfully, we need to understand which issues are most important to our stakeholder. "This is Forward", our sustainability action plan, was developed through extensive consultation with key stakeholders including governments, NGOs and suppliers. In 2020, we revised the list of CCEP's key stakeholders and further developed our stakeholder engagement matrix to consider the inputs, engagement and outcomes of the relationships with each stakeholder group.

Our partners are critical in delivering our water replenishment programmes which help to meet the needs of our local communities. In Spain, we partners with ECODES, WWF, SEO/Birdlife, Accio Natura, Inedit/IRTA, University of Malaga and Jaume I University. Natuurpunt and Natagoria are our main replenish partners in Belgium. In GB we work closely with WWF-UK and The Rivers Trust. In France we work closely with WWF.

We also undertake engagement with customers to support their ambitions on water. We continue to support METRO's Water Initiative in raising awareness of sustainable water supply management. In 2019, METRO collaborated with "One Drop", an NGO which supports water programmes in India. Since the start of the collaboration between METRO and "One Drop" we have supported their in-store campaign to raise awareness around water scarcity.

Success is measured on the success of water replenish projects, in line with our target to replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress. In 2020, we managed 15 community-based water replenishment projects in Western Europe. As a result, we were able to replenish 275% of the water we sourced to make our drinks in areas affected by water stress. In 2020, our water replenishment calculations were based upon 19 of 46 production facilities. This definition will be updated in line with our updated Enterprise Water Risk Assessment which identifies 23 out of 46 production facilities for our 2021 reporting cycle.

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?

The areas of our value chain most likely to be directly impacted by water pollutants are in our direct operations at our manufacturing sites, and upstream from our agricultural suppliers. To help identify and manage these impacts, the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders, are utilized throughout our value chain; they set the requirements we expect all of our suppliers to comply with, including requirements on water management (including pollutants), and minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. PSA-compliance is monitored through third-party organisations such as Bonsucro, SAI and FSC/PEFC.

The quality of water discharged by our operations is included in our water-related risk assessments due to the potential impact of polluted water on the surrounding environment, and the impacts on the quality of our products. To promote effective and responsible water use, treatment, and disposal and reduce the risk of adverse effects on aquatic environments, we comply with TCCC's KORE requirements throughout our supply chain. The KORE requirements promote effective and sensible water use, treatment and disposal to reduce the risk of adverse effects on aquatic environments. It is applied throughout the value chain to Coca-Cola system locations (manufacturing, distribution, offices, labs, and all others) worldwide with the potential to generate wastewater or affect stormwater.

We document and implement procedures to verify that the Wastewater Quality program we run is compliant with applicable Coca-Cola standards and laws and regulations. As a part of the risk management procedure in relation to water pollutants, we update them whenever changes occur that can potentially impact wastewater types, drainage, wastewater quality, legal requirements, or treatment or discharge.

The KORE requirements outline our monitoring and production requirements in terms of the location of certain operations in relation to potential pollutants, covering 18 pollutants in total. These can be grouped as follows:

· Bacteria: e.g. Fecal coliform (acceptable limits dependent on location, for example < 2000 mg/litre to surface water body with no bathing or use as drinking water without further treatment, including disinfection, in the immediate vicinity of the discharge point, to 0 mg/litre for surface waters with bathing or use as drinking without further treatment, including disinfection, in the immediate vicinity of the discharge). Fecal coliform could appear because of stormwater or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users.

· Fertilizer: potential pollutants include ammonia, with acceptable limits < 2mg/litre, nitrates, and phosphor. Fertilizer could pollute via stormwater, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Ammonia discharges from sugar plants may also impact surface and groundwater quality.

· Pesticides: potential pollutants include ammonia, with acceptable limits < 2mg/litre, and chlorine, with acceptable limits of 0.5 mg/litre. Pesticides could pollute via stormwater, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. The soil quality could also be impacted via soil leaching if not applied correctly.

· Petroleum: It is controlled by devices we install and maintain to intercept and separate petroleum products from stormwater using oil-water separators in stormwater systems likely to be contaminated with petroleum products (for example near vehicles, boilers, or emergency generator refuelling areas). The main pollutant pathway is via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users.

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
Fertilizer is used in our supply chain to grow agricultural commodities such as sugar beet and cane sugar, coffee, tea, juices, and others. Potential pollutants impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates, two of the key pollutants outlined in TCCC's KORE Requirements. As identified in TCCC Water Footprint Sustainability Assessment (WFSA), it is possible that nitrate and ammonia from fertilizer could be found in the groundwater as a consequence of nitrate leaching from fields into the groundwater where crops are grown, in particular sugar beet. Fertilizer could also pollute water eco-systems via stormwater, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, and could impact nearby water bodies and watersheds affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Ammonia discharges from sugar processing plants may also impact surface and groundwater quality. The magnitude of the impact of fertilizers is considered medium to high risk, but low impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

Management procedures
Soil conservation practices
Crop management practices
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Fertilizer management
Waste water management
Follow regulation standards

Please explain
TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) outline requirements for the suppliers of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials, including water management, conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, and soil management, minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. By end 2020, 100% of our sugar was sourced in compliance with approved sustainability standards, aligned to the PSA, reaching our target to sustainably source 100% of our sugar. In addition, 100% of the coffee in our Honest coffee brand and 100% of our paper and pulp were sourced in compliance with standards which are aligned to the PSAs. The PSA are in line with the minimum standards we set ourselves, as outlined by our KORE standards. This requires that our

suppliers produce our key ingredients within the acceptable limits of 2mg/litre for ammonia, nitrates and phosphor and is our measure of success. PSA-compliance is verified through TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSAs, such as SAI and Bonsucro for sugar, and FSC/PEFC certification for pulp, board and paper. Our preferred method is the SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) whereby farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices, including ensuring that water used in irrigation is in compliance with food safety requirements, water supply regulations and national legislation. It also includes questions on whether farmers take the appropriate steps to minimise wastewater run-off from agro-chemicals and other pollutants, including optimising the application of fertilisers and pesticides on land to minimise run-off, and the installation of buffer strips. For example, in 2018, we extended our sustainable citrus project to continue to improve the sustainability of citrus production in Valencia, Spain which promotes efficient irrigation and fertilisation techniques. In total, the project resulted in 506m L/year of water savings in 2020, for which the value of water quantity in monetary terms is substantial (€306,000), due to the fact that the Valencia region is water stressed. These water savings brought tangible benefits for the farmers themselves as well. This was in the form of savings on water costs, as well as associated costs for pumping. What is more, the project managed to achieve an increase in yields by 11% on average, due to more efficient utilization of water if and when it was most needed by crops.

Potential water pollutant
Pesticides and other agrochemical products

Activity/value chain stage
Agriculture – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Pesticides are used in our supply chain to assist the growth of agricultural commodities such as sugar and fruits. Potential pollutants include ammonia and chlorine, two of the key pollutants outlined in TCCC's KORE Requirements. Pesticides could pollute via stormwater, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Soil quality could also be impacted via soil leaching if not applied correctly. The magnitude of the impact of pesticides is considered medium to high risk, but low impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

Management procedures
Soil conservation practices
Crop management practices
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Pesticide management
Waste water management
Follow regulation standards

Please explain
We manage the potential impact of pesticides throughout our supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply with the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA outline the requirement for ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. The PSA are in line with the minimum standards we set ourselves, as outlined by TCCC's KORE standards. This therefore requires that our suppliers produce our key ingredients within the acceptable limits of 2mg/litre for ammonia and 0.5mg/litre for chlorine and is our measure of success. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. We routinely verify compliance through TCCC, using independent third-parties to assess supplier compliance. We are also developing projects with farmers to encourage sustainable farming practices, including through reducing the use of soil conservation and crop management practices, pesticide management, and water waste management. For example, in 2018, we extended our sustainable citrus project to continue to improve the sustainability of citrus production in Valencia, Spain which promotes efficient irrigation and fertilisation techniques. In total, the project resulted in 506m L/year of water savings in 2020, for which the value of water quantity in monetary terms is substantial (€306,000), due to the fact that the Valencia region is strongly water stressed. These water savings brought tangible benefits for the farmers themselves as well. This was in the form of savings on water costs, as well as associated costs for pumping. What is more, the project managed to achieve an increase in yields by 11% on average, due to more efficient utilization of water if and when it was most needed by crops.

Potential water pollutant
Other animal by-products

Activity/value chain stage
Agriculture – supply chain
Manufacturing – direct operations

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Animal by-product in the form of bacteria may pollute through agriculture in our supply chain, or in direct operations through sewerage. The main pollutant we monitored via the KORE Requirements is fecal coliform. Fecal coliform could appear because of stormwater or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. The magnitude of the impact of animal by-products is considered low to medium risk, but medium impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

Management procedures
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Waste water management
Follow regulation standards

Please explain
We manage the potential impact of fecal coliform throughout our supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply with the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA outline the requirement for ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges. The thresholds for acceptability for use range from 0 mg/litre for surface waters with bathing or use as drinking to 2000 mg/litre to surface water body with no bathing or use as drinking water. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. We routinely verifies compliance alongside TCCC, using independent third-parties to assess suppliers' compliance. In our direct operations, the KORE Requirements outline the standards set by TCCC, in terms of acceptable limits of fecal coliform in wastewater discharge, dependent on where the wastewater is discharged to. These are standardised requirements applied company-wide across direct operations. Through the standard methods 9221 E for the examination of water and wastewater, it is possible to measure the success of this approach if the acceptable limits have not been breached. The acceptable limits depend on the type of bacteria present. For example, the acceptable limits of fecal coliform to a surface water body with no bathing or use as drinking water without further treatment is <2000 mg/litre; the acceptable limits of fecal coliform to surface waters with bathing or use as drinking without further treatment is 0 mg/litre. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2020 Integrated Report and in our online Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level and assured by DNV.

Potential water pollutant
Other, please specify (Petroleum)

Activity/value chain stage

Manufacturing – direct operations
Distribution – direct operations
Distribution – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Petroleum is identified as a key potential pollutant as determined by TCCC's KORE requirements. This has been identified as a potential pollutant near vehicles, boilers, or emergency generator refueling areas, impacting our direct operations in manufacturing and distribution, and our supply chain in distribution. The main pollutant pathway is via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. The magnitude of the impact of petroleum is considered low risk, but medium to high impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

Management procedures
Waste water management
Follow regulation standards

Please explain
In our direct operations, the KORE requirements outline the standards set by TCCC, in terms of pollution prevention. These are standardised requirements applied company-wide across direct operations. All direct operations are required to develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program which ensures we have the necessary controls in place to prevent any discharge from our sites into surface water drainage systems. For areas where petroleum is a potential risk (e.g., car parks and loading bays) we have oil/water separators or interceptors to capture such materials and prevent any release to the environment. Any tanks containing hazardous substances that pose a potential risk to the environment are bunded. These interceptors and bunds are managed through our asset care routines to ensure they remain clean and effective.

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.

Direct operations

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Life Cycle Assessment
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
External consultants

Comment
Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework is used to assess risks across the business, and COSO, ISO 31000, KORE and Information Security Forum (ISF) have all been considered in its development. Water-related risks are reviewed annually and reported publicly in our annual Integrated Report. Location-based water risks are assessed for all operations using TCCC's Enterprise Water Risk Assessment, based on World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data and TCCC's Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool. In 2020, we have also begun assessing our direct operations water risks using TCCC's Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA) tool, which assesses local facility and watershed-based risks and vulnerabilities. The FAWVA builds on the WRI baseline water risk assessment, and assesses a wider range of physical, regulatory and social risks.

Supply chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Life Cycle Assessment
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
External consultants
Other, please specify (ISO14046)

Comment
Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework is used to assess risks across the business, and COSO, ISO 31000, KORE and Information Security Forum (ISF) have all been considered in its development. Water-related risks are reviewed annually and reported publicly in our annual Integrated Report and Accounts. Water risks across our full value chain are assessed by our product and value chain water footprint analysis, in line with the ISO14046 standard.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Life Cycle Assessment
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
External consultants
Other, please specify (ISO14046)

Comment
Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework is used to assess risks across the business, and COSO, ISO 31000, KORE and Information Security Forum (ISF) have all been considered in its development. Water-related risks are reviewed annually and reported publicly in our annual Integrated Report and Accounts. Water risks across our full value chain are assessed by our product and value chain water footprint analysis, in line with the ISO14046 standard.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water is the lifeblood of our business; it is the main ingredient in our products and essential to our manufacturing processes. It is also critical to the production of agricultural ingredients we rely upon. Water availability at a basin/catchment level is therefore relevant and always included in our risk assessment. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages or increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Together with TCCC we have undertaken detailed analysis of the water related risks that we face. We use a water risk management framework, which identifies and prioritises water-related risks, including water availability at catchment level, in 2 ways. Firstly, our enterprise risk assessment maps our own exposure to water stress risks, focused on our manufacturing sites. This includes mapping from global water stress mapping tools, such as the WRI Aqueduct tool. In addition to the WRI global water stress mapping, in 2020 we carried out FAWVAs across all of our production sites to map local water stress risks and vulnerabilities, both in our own operations, as well as the communities and other water users in the same catchment area. The FAWVA builds on the WRI baseline water risk assessment, and assesses a wider range of physical, regulatory and social risks. This is supported by SVAs which are undertaken at a local level to identify the long-term sustainability of the water sources which we rely upon. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks from extreme weather or natural disasters. The SVA assesses these risks both for our own operations, as well as the water-related risks for the wider catchment areas. Any identified risks are included in and mitigated by our WMPs. With the SVAs in place, we also assess potential risks in terms of future availability to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem. In 2020, based on the global WRI water stress mapping we identified that 23 of our 46 manufacturing sites are located in areas of water stress, thus impacting water availability at basin/catchment level.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water quality at the point of withdrawal is key to manufacturing beverages which adhere to strict food safety requirements and to ensuring our products are safe for consumption. We anticipate that climate change may continue to exacerbate water quality issues in the future. Therefore, water quality at a basin/catchment level is relevant and always included in our risk assessment. Together with TCCC we have undertaken detailed analysis of the water quality risks that we face. We use a water risk management framework, which identifies and prioritises water-related risks, such as our exposure to water stress and water quality risks at a catchment level across our own manufacturing sites. Firstly, our enterprise water risk assessment maps our exposure to water stress and water quality risks across our own manufacturing sites. This assessment is based on the water stress mapping from global surveys such as the global water stress mapping tools, such as the WRI Aqueduct tool. From 2020, we have started to implement annual FAWVAs, across all of our production facilities to map local water stress risks and vulnerabilities. The FAWVAs assess potential water-related risks, including water quality and availability, to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem. The FAWVAs are supported by source vulnerability assessments (SVAs) which are undertaken at a local level to identify the long-term sustainability of the water sources which we rely upon. Our SVAs are undertaken at a local level every 5 years and are aligned with the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard. The SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks from extreme weather or natural disasters. Any identified risks are addressed by our site Site-level water Management Plans (WMPs). In 2020, all our manufacturing sites had completed a FAWVA and had SVAs and WMPs in place. Water quality monitoring is undertaken regularly at site-level and checked via TCCC's internal KORE audits. The quality of water discharged by CCEP's operations is also included in our water-related risk assessments due to the potential impact of low-quality water on the surrounding environment, and the impacts on the quality of our products from withdrawing from the same water source if high levels of water quality are not maintained.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	We recognise that water is critical to the communities in which we operate. Given that the river basins in which our manufacturing sites are located also support local communities and other businesses, it is essential that we deliver strong water stewardship for the long-term sustainability of the water resource systems we rely up. Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level are therefore relevant and always included in our risk assessment. As part of our FAWVA process, we identify local stakeholders, assess their interests and potential impacts. This includes an assessment of local water use, water demand and any risks related to water pollution that may impact local water sources, and local stakeholders. This is particularly critical at our mineral water factories. We include any identified conflicts in our risk assessments. Stakeholder and local community concerns are incorporated in our corporate Enterprise Risk Management process and at a local level through our site FAWVAs, and our SVAs, which feed into our site WMPs. For example, our manufacturing site in Chaudfontaine, Belgium, which solely produces Chaudfontaine spring water, is working with the Walloon Regional Authority to protect the local natural hot spring from pollution. Since 2008, no less than € 1.8m has been invested in 590 measures to secure the 250-hectare water extraction area and to keep it free from any pollution. The work included a survey of the local area to identify potential risks and the implementation of risk reduction and pollution prevention measures across the region. The project included 500 different local protection measures undertaken in partnership with local stakeholders. Stakeholders such as municipal wastewater treatment providers, food safety agencies and local authorities play an important role in helping us to develop our WMPs at our manufacturing sites. A list of stakeholder interactions (e.g. dialogue or meetings) are included in our WMPs. This allows us to track the frequency and nature of the dialogue. Any grievances are recorded, tracked and reviewed as part of our environmental management plan. CCEP also holds regular stakeholder round tables and meeting to help us review our water strategy and commitments.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Water is the lifeblood of our business – it is the main ingredient in our products, and essential to our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages or increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water throughout our value chain, including for our agricultural ingredients is fundamental to our business. Implications of water on our key commodities/raw materials are therefore relevant and always included in our risk assessment. In 2020, TCCC conducted an Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) guided by the Water Footprint Networks Manual. This has helped us to identify which commodities and sourcing regions are most exposed to water scarcity and other water-related risks. Through this assessment, we know that 97% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients (73%), including sugar, juice, tea and coffee, and packaging (24%), including paper and pulp, so we place a priority on water management with key ingredients and packaging suppliers. Insight into water-related risks facing our key agricultural commodities and raw materials has also been gained through product and value chain water footprint analysis. This included four water footprinting studies, including a project with the University of Twente to understand the water footprint of a 0.5 litre PET bottle of Coca-Cola produced in Dongen, as well as projects with Denkstatt and the Technical University of Vienna to understand the water footprint of sugar beet.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Our manufacturing operations operate within local relevant regulatory frameworks and tariffs and we place considerable emphasis to ensure that we meet all local regulatory requirements. E.g., we ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature, in every case equal to the standard set by local regulations. If we do not meet regulatory frameworks and expectations, this could result in higher costs, producer responsibility reform, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence and a reduction of consumer acceptance of our products. Water-related regulatory frameworks are therefore relevant and always included within our risk assessment. The need to protect and restore freshwater ecosystems, the source of the water we rely upon, and to seize the potential of sustainable and efficient management of water, has never been greater. Since the adoption of the Water Framework Directive in 2000, the EU has had a set of rules for the protection and promotion of sustainable water management of surface waters and groundwater. It has served as a stable regulatory framework that improves governance including for businesses, those that depend on clean water and those that need the social and environmental stability that healthy rivers provide. As a result, we have actively campaigned to support the EU Water Framework Directive. In 2020, we joined other progressive businesses to sign a "business statement" to urge the European Commission, and governments across the EU to maintain the EU's Water Framework Directive in its current form. In 2020, our manufacturing sites at Dongen and Chaudfontaine retained the gold-level European Water Stewardship Standard. Issued under the European Water Framework Directive, the Standard recognises excellence at every stage of water management from the protection of water sources, through efficient use of water, to the quality of wastewater we release into the environment.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Thriving local ecosystems and natural habitats are key to the health of local water catchments and high levels of water quality. The status and heath of local eco-systems is always included in our risk assessment. We recognise that water is critical to the ecosystems in which we operate and it is essential that we act as a strong steward of water at a local level. As a result, risks associated with the health of local ecosystems and natural habitats are assessed at a local level through extensive engagement with local NGOs and stakeholders. As a result, we have been able to identify & prioritise local efforts to protect natural habitats and eco-systems which are located close to our manufacturing sites. In France we are in the 6th year of our water replenishment partnership in the Camargue, supported by WWF and the Coca-Cola Foundation. The initiative aims to restore the hydrology & biodiversity of a protected coastal area of lagoons and salt marshes covering over 6,500 hectares. Fish, bird and plant species are flourishing, and several billion litres of fresh water have returned to this unique natural heritage site. In 2020, 15.6m m3 of water have been replenished in areas of water stress. In the UK we have been working with TCCC & WWF to protect precious river habitats since 2012. We recently announced the next phase of our partnership in East Anglia, together with partners at Norfolk Rivers Trust & The Rivers Trust. The partnership will focus on improving river health, sustainable soil-sensitive farming practices & on-farm interventions. It will support farmers and stakeholders in 2 major catchments: The Cam & Ely Ouse and the Broadlands Rivers. We are also working in the UK with The Rivers Trust, WWF & The Coca-Cola Foundation to deliver 3 water management projects in the Thames and South East River Basins which will bring benefits to local people and wildlife. Funded by the Coca-Cola Foundation, the 3-year programme will support 6 vital water management and environment conservation projects in London, Kent and Northumbria, to help reduce flood risk, store carbon, enhance habitat and biodiversity and improve the health and wellbeing of local communities. Thames21, South East Rivers Trust, Northumberland Rivers Trust and Kent Wildlife Trust will be working locally to implement a series of nature-based solutions to improve water quality in these catchments.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	Ensuring CCEP facilities provide fully-functioning WASH services to our workers is a fundamental element of our commitment to the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees and the food safety and food hygiene regulations that we adhere to. Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees is therefore relevant and always included in our site-based risk assessments. Current access to fully-functioning WASH for all employees is assessed and monitored as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health and Safety (QESH) processes, site visits, and site audits. We routinely monitor the incoming water (part of food safety) and carry out legionella checks through our facilities. We have facilities management contracts in place for the ongoing cleaning of sanitary facilities. Handwashing facilities backed up by sanitizers are located at key manufacturing access points and signage is in place. Asset care and inspection routines are used to ensure facilities remain in good operational and clean condition. Employees receive food safety inductions and refreshers regarding good hygiene practices. Standards are checked using a combination of facilities contractor reviews and planned inspections/tours with spot checking via central governance audits. All manufacturing sites also receive external audit for Food Safety Systems Certification (ISO 22000) which include hygiene standards.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Not considered	

W3.3c

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	Customer relationships are critical to our business, as nearly all our products reach consumers through our customer channels. Our major retail customers have a shared interest in water stewardship best practice and often have similar water stewardship goals of their own. The expectations of our customers are therefore relevant and always included within our downstream water-related risk assessments. We use our customer interactions to raise awareness of best-practice water stewardship and look to engage regularly with our customers on water. Our customers expect us to adhere to the highest standards of water stewardship and advocacy. We therefore work to demonstrate our leadership on water stewardship through direct engagement with our customers and by supporting them on water-related issues. For example, since 2017, we have supported METRO's Water Initiative to raise awareness amongst its 21 million customers of the importance of sustainable water supply management. In 2019, METRO started a collaboration with "One Drop", an NGO supported by TCCC foundation which support water programmes in India. Since the start of the collaboration between METRO and "One Drop" we have supported their in-store campaign to raise awareness around water scarcity. Our 2020 Integrated Report, externally verified by DNV, describes our overall approach to stakeholder engagement. In particular, our sustainability action plan "This is Forward". The plan was developed as a result of extensive consultation with over key stakeholders including customers. As a result of this engagement "water stewardship" was identified as one of seven material sustainability issues for our business. We continue to engage regularly with our customers as we work towards our targets, ensuring our actions on sustainability are in line with their priorities and expectations.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees are relevant and always included in our water-related risk assessments due to their direct involvement with our water management practices, particularly at our manufacturing sites. Employees have the potential to have a direct operational impact on our water use and can contribute towards our water-related targets, including our target to reduce the water we use in manufacturing by 20% by 2025 from a 2010 baseline. Employees at our manufacturing sites are regularly engaged in internal training and communication about the importance of water efficiency and responsible water use. Each of our manufacturing sites has an Environmental Manager, whose responsibility includes water management best practices, risk management, and local stakeholder engagement as part of the development process for our Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA) annually, feeding into our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Water Management Plans (WMPs), including the setting of context based water reduction and water replenishment targets. Their involvement helps us to understand and anticipate current and potential stakeholder conflicts. Employees in other parts of our business are also involved in local community programmes to clean and protect water in local rivers, lakes and beaches. For example, in 2020, in France, during our This is Forward employee action week more than 70 employees of CCEP and TCCC volunteered on World Clean-up Day to help clear litter from the Bois de Boulogne outside Paris and collected 62 bags of litter. This was an opportunity to highlight our partnership with La Fondation de la Mer, which fights plastic pollution through an online platform where people can organise or join litter clean up initiatives on beaches and other locations.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Investor expectations about climate change and water stewardship, continue to increase. As a leading global beverage company, water-related issues are a particular focus for our investors. Non-compliance or poor performance in relation to water stewardship could have direct impacts on our operating income or an indirect impact on our reputation. Both of which could lead to concern from our investors. Therefore, investors are relevant and always included in our water-related risk assessments. Sustainability issues, including updates on our water stewardship strategy, are included in all of CCEP's investor presentations and our actions and commitments are included in the Investor Relations section of CCEP's corporate website. We also engage with our investors through our detailed disclosure and public reporting on water stewardship through investor-backed indices and assessments, including CDP Water, Dow Jones Sustainability Index and FTSE4Good. We continue to be recognised for our efforts and have been listed on the DJSI for five consecutive years. We are also listed on the MSCI ESG Index and have been awarded MSCI's "AAA" rating each year since 2016. Full disclosure of our water-related risks, our Board level oversight and governance of water-related risks, and our manufacturing water use ratio is shared with investors in our 2020 Integrated Report. We also engage directly with investors. Over the past 18 months we have increased our direct 1 to 1 engagement with investors on water-related topics.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	We work closely with our local communities to understand local concerns and expectations and develop responses to local sustainability issues, including water stewardship. The FAWVAs that are performed for each site have a specific focus on communities located in the same watershed. Any water risks in the watershed are addressed in our SVAs and WMPs. We do this through various methods including community engagement meetings, open days and events which are held at our manufacturing sites. In 2020, these opportunities were limited due to COVID-19. Local communities are relevant and always included in our water-related risk assessments. This is particularly important in relation to our direct operations because of the potential impact that our operations could have on our local communities and water sources. In each of our markets we play a key role in supporting our local communities and it is critical for us to be aware of local community concerns related to our use of water and our stewardship of wastewater, as water-related issues in our communities may impact our reputation and the water availability at basin/catchment level. The importance of the role of local communities in stakeholder engagement is relevant and always included depending on local context, local levels of water stress and local community interests. Our SVAs and WMPs provide a critical route via which we engage with local communities. We engage directly with local community groups through various community-based water replenishment partnership projects, which are run in partnership with TCCC throughout our territories. Local partners include WWF-UK, WWF-France, WWF-Spain, Natuurpunt in Belgium, EUROPARC in Germany and a variety of partners in Spain including SEO/Birdlife, Ecodes, Accionatura and Jaume I University. Together with TCCC, we continue to replenish the water we use in areas of water stress in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. In 2020, we managed 15 community-based water replenishment projects in Western Europe. As a result, we were able to replenish 275% of the water we sourced to make our drinks in areas affected by water stress. In 2020, the definition of areas of water stress used for our water replenishment calculations was based upon 19 of 46 production facilities. This definition will be updated in line with our updated global enterprise water risk assessment which identifies 23 sites out of 46 production facilities for our 2021 reporting cycle.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	At a company-wide level, NGOs are an important stakeholder group as we work closely with NGOs to develop responses to sustainability issues such as water stewardship. We always take into account NGO expectations in our water-related risk assessments, in relation to our own use of water and the water used across our value chain. We regularly engage with NGOs through roundtables and stakeholder interviews to understand their views and expectations and to help us identify key local issues and concerns related to water. Our 2020 Integrated Report, verified by DNV, describes our overall approach to stakeholder engagement. In particular, our sustainability action plan "This is Forward". The plan was developed as a result of extensive consultation with over key stakeholders including NGOs. As a result of this engagement "water stewardship" was identified as one of seven material sustainability issues for our business. We work in partnership on water stewardship with many NGOs, including WWF, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance in developing and progressing our water replenishment and sustainable agriculture commitments. Since 2012, we have supported WWF UK on replenishment projects at the Rivers Cray and Nar and the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadlands in East Anglia. These areas are intensively used for growing sugar beet and failing to meet European Water Directive targets. We are working with WWF to support farmers in establishing more soil-sensitive farming practices to reduce their negative impact. This partnership was extended for a further 3 years in 2018, together with partners at Norfolk Rivers Trust and The Rivers Trust. As part of an ongoing partnership with METRO Group, we work in partnership with "One Drop", an NGO also supported by TCCC Foundation. CCEP participates in an in-store consumer-focused activation with One Drop, to raise awareness of the importance of best practice water stewardship, water efficiency and tackling water scarcity. At a local operational level, engagement with NGOs is also included and factored into our Source Vulnerability Assessments, because NGOs have valuable local knowledge and often represent the views and concerns of local stakeholders. The level of engagement with NGOs at a local level is dependent upon local concerns. For example, NGO involvement can be greater where a manufacturing site is located close to a conservation area or where there are particular local environmental concerns.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water is considered to be a public asset and a common good. At a local level, CCEP and our manufacturing sites are just one of many different local users of a single water source. It is therefore critical that we work together at a local community level to protect the long-term sustainability of the local water catchment. The expectations of other water users at a basin/catchment level are therefore directly relevant to our own interests and are therefore always included within our risk assessments. Through our source water risk assessments and protection program, including our local Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) and Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), we evaluate the expectations of all local water users. We seek to engage other users of water, local community representatives and regulators to raise awareness of local catchment level water issues and work on solutions together. We work closely with our local communities to understand local concerns and expectations and develop responses to local sustainability issues - including water stewardship. The Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) that are performed for each site have a specific focus on other water users located in the same river basin and water catchment area. Any water risks in the catchment that are identified as part of the FAWVA, are addressed in our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Water Management Plans (WMPs). Engagement with other water users in the same catchment depends on local relevance. For example, the influence of other local water users can be greater in areas where water use is perceived to have significant local impacts – e.g. on water quality or availability of supply. Engagement with other users of water at a local level is managed through site or country Environment Managers – often through 1-1 or local site or community meetings. This local stakeholder engagement is particularly important for the 23 manufacturing sites we have identified as operating in regions of baseline water stress. We are currently investigating opportunities in Belgium and The Netherlands to collaborate with other local users of water, including local farmers, to identify opportunities where our purified wastewater could be reused by others.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Regulators	Relevant, always included	In all areas where we operate, our water use is subject to local regulation. We work to ensure we are fully compliant with all regulations at a local, national and global level. Failing to fully comply with local water-related regulation could have significant impacts for our business, including the potential for local fines to be levied, the potential to increase costs for our business, and the potential for negative reputational impact. Therefore, regulators are relevant and always included in our water-related risk assessments. Regulation at a local level is especially relevant where our operations have their own private water supplies. Where supplies are provided by an external water supplier, the supplier themselves is also obligated to comply with local regulations. We engage with regulators at a local site and country level, through site or country Environment Managers, through local site meetings, correspondence and compliance reporting. Our Scientific and Regulatory Affairs team tracks local regulatory changes at a corporate/global level. For example, in Dongen, the Netherlands, we held discussions with local water supplier Brabant Water on reduction, reuse and replenishment opportunities. At our production sites in Antwerp and Ghent in Belgium, we consulted with the Flemish government on our water saving efforts and replenishment projects. We also met with a representative of the French government to discuss water allowances at our site in Dunkirk. At a European level, we have closely followed the regulation related to the use of chlorates which has been reviewed by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and has impacted EU member state legislation. 2020/2184 passed into EU Law in December 2020 and member states have 2 years to develop local regulations to implement the Directive. The new Directive limits the level of chlorates in water intended for human consumption to 250microgrammes/L. We have surveyed all of our plants and identified which ones are at risk. We have implemented a policy decision that if any water treatment processes are replaced in our manufacturing sites we will use sterilisation methods (on site generation of hypochlorite or UV) which will ensure that we do not exceed the new 250microgramme limit. We also engage with regulators and policy makers at a country and EU level – for example to highlight the importance of the EU Water Framework Directive or to help shape water abstraction policy in the UK.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	In our site FAWVAs and SVAs, consideration is given to the expectations of river basin management authorities at a local level. This is particularly in relation to risks associated with water availability and security for all local water users near to our direct operations. The view of river basin management authorities is relevant and always included in our local water risk assessments. The importance and relevance of river basin management authorities depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. If we do not meet either local, national or global water regulations, this could result in higher costs, producer responsibility reform, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence and a reduction of consumer acceptance of our products. Engagement with river basin management authorities at a local level is managed through site or country Environment Managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 meetings. For example, in 2020 we engaged with the Belgian environmental authorities with regard to addressing summer water scarcity, and the actions that are being taken by our manufacturing sites in Gent and Antwerp. At our Dongen, Netherlands site, we met with the Dutch Water authorities to discuss the impact of our groundwater extraction at the site. In Dunkirk, France we are engaging with local environmental authorities to secure our water supply. In addition, we engage with these groups on specific water replenishment partnership projects with TCCC and other NGO partners, such as WWF-UK. For example, in GB, together with The Coca-Cola Foundation, we are working with WWF on a three-year programme to improve water quality and replenish water sources in East Anglia, an area where much of the sugar we use is grown. The programme will employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area. The project has also expanded to support urban water projects.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	Through our site FAWVAs and SVAs, consideration is given to statutory special interest groups at a local level. This is because statutory special interest groups at a local level will engage directly with us and local regulators to ensure implementation of the local regulatory framework. If we do not meet either local, national or global regulations set by such authorities, this could result in higher costs, producer responsibility reform, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence and a reduction of consumer acceptance of our products. This is particularly in relation to risks associated with water availability and security for all water users local to our direct operations. The importance and relevance of such groups depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with special interest groups at a local level is managed through site or country Environment Managers, or through country Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability Managers as appropriate, through 1-1 or local meetings.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	We have undertaken various water footprinting studies which indicate that 80% of our total value chain water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain – and in particular the ingredients we rely upon for our products, like sugar beet, juices, tea and coffee, as well as raw materials, like pulp and paper. Therefore our suppliers - particularly suppliers of ingredients and raw materials - are relevant and always included in our water risk assessments. Together with TCCC we have undertaken detailed analysis of the water related risks that we face related to our key sourcing regions. This has helped us to identify which commodities and sourcing regions are most exposed to water scarcity and other water-related risks. We engage directly with our suppliers on a wide range of sustainability issues, including water stewardship and sustainable agriculture. Our critical Tier 1 suppliers participate in an annual sustainability assessment, undertaken by EcoVadis. This includes an assessment of the commitments they make and the actions they take to pursue best practice water stewardship. We also engage directly with our ingredient suppliers, industry partners, and TCCC to support our suppliers and ensure that they are able to adhere to the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. The PSA-framework provides a set of TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA, through which suppliers can demonstrate that they meet expectations on water stewardship at a farm level. Together with TCCC, we are mapping the sourcing regions for our key ingredients against their watersheds, and identifying where they may be in areas of baseline water stress. We will be aiming to establish and implement watershed stewardship plans to improve shared challenges, and source water sustainable ingredients. We are seeking opportunities to develop water replenishment projects, together with our suppliers, to address these shared water risks.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Water is critical to our business and the majority (77%) of the water we use is supplied directly to our manufacturing sites via local water utility companies which rely on municipal water sources. Only a small proportion (23%) of our water is sourced from local groundwater sources. As such, the availability of water for our manufacturing processes is dependent on water utilities at a local level, so they are a key stakeholder group who are always included in our water-related risk assessments for our direct operations and with whom we engage on an ongoing basis. For example, in Dongen, the Netherlands, we held discussions with local water supplier Brabant Water on reduction, reuse and replenishment opportunities. When assessing risk exposure, we identify existing and potential risk from local water suppliers as part of our FAWVAs, and engage with local water suppliers as part of our site SVAs and WMPs. This includes engaging in 1 to 1 dialogue and working with them to understand the sustainability of the local water supply and long-term health of the local water catchments and river basins. We also work with our water utility suppliers to understand their approach towards water protection, infrastructure management, and their long-term development plans and priorities. We also work directly with our municipal water suppliers to analyse water risks and potential future regulatory changes related to water use.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	Additional stakeholders are identified as part of the stakeholder engagement process which we undertake with our Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), and as part of our Water Management Plans (WMPs). These vary by location as they are those people/groups/organisations who are relevant to our individual operations and their local context.

W3.3d

(W3.3d) 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.

The process for identifying, assessing and responding to water-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and our company's overarching governance processes. ISO 31000, the COSO ERM framework, TCCC's KORE requirements and best practices from the Information Security Forum have all been considered in the development of our ERM processes. Water-related risks are reviewed annually and reported externally in our Integrated Report. Location-based water risks are assessed for our manufacturing sites using TCCC's Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA) tool and Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) tool and by using World Resource Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data.

Through our enterprise-wide risk management programme, we identify, measure and manage risk, and embed a strong risk culture across our business. Our risk management framework looks at both risks and opportunities.

Identifying & Assessing Risks:

Our annual enterprise risk assessment gives us a top-down, strategic view of risks we face across our business. During this assessment we carry out a risk survey with our senior leaders, followed by interviews with Board members and members of our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) to identify both current and emerging risks, including those related to water. This risk assessment is reviewed and updated annually.

To gain a bottom-up view of risk from an operational perspective, we also carry out risk assessments at a business unit (BU) level. Each BU has a local compliance and risk committee reporting to its leadership team. The committees review and update risk assessments on a quarterly basis, ensuring that risk management is incorporated into day-to-day business operations. This includes a review of environmental and water-related risks at our local manufacturing sites.

As a result of our top-down and bottom-up risk assessments we have identified 12 principal risks – including climate change and water-related risks – which are those that have been identified as most impactful to our business by our enterprise risk assessment. We define these as risks that could materially and adversely affect our business, or could cause a material difference to our financial results.

In addition, we also undertake water risk assessments at each of our manufacturing sites. This includes a detailed look at water source vulnerability for the facility and the entire watershed. These are known as our FAWVAs, which are undertaken annually. These feed into our SVA, which are undertaken at a local level every five years and are aligned to the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard. These water risk assessments help us to build a picture of the water-related risks we face at a local level, including those related to water stress and water quality.

To enhance our understanding of the impact climate change and resulting water impacts could have on our business, we also undertook a climate change risk assessment in partnerships with TCCC. The results of this work identified two water-related risks: the risk that water scarcity may cause disruption to our production and the risk that water-related regulation may impact our business. This work has helped us to identify climate-related risks and opportunities and identify future climate scenarios for further analysis.

Managing Risks:

Together with TCCC we use a water risk management framework, which identifies and prioritises water-related risks. Our enterprise water risk assessment maps our exposure to water stress risks across our own manufacturing and our agricultural supply chain. In our direct operations, water-related risks are assessed using the FAWVAs and SVAs and the WRI Aqueduct water stress mapping tool to identify areas of water stress and assess the long-term sustainability of water sources we rely upon.

The outcome of our risk assessments help to inform the site-specific Water Management Plans (WMPs) which are built to address and mitigate the risks we face at a local level. Comprehensive mitigation plans are built and implemented, taking into account future water needs and community watershed risks. Monitoring is completed at site-level and checked via TCCC's internal KORE audits. In 2020, 100% of our manufacturing sites carried out FAWVAs, SVAs and had WMPs in place.

Water risks in our value chain are assessed using product and value chain water footprint analysis using the ISO 14046 standard. We know that approximately 80% of the total water footprint of our products is associated with our agricultural ingredients. Insight into key agricultural commodity and raw material risk has also been gained through product and value chain water footprint analysis.

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?

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework includes a four-level risk rating scale for Risk Impact and Risk Likelihood which is consistently applied across all top-down and bottom-up risk assessments undertaken across our business. In 2020, we have added a new rating which is Velocity. Risk velocity is defined as the speed at which a risk manifests itself or affects an organization (speed to impact).

This enables us to categorise the impact of the risks we face as either 'minor', 'moderate', 'significant' or 'major'.

Impacts that fall into either the 'significant' or 'major' category are those which we consider to have substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

"Significant" impact is defined as being a Profit & Loss (P&L) impact of between €2.5m and €7.5m OR an impact to our balance sheet of between €10m and €20m. This would include incidents which cause a disruption to production of between 2-5 days.

"Major" impact is defined as being a Profit & Loss (P&L) impact of over €7.5m OR an impact to our balance sheet of over €20m. This would include incidents which cause a disruption to production of over 5 days.

"Significant" and "Major" impacts would include a single incident or a culmination of incidents which impact a specific area (e.g. local environment to one of our manufacturing sites) or a medium or high impact to a commodity category or an impact to one or more of our brands.

The likelihood of risks is also assessed based on their expected occurrence during the medium term (i.e. three-years aligned to our long-range planning period). Risks that are deemed to have a less than 25% chance of occurrence are categorized as "unlikely". Those with a 25%-50% chance of occurrence, as "possible", those with a 50%-75% chance of occurrence, as "'likely" and those with a greater than 75% chance of occurrence are categorized as "highly likely".

The velocity of risks will enable us to determine how quickly we will be impacted and the level of preparedness we should have. Risks for which impact will materialize over 3 years are categorized as "slow". Those which will materialize within 1 to 3 years are considered as "moderate", those which will impact us in less than a year are considered "rapid", and those which will impact us in less than a month are classified as "very rapid".

All of our risks are visualized through a 4 by 4 risk heatmap which maps impact, likelihood and velocity (represented by different colours). Our definition applies to both our direct operations, and value chain.

Our products rely heavily on water and high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards.

For example, a reduction in the water quality of input water to our manufacturing sites is a substantive water-related risk which could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages; requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standards are met before the water can be used in our products and processes.

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	23	26-50	Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. This represents 23 out of 46 of our sites, or 50%.

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thames

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% 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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Thames River basin in South East England where we have two manufacturing sites (Edmonton and Sidcup). We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

France	Seine

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Seine River basin in northern of France, where our Grigny manufacturing site is located. We defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

France	Garonne

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the South West of France and northern of Spain, in particular, the Garonne River basin, where our Toulouse manufacturing site is located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Maas)

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Maas River basin, a major European river, rising in France and flowing through Belgium, where our Chaudfontaine manufacturing site is located, and the Netherlands. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% 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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Pirineo Oriental River basin, where we have two manufacturing sites (Barcelona and Aguas Vilas del Turbón) located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Guadalquivir

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Guadalquivir River basin, where our Sevilla manufacturing site is located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Sur)

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
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Sur River basin, where our Málaga manufacturing site is located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

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
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Canary Islands River basin, where we have one manufacturing site (Tenerife). We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% 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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Ebro River basin, where we have two manufacturing sites (Aguas del Maestrazgo and Aguas de Santolín). We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
4

% 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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Rhine River basin in Germany where we have four manufacturing sites (Güdderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau and Mannheim). We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Danube

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Danube River basin, where our Knetzgau manufacturing site is located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% 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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Flanders area of Belgium, in particular, the Scheldt River basin, where our Antwerp and Gent manufacturing sites are located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands	Other, please specify (Maas)

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Maas River basin, a major European river, rising in France and flowing through Belgium and the Netherlands, where our Dongen manufacturing site is located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Elbe River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% 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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Elbe River basin, where our Genshagen and Halle manufacturing sites are located. We define a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Weser

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
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Weser River basin, where our Hildesheim manufacturing site is located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (Thames)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress

Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Our products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress – including our manufacturing sites located in Edmonton and Sidcup in Great Britain, which equates to 68.4% of our production volumes in 2020 in GB, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our manufacturing sites in Edmonton and Sidcup extract 1,113 megalitres of water from the Thames river basin. This represents 6% of our company's total water withdrawal. All site have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our manufacturing sites. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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)
370000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
1100000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce. Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, the cost impact of a partial closure of our production lines in Edmonton and Sidcup for 1 to 3 days would range between €370k-€1.1m for our business. We used a 1-3 day timespan to demonstrate how even a minimum level of disruption or closure to our business, could have a significant financial impact on our business. Risks that are deemed to have a 25%-50% chance of occurrence are categorized as “possible/likely”. We estimate that increased water stress across our territories in Western Europe will have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of our manufacturing site to up to 3 days.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. In 2020, we invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes across our business, resulting in water savings of 22,400 m³. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles. We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In GB, together with the Coca-Cola Foundation, we are working with WWF on a three-year programme to improve water quality and replenish water sources in East Anglia, an area where much of the sugar we use is grown. The programme will employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area. The project has also expanded to support urban water projects. In 2020, 1.7 billion litres of water were replenished as a result. The local rivers are located in areas used for the growing of sugar beet and the river catchments suffer from agricultural pollution, failing to meet European Water Directive targets. We are replenishing water in these catchments and working with farmers to provide them with tailored advice to enrich soils and reduce runoff and nutrient leaching, which in turn helps to improve river health, water quality and habitats. We engage with policy makers and stakeholders on water stewardship and track policy developments across the country. We work with local stakeholders to manage any local water-related risks, including their approach towards water protection, infrastructure management, and their long-term development plans and priorities. In 2020, we have also developed our scenario analysis further and we are planning on hosting simulation workshops in 2021 to test and adapt our response plans should the risk materialise.

Cost of response
667000

Explanation of cost of response
In partnership with The-Coca-Cola Company we invested €2 million in a three-year water replenish partnership in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland River catchments in East Anglia. Through this programme, the Coca-Cola system replenished 1,7 billion liters of water in Great Britain in 2020. We represent this above as an investment of €667k per year.

Country/Area & River basin

France	Other, please specify (Seine and Garonne)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Our products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress – including our manufacturing site located in Grigny and Toulouse, which equates to 42.9% of our production volumes for France in 2020, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our manufacturing sites in Grigny and Toulouse extract a total of 642 megalitres of water from the Seine and Garonne river basins. This represents 3.5% of our company's total water withdrawal. All site have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed & community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our manufacturing sites. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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)
400000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
1200000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production OR lead to an inability to produce. Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water OR impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, the cost impact of a partial closure of our production lines in Grigny and Toulouse for 1 up to 3 days would range between €400k-€1.2m for our business. We used a 1-3 day timespan to demonstrate how even a minimum level of disruption or closure to our business, could have a significant financial impact on our business. Risks that are deemed to have a 25%-50% chance of occurrence are categorized as "possible/likely". We estimate that increased water stress across our territories in Western Europe will have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of our manufacturing site to up to 3 days.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. In 2020, we invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes across our business, resulting in water savings of 58,810 m³. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles. We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In France, our SVAs have shown we operate in areas of water stress in the Rhone River Valley, near our Marseille Facility. To address this, we are working with TCCC, WWF-France and other conservation bodies in the Camargue, a coastal area where the River Rhône flows into the Mediterranean. The aim of the project is to restore the natural flow of the Rhône and to improve the region's ecosystems and biodiversity. The three-year program, near our Marseille operations will help us achieve most of our overall replenishment target. In 2020, in France we replenished 9.6 billion litres of water to local catchment areas. In 2020 we have also developed our scenario analysis further and are planning on hosting simulation workshops in 2021 to test and adapt our response plans should the risk materialise.

Cost of response
874000

Explanation of cost of response
The three-year project is run in partnership with TCCC, WWF-France and other conservation bodies. The project is co-funded with TCCC, with total investment of €864,000 per year. CCEP provided management and technical advice to the project, valued at approximately €10,000 annually. The project aims to restore the natural flow of the Rhône and to improve the region's ecosystems and biodiversity. The 3-year program, which will help us achieve the majority of our overall replenishment target, replenished 9.6 billion litres of water in 2020. This represents 52% of the total water withdrawal across our territories.

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt and Maas)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress

Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Our products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress – including our manufacturing sites located in Chaudfontaine, Antwerp and Ghent, which equates to 100% of our production volumes for Belgium in 2020, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our manufacturing sites in Chaudfontaine, Antwerp and Ghent extract a total of 752 megalitres of water from the Scheldt and Maas river basins. This represents 4.1% of our company's total water withdrawal. All site have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed & community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our manufacturing sites. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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)
400000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
1200000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we recently analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production OR lead to an inability to produce. Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water OR impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, the cost impact of a partial closure of our production lines in Antwerp, Ghent and Chaudfontaine for 1 up to 3 days would range between €400k-€1.2m for our business. We used a 1-3 day timespan to demonstrate how even a minimum level of disruption or closure to our business, could have a significant financial impact on our business. Risks that are deemed to have a 25%-50% chance of occurrence are categorized as "possible/likely". We estimate that increased water stress across our territories in Western Europe will have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of our manufacturing site to up to 3 days.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. In 2020, we invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes across our business, resulting in water savings of 22,400 m³. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles. We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In Belgium, our SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the Scheldt river basin, near our Gent and Antwerp manufacturing sites and the Maas river basin, near our Chaudfontaine manufacturing site. In 2020, in Belgium, through the Coca-Cola Foundation, we supported two water replenishment projects run by the conservation group Natuurpunt (Het Stappersven and Demervallei). Together, these projects replenished 263 million litres of water in 2020. Also, in 2020 we launched a partnership with Natagoria to support the recovery of 480 hectares of peatlands in the north of France and Belgian Lorraine in Wallonia. In addition, in 2020, we have created the ability and have all permits to reuse purified wastewater from our Gent manufacturing operations to supply farmers in case of drought. In 2020, we have also developed our scenario analysis further and are planning on hosting simulation workshops in 2021 to test and adapt our response plans should the risk materialise.

Cost of response
1232000

Explanation of cost of response
In Belgium, our SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the Scheldt River Basin, near our Antwerp and Ghent manufacturing site and in the Maas River Basin near our manufacturing site in Chaudfontaine. We have supported two water replenishment and conservation programmes with Natuurpunt since 2014. This has included an investment of €1,1m in partnership with TCCC. The investment has been split across two projects running from 2014-2017 (Stappersven), and from 2017-2020 (Demerbroeken). In 2020, in partnership with Natagoria we invested €127,000 to support a water replenishment project in the Semois area. We have provided additional management time and technical advice to support the project, valued annually at approximately €5,000.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental, Guadaliquivir, Sur, Canary Islands, Ebro)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Our products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress – including our manufacturing sites located in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Málaga, Tenerife, Aguas del Maestrazgo and Aguas de Santolín in Spain which together account for 57.7% of our production volumes for Spain in 2020, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our manufacturing sites in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Málaga, Tenerife, Aguas del Maestrazgo and Aguas de Santolín extract a total of 905 megalitres of water from the Pirineo Oriental, Guadaliquivir, Sur, Canary Islands and Ebro river basins. This represents 4.9% of our company's total water withdrawal. All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed & community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our manufacturing sites. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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)
900000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
2700000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we recently analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production OR lead to an inability to produce. Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water OR impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, the cost impact of a partial closure of our production lines in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Málaga, Tenerife, Aguas del Maestrazgo and Aguas de Santolín for 1 up to 3 days would range between €900k-€2.7m for our business. We used a 1-3 day timespan to demonstrate how even a minimum level of disruption or closure to our business, could have a significant financial impact on our business. Risks that are deemed to have a 25%-50% chance of occurrence are categorized as “possible/likely”. We estimate that increased water stress across our territories in Western Europe will have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of our manufacturing site to up to 3 days.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations we invested €302,000 in 2020 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 58,810 m³. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles. We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In Spain, our SVAs have shown that nine of our manufacturing sites are located in areas of water stress. As a result, we work in partnership with TCCC to support eight water replenishment & conservation programmes. These programmes work together with partners such as WWF-Spain, Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and Jaume I University. In Spain, we continue supporting Misión Posible: Desafío Guadalquivir (Mission Possible: Guadalquivir Challenge) a project based in Sevilla and Cádiz and run in partnership with WWF and the Coca-Cola Foundation. The project aims to improve the irrigation of agricultural crops in the area and the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir river by restoring a nearby marsh. Thanks to the project, 525 million litres of water were returned to nature in 2020. In 2020, we have also developed our scenario analysis further and are planning on hosting simulation workshops in 2021 to test and adapt our response plans should the risk materialise.

Cost of response
600300

Explanation of cost of response
Together with TCCC, we contributed €600,300 in support and investment in the Mission Possible-Desafío Guadalquivir replenishment programme in Spain. In 2020, we replenished a total of 525 million litres of water through this community-based water replenish project.

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Other, please specify (Rhine, Danube, Elbe, Weser)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress

Primary potential impact

Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Our products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shutdowns (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. . This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress in the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Weser river basins – including our manufacturing sites located in Gütderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim which account for 54.6% of our production volumes for Germany in 2020, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our manufacturing sites in Gütderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim extract a total of 1,595 megalitres of water from the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Weser river basins. This represents 8.7% of our company's total water withdrawal. All site have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed & community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our manufacturing sites. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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)
450000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
1400000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we recently analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production OR lead to an inability to produce. Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water OR impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, the cost impact of a partial closure of our production lines in Gütderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim for 1 up to 3 days would range between €450k-€1.4m for our business. We used a 1-3 day timespan to demonstrate how even a minimum level of disruption or closure to our business, could have a significant financial impact on our business. Risks that are deemed to have a 25%-50% chance of occurrence are categorized as “possible/likely”. We estimate that increased water stress across our territories in Western Europe will have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of our manufacturing site to up to 3 days.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations we invested €302,000 in 20020 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 22,400 m³. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles In Germany, our SVAs, together with water stress mapping from the WRI’s Aqueduct project have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in three manufacturing sites across four river basins. As a result, we established a water replenishment and conservation programme with TCCC and EUROPARC. Together we’ve been working to dredge and restore the water storage and filtering capacity of the Alte Elbe Klieken river oxbow. The aim of the project was to restore a part of the oxbow that had become silted up by removing sediment and allowing water from the Elbe River flood flows to refill it. This increases biodiversity and benefits the natural habitat for protected species and general wildlife. It also helps to restore some of the natural flood retention volume of the Elbe river basin. This project was finalised in 2020. We replenished 43,000,000 L of water through this water replenishment and conservation project. In 2021, we started a new biodiversity and climate project: renaturation of a bog at the UNESCO biosphere reserve Schaalsee. In 2020, we have also developed our scenario analysis further and are planning on hosting simulation workshops in 2021 to test and adapt our response plans should the risk materialise.

Cost of response
841419

Explanation of cost of response
Together with TCCC we have invested €841,419 in this Elbe river basin project. We have replenished 43,000,000 L of water through this project. Water Replenishment programmes provide a strong benefit for CCEP, in that it helps us mitigate water scarcity and water quality risks in the areas where we operate that are water stressed.

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Other, please specify (This risk is a company-wide risk. It is NOT specific to the UK and is NOT specific to any particular river basin)

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water scarcity

Primary potential impact
Increased operating costs

Company-specific description
The risk that changing weather and precipitation patterns may impact the cost and/or availability of ingredients we use in our beverages. To produce our products, we rely on the availability and quality of key ingredients (e.g. sugar, tea, coffee, juice) at a price that keeps our products competitive and profitable. Decreased agricultural productivity in our ingredient supply chains, as a result of changing weather and precipitation patterns, may limit the availability, or increase the cost of key raw ingredients, such as sugar beet, cane sugar or orange juice. This represents a significant long-term risk for our business. The availability, quality and price of ingredients could all be impacted by changes to weather and precipitation patterns and/or increased water scarcity. This exposes CCEP to the risk of shortages of key ingredients. As a result, we may not be able to source key raw materials, may not be able to produce our beverages in line with customer demand and/or experience an increase in the cost of raw materials. In particular, we have identified that up to 63% of our revenue is dependent on products which contain sugar, sourced mainly from sugar beet. Therefore water scarcity in relation to our sugar beet supply chain is a substantive risk for us. If our agricultural supply chain were to be affected by changing weather and precipitation patterns, it could result in the disruption of our upstream supply chain - resulting in reduced availability or poor quality of ingredients, as well as increased commodity prices for those ingredients we purchase. This would have a significant impact on our business. Please note that this risk is a company-wide risk and not specific to one single geography or sourcing region. However, in 2020 approximately 95% of the sugar we used in our products was sourced from sugar beet grown in France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, whilst the remainder comes from cane sugar, grown in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mozambique and Swaziland.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

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)
3000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
7500000

Explanation of financial impact
Changes in precipitation patterns or water scarcity exacerbated by climate change could limit the availability and therefore increase the cost of key ingredients, like sugar beet. In the future, this could result in supply restrictions and/or increased costs for our business. The financial implications of this are difficult to estimate. However, even a 0.05% to 0.1% increase in our total cost of goods sold (COGS) – including our most critical ingredients – could have an approximate annual cost impact of between €3m-€7.5m.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement	Introduce/strengthen water management incentives for suppliers

Description of response
We manage this risk by working with our suppliers to ensure that they meet our sustainable sourcing expectations, as set out in TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA apply to all of our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. In 2020, 97% of our total spend was with ingredient suppliers that have agreed to comply with the PSA. The PSA aim to ensure the long-term sustainability of local water resources and include a focus on water efficiency, wastewater, water discharges and erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Together with TCCC we work with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA, such as Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI) and Bonsucro, to develop pathways via which our suppliers of agricultural commodities are able to comply with the PSA. For sugar beet, our preferred method is the SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) whereby farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social, and economic indicator. To manage the impact of limited availability of raw ingredients and materials, we also use supplier pricing agreements and derivative financial instruments to manage volatility and market risk with commodities.

Cost of response
500000

Explanation of cost of response
It is difficult to estimate the cost of management related to our work with suppliers of key ingredients. We work closely with TCCC on this topic, as all of our key commodities are purchased widely across the Coca-Cola system, and by various Coca-Cola bottlers including CCEP. We estimate the annual cost management - including the roll out of the PSA, direct 1:1 engagement with our suppliers on the topic of sustainable sourcing - to be approximately €500k. This includes salaries of procurement and sustainability SMEs within CCEP and TCCC, and costs from external NGOs and agency support.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Other, please specify (Adoption of water stewardship and water efficiency measures)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

The adoption of best practice water stewardship and water efficiency measures across our own manufacturing operations provides a significant opportunity for our business and is aligned with our core strategic priority to reduce our water use ratio. We are investing in, and introducing, new technologies which help to reduce water consumption and recycle water at our manufacturing sites. This helps us to reduce our operating costs and increase the long-term resilience of our business. Our business has long-standing programmes to pursue water efficiency and water reduction initiatives. Being an early adopter of water efficient technologies is bringing competitive advantage to us and is helping to enhance the long-term resilience of our business and protect against water regulation and any future increase in the total cost of water. As a result there is an opportunity and a financial incentive, to reduce water consumption and enhance water efficiency within our own operations. We are doing this by investing in water efficient technologies and by introducing new technologies which help to reduce our use of water. To realise this opportunity we have set a target to reduce our total water use by 20% from a 2010 baseline by 2025. We measure this through our water use ratio (the ratio of water used per litre of product produced). We have reduced our water use ratio by 12.14% versus 2010. Our central Supply Chain function is responsible for the development of water efficiency programs in our manufacturing sites and oversees investments in water efficiency. For example, in our production facility in Ghent, Belgium, our evaporative cooling towers were replaced by dry cooling towers, an initiative which will save 10,670m³ of water annually. In Sweden, we successfully installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for both our can and non-returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line. This enabled us to save 11,800m³ of water by using the same water to rinse both the inside and outside of cans and bottles.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-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)

600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

700000

Explanation of financial impact

In 2020, CCEP invested approximately €302,000 in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient, resulting in water savings of 22,400 m³. We estimate that our investments to enhance water efficiency within our manufacturing operations over the last decade have helped us to avoid cumulative associated costs of between €600k – €700k in 2020 as a result of a reduction in the amount of water we would otherwise have been required to purchase.

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)

Edmonton

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thames

Latitude

51.61497

Longitude

-0.04569

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)
763.76

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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
194.889

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
568.87

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
203.68

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
203.68

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
560.08

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 3.6% from 792.01 megaliters in 2019 to 763.76 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges slightly decreased by 0.4% from 204.51 megaliters in 2019 to 203.68 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 4.7% from 587.50 megaliters in 2019 to 560.08 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Sidcup

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thames

Latitude
51.416

Longitude
0.118

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)
832.43

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
832.433

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
279.04

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
279.048

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
553.38

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 13.1% from 736.06 megaliters in 2019 to 832,433 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 2.6% from 272.10 megaliters in 2019 to 279.05 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption increased by 19.3% from 463.96 megaliters in 2019 to 553.39 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for these increases was due to a 16% increase in production volumes in 2020 versus 2019. The production volume increase can be explained by the additional production capacity installed at Sidcup following the closure of our Milton Keynes manufacturing site at the end of 2019. The production volume increase is also influenced by a very significant changes in our production volumes mix with a shift to larger packaging sizes as a result of the temporary closure of the hospitality section following measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Facility reference number
Facility 29

Facility name (optional)
Grigny

Country/Area & River basin

France	Seine

Latitude
48.64708

Longitude
2.38519

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)
689.99

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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
670.6

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
19.4

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
191.38

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
191.38

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
498.61

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 0.1% from 736.06 megaliters in 2019 to 689.99 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 17% from 162.40 megaliters in 2019 to 191.38 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 5.3% from 526.72 megaliters in 2019 to 498.61 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volume decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 30

Facility name (optional)
Toulouse

Country/Area & River basin

France	Garonne

Latitude
43.511

Longitude
1.521

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)
178.23

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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
178.23

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
36.44

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
36.44

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
141.8

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 3.4% from 184.57 megaliters in 2019 to 178.22 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 19.9% from 30.39 megaliters in 2019 to 36.44 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 8% from 154.18 megaliters in 2019 to 141.80 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 31

Facility name (optional)
Dongen

Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands	Other, please specify (Maas)

Latitude
51.6089

Longitude
4.9983

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)
685.73

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
584.196

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
101.53

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
242.13

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
242.13

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
443.6

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 12.6% from 784.65 megaliters in 2019 to 685.73 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 19.9% from 302.39 megaliters in 2019 to 242.13 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 8% from 482.26 megaliters in 2019 to 443.60 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volume decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 32

Facility name (optional)
Chaudfontaine

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Maas)

Latitude
50.5875

Longitude
5.6487

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)
221.63

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
219.593

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0.96

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
86.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
86.57

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)
135.07

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 30.2% from 317.45 megaliters in 2019 to 221.63 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 31.6% from 126.59 megaliters

in 2019 to 86.57 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 29.2% from 190.86 megaliters in 2019 to 135.05 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volume decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Antwerp

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Latitude
51.1559

Longitude
4.3755

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)
466.19

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
466.19

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
103.22

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
103.22

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
362.97

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 9.4% from 514.61 megaliters in 2019 to 466.19 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 22.3% from 132.76 megaliters in 2019 to 103.22 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 4.9% from 381.85 megaliters in 2019 to 362.97 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Ghent

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Latitude
51.0168

Longitude
3.7208

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)
520.01

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
520.019

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
266.03

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
266.038

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)
253.98

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 8% from 481.45 megaliters in 2019 to 520.02 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 9.5% from 294.01 megaliters in 2019 to 266.04 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption increased by 9.5% from 187.44 megaliters in 201 to 253.98 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for these increases was due to a 19.0% increase in production volumes in 2020 versus 2019 as well as very significant changes in the production volumes mix due to HORECA closure impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
Barcelona / Valles

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

Latitude
41.53682

Longitude
2.235932

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)
1023.98

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
1023.98

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
514.52

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
514.52

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)
509.46

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 18.3% from 1,254.03 megaliters in 2019 to 1,023.98 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 14% from 451.34 megaliters in 2019 to 514.52 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 36.5% from 802.70 megaliters in 2019 to 509.46 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Aguas Vilas del Turbón

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

Latitude
42.380869

Longitude
0.471713

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)
12.3

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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
12.3028

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
3.64

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
3.64

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)
8.66

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 12.4% from 14.04 megaliters in 2019 to 12.3 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 177% from 1.31 megaliters in 2019 to 3,64 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 32% from 12.73 megaliters in 2019 to 8.66 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Sevilla

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Guadalquivir

Latitude
37.405105

Longitude
-5.93128

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)
1138.96

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
1138.966

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
414.73

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
414.736

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)
724.23

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 10.8% from 1.277,20 megaliters in 2019 to 1.138,97 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 13.7% from 480.33 megaliters in 2019 to 414.74 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 9.1% from 796.87 megaliters in 2019 to 724.23 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name (optional)
Málaga

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Sur)

Latitude
36.6688

Longitude
-4.477031

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)
78.64

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
52.13606

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
26.5

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
50.22

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
50.22

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)
28.42

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 48.4% from 152.55 megaliters in 2019 to 78.64 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 46.5% from 93.89 megaliters in 2019 to 50.22 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 51.6% from 58.66 megaliters in 2019 to 28.42 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name (optional)
Tenerife

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.485216

Longitude
-16.385144

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)
186.99

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
180.656

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
6.341

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
103.2

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
103.207

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)
83.79

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 25% from 249.39 megaliters in 2019 to 187.0 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 27.7% from 142.79 megaliters in 2019 to 103.21 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 21.4% from 106.60 megaliters in 2019 to 83.79 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name (optional)
Aguas de Santolín

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

Latitude
42.566077

Longitude
-3.447284

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)
110.66

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
110.6632

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
50.71

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
50.715

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)
59.95

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 46.3% from 205.88 megaliters in 2019 to 110.66 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 38.6% from 82.60 megaliters

in 2019 to 50.72 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 51.4% from 123.29 megaliters in 2019 to 59.95 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name (optional)
Lisboa

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal	Other, please specify (Tajo)

Latitude
38.555218

Longitude
-8.986614

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)
306.25

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
304.379

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
1.878

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
109.61

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
109.613

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)
196.64

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 11.2% from 344.84 megaliters in 2019 to 306.26 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 5.3% from 115.70 megaliters in 2019 to 109.61 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 14.18% from 229.13 megaliters in 2019 to 196.64 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name (optional)
Sodenthal

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
49.921135

Longitude
9.197157

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)
30.42

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
30.3

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0.13

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
11.62

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
11.63

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
18.8

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 36.8% from 47.97 megaliters in 2019 to 30.3 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 27.9% from 16.13 megaliters in 2019 to 11.63 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 41% from 31.85 megaliters in 2019 to 18.80 megaliters in 2019. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name (optional)
Knetzgau

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Danube

Latitude
49.99106

Longitude
10.55039

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)
691.34

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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
691.345

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
246.75

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
246.754

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)
444.59

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 2.4% from 708.66 megaliters in 2019 to 691.35 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 0.3% from 245.89 megaliters in 2019 to 246.75 megaliters in 2019. Total water consumption decreased by 3.9% from 462.77 megaliters in 2019 to 444.59 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name (optional)
Deizisau

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
48.713033

Longitude
9.402022

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)
191.64

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
191.648

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
83.13

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
83.137

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
108.51

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 12% from 217.90 megaliters in 2019 to 191.65 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 5.5% from 87.97 megaliters in 2019 to 83.14 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 16.5% from 129.93 megaliters in 2019 to 108.51 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name (optional)
Genshagen

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Elbe River

Latitude
52.309813

Longitude
13.298233

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)
351.97

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
284.927

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
67.044

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
46.51

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
46.519

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
305.45

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 2.6% from 343.03 megaliters in 2019 to 351.97 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 5.6% from 48.76 megaliters in 2019 to 46.52 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption increased by 3.8% from 305.45 megaliters in 2019 to 444.59 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this increase is due to a 4.5% increase in production volumes in 2020 versus 2019. This is also influenced by a very significant changes in our production volumes mix with a shift to larger packaging sizes as a result of the temporary closure of the hospitality section following measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Facility reference number
Facility 25

Facility name (optional)
Güdderath

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
51.120743

Longitude
6.436726

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)
476.6

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
466.699

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
9.907

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
234.31

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
234.314

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
242.29

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 13.3% from 549.80 megaliters in 2019 to 476.61 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges decreased by 13.5% from 270.91 megaliters in 2019 to 234.31 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 13.1% from 278.89 megaliters in 2019 to 242.29 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

Facility reference number
Facility 26

Facility name (optional)
Halle

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Elbe River

Latitude
51.463352

Longitude
11.899307

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)
151.31

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
151.31

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
92.92

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
92.924

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
58.38

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 3% from 146.86 megaliters in 2019 to 151.31 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 7.8% from 86.22 megaliters in 2019 to 92.92 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 3.7% from 60.64 megaliters in 2019 to 58.39 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to shorter production runs with increased CIP due to COVID-19.

Facility reference number
Facility 27

Facility name (optional)
Hildesheim

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Weser

Latitude
52.170424

Longitude
9.9928

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)
682

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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
682.0043

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
181.73

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
181.7389

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
500.26

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 0.5% from 678.70 megaliters in 2019 to 682 megaliters in 2020. Waste water discharges decreased by 20.7% from 229.04 megaliters in

2019 to 181.74 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption increased by 11% from 449.66 megaliters in 2019 to 500.27 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this increase is due to a small increase of 1.5% in production volumes in 2020 versus 2019. This is also influenced by a very significant changes in our production volumes mix with a shift to larger packaging sizes as a result of the temporary closure of the hospitality section following measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Facility reference number
Facility 28

Facility name (optional)
Mannheim

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
49.513192

Longitude
8.557375

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)
306.65

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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
306.657

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
147.31

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
147.31

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
159.34

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 5.3% from 323.75 megaliters in 2019 to 306.66 megaliters in 2020. Wastewater discharges increased by 10.7% from 133.12 megaliters in 2019 to 147.31 megaliters in 2020. Total water consumption decreased by 16.4% from 190.63 megaliters in 2019 to 159.35 megaliters in 2020. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2020, resulting in a 10.1% production volumes decrease in 2020 versus 2019.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is independently assured by DNV within our 2020 Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is independently assured by DNV within our 2020 Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is calculated in line with TCCC's KORE manufacturing standards. The water withdrawal quality is analysed by accredited laboratories and reported periodically to local authorities.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is independently assured by DNV within our 2020 Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is independently assured by DNV within our 2020 Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is independently assured by DNV within our 2020 Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is calculated in line with TCCC's KORE manufacturing standards. The water discharge quality is analysed by accredited laboratories and reported periodically to local authorities.

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
26-50

What standard and methodology was used?
50% of our operational sites measure and monitor water discharge temperature at site level to ensure non-contact cooling water is compliant with TCCC standards and cannot create a temperature variation of the receiving waterbody of more than 5°C when discharged as wastewater. However, this is not monitored at high level as we do not operate any hot processes and is therefore not included in the KPIs and is not relevant for verification.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is independently assured by DNV within our 2020 Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Water recycled/reused

% verified
1-25

What standard and methodology was used?
Our data is calculated in line with TCCC's KORE manufacturing standards.

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
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change Other, please specify (water efficiency standard)	Water is the main ingredient in our products and essential to our manufacturing processes. As a result, our water policy is company-wide. Our sustainability action plan "This is Forward" includes future-focused water targets related to our core business and our value chain. The targets are company-wide and aligned across our various business units. Our policy includes all of our water-related targets and goals and outlines how we will work to reduce the amount of water we use in our operations and protect local water sources for future generations. It is a critical part of our long-term business strategy and sets out how we will grow our business responsibly and sustainably, and how we intend to play a meaningful role in helping to address the water-related issues that society is most concerned about. Through our water stewardship commitments, we aim to protect our water sources, reduce the amount of water we use, replenish the water we use where it is sourced from areas of water stress, and minimize the water impacts in our value chain through sustainable sourcing. Our Action on Water strategy supports SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). We are also signatories to the UN CEO Water Mandate and the UN Global Compact, acknowledging the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene. We align to internationally recognized environmental management systems ISO14001, and the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard. Our water management policy is aligned with TCCC's KORE requirements, promoting effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal. We ensure that our suppliers, service providers and contractors uphold the environmental standards set within TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs). Our approach to these issues is included in our Environmental Policy and more detail on our progress in 2020 can be found in our 2020 Integrated Report (pages 36 and 37).

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	Our Board of Directors has five committees including a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The CSR Committee is responsible for overseeing our strategy and goals for sustainability (including performance against them). It is also responsible for overseeing the risks our company faces – including water-related risks (which is one of our principal risks because of the significance of issues like water scarcity have for our business), water management targets (e.g. water use ratio), water quality, water replenishment work and the future sustainability of our water sources. Water-related risks are therefore overseen at the highest level within the company. In 2020, the committee discussed the implementation of TCCC's 2030 global water strategy which is being implemented through highly localised, site-based action plans in order to create important links with our community partners to take steps towards a more context-based approach to water in the future.

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 major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives 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 Setting performance objectives	We have a strong governance framework with a Board of Directors (Board) overseeing the interests of all stakeholders. The Board held six formal meetings during 2020, with additional ad hoc meetings with Board and Committee members held in line with business needs. The Board provides overall leadership, independent oversight of business performance and is accountable to shareholders for the Group's long-term success. The Board is primarily responsible for our strategic plan, risk appetite, systems of internal control and corporate governance policies, to ensure the long-term success of our business, underpinned by sustainability. It retains control of key decisions and ensures there is a clear division of responsibilities. The Board also has responsibility for our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", which includes forward looking targets and commitments on water stewardship. To demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that supports the Board is the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of "This is Forward" to the CSR Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The Committee held five formal meetings during 2020. The Committee is responsible for identifying, analysing, evaluating and monitoring the social, political, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect our business activities or performance. The Committee oversees performance against our sustainability strategy and goals, including reviewing water-related targets, water-related risks, environmental risks, and water-related activities to ensure they are aligned. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding how we should respond to social, political, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns to more effectively achieve its business and sustainability goals. Aspects of "This is Forward", including on water-related matters, were considered at every CSR Committee meeting and are integrated into multiple governance mechanisms. The integration of these mechanisms allows for a holistic view of the impacts of water-related impacts on our business. Our Audit Committee of the Board oversees our risk management processes, including our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA), which includes climate-related risks. Because of the potential impact that water-related risks could have on our business, climate-related issues are fully integrated into our business strategy, our enterprise risk management processes and business plans.

W6.3

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility
Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Please explain
CCEP is a signatory to the UN Global Compact & CEO Water Mandate. Our CEO is empowered by our Board to put our agreed business strategy into effect. This includes responsibility for our actions to follow best-practice water stewardship, reduce the water used in manufacturing by 20% by 2025 and replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress. Our CEO works directly with our ELT to ensure we meet our targets and take management decisions as required to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. Our CEO also has overarching responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management which includes identifying and managing our principal risks, including water-related risks. Our CEO, together with the Chief Customer Service & Supply Chain Officer (CCSSCO) and Chief PACS Officer provide an update on water stewardship to our Board at least annually. This includes presentations on water-related regulation, water-related risks and a report on progress against our water goals.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer)

Responsibility
Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Please explain
Our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with overall responsibility for and ownership of sustainability issues – including water-related issues at CCEP. Primary management responsibility for the CSR Committee is held by our Chief PACS Officer and they are responsible for providing the CSR committee with management updates on sustainability issues – including water-related and other policy and sustainability-related topics. Alongside the Chief PACS Officer, other key individuals, including our Vice President, Sustainability and our CCSSCO, provide regular updates on water-related topics during these meetings. This includes presentations on sustainability related issues of importance to our stakeholders (including our people, suppliers, franchisors, investors, customers and consumers), water-related legislative and regulatory issues affecting CCEP, and updates on progress and performance against the CCEP's publicly stated sustainability goals.

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

Responsibility
Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Please explain
Our CCSSCO is the ELT member responsible for sustainability issues across our business operations and value chain, including all water-related issues. Our CCSSCO is responsible for climate and water-related risks, has performance objectives linked to our water-related risks and is directly responsible for tracking and monitoring progress against our water-related commitments and targets. Our CCSSCO is responsible for our Customer Relationship, Supply Chain and Quality Environment Health and Safety functions, which lead on commitments and targets related to climate, water, packaging and sustainable sourcing. This includes efforts to enhance water efficiency at our manufacturing sites. They are responsible for providing and reviewing monthly updates against our water targets (e.g. our water use ratio) and they are responsible for providing management updates and reports on water-related issues to CCEP's Board-level CSR Committee.

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	

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 chair Board/Executive board Director on board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Supply chain engagement Implementation of water-related community project	Our remuneration schemes reflect our business-wide strategy and goals including our sustainability targets. This ensures that management fully supports CCEP's sustainability action plan. Our CEO and Executive Leadership Team receive monetary rewards based on our compensation programme and annual review process which includes performance linked to the achievement of sustainability objectives, aligned with "This Is Forward" and our new risk-based water strategy (aligned with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy). The assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at the year end. The objectives specific to water vary by individual and are qualitative in nature. Our executive compensation programme aligns the interest of senior leaders with those of CCEP's shareowners, rewarding performance that meets and exceeds business-wide goals. Our General Counsel and Company Secretary has performance objectives based on risk scenario planning on water and other key topics. Our Chief PACS Officer has performance objectives related to our sustainability action plan, which includes our water strategy. Up to 20% of the personal bonus assessment is based on the performance of our sustainability measures and targets. Compensation programmes are designed so that a significant portion of executive compensation is performance-based, with capped upside-earning potential.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify (Directors and employees within our Supply Chain Function)	Other, please specify (Efficiency project or target – direct operations / Behavior change related indicator)	Directors within our Supply Chain function, including those with responsibility for our manufacturing operations have sustainability and water-related targets included within their annual performance objectives. This provides a direct incentive to manage water-related issues (e.g. water efficiency) and ensures personal accountability for our water-related targets. Performance is evaluated as part of an annual review process, which is linked to an annual compensation review. In 2020, CCEP also had several internal awards schemes across our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden to recognize employee performance on sustainability issues, including water efficiency. These include the ICON awards, which are open to all employees within our Supply Chain function. The Awards can be used to recognise who have made significant progress in sustainability, including water management and water efficiency within our operations. In 2018, TCCC launched an Environment Award for Coca-Cola bottlers in Western Europe. The award recognises excellence and consistent improvement across a range of topics, including water, packaging and energy efficiency at site level. Our manufacturing site in Edmonton was awarded in 2019 with the Environment Award. It was praised for its performance on water, energy, waste and renewables. Due to reorganisations at TCCC and COVID-19 this award has been placed on hold in 2019 and 2020.

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, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations

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?

Our Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) function, reviews our policy positions on a local and national level. Each of our territories has a Public Affairs lead, and changes to policy which could influence any of our water policy or action on water commitments, would be discussed in weekly PACS Leadership Team meetings. However, we ensure that our activities are consistent with our "This is Forward" sustainability plan through:

- integrating strategic leadership on water stewardship and public policy into one function

- a transparent culture and group-wide alignment with TCCC and other bottling partners

- effective cross-functional internal teams, covering legal, technical and operational functions

Any inconsistencies in our methods to influence policy in relation to "This is Forward" would be highlighted through discussion with our PACS Leadership Team and our Corporate Social Responsibility committee of our Board of Directors. This governance structure helps to ensure that our positions and activities will be consistent with our targets outlined by "This is Forward" and are aligned with our sustainability targets. In accordance with the precautionary principle, sustainability is taken into account in the development process for any major project, product or new investment, and is built into our annual and long-range business planning processes.

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)
CCEP-2020-Integrated-Report_FINAL.pdf

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	5-10	Water is the most critical ingredient in our products and future water availability and water quality has significant implications for our long-term business objectives, which includes growing our business in a sustainable way and expanding and diversifying our product portfolio. In the long term (5-10 and over 10y) we aim to decouple volume growth from our use of freshwater. Deteriorating water quality and water scarcity caused by over exploitation, poor water management and the impacts of climate change, have become major issues for our business. In 2020, we identified that 23 of our 46 manufacturing sites are in areas of baseline water stress through a WRI Aqueduct baseline water stress mapping. To address these challenges, to take care of water resources we reply on, and to ensure we are able to grow and diversify our business, we have set long-term business objectives related to water. This includes adopting a context-based approach to water stewardship and developing a detailed understanding of the water risks we face, through alignment with TCCC's 2030 water strategy. Our long-term business strategy also includes objectives to reduce the water we use in our manufacturing operations by 20% by 2025 and replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our long-term objectives are to reduce the water we use in our manufacturing operations by 20% by 2025 (versus 2010) and to replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress. This will help us to improve water availability and water quality in the long-term. To help inform our strategy and to achieve our objectives we are: - Adopting a context-based approach to water security and water risks via facility level water vulnerability assessments (FAWVAs) which are supported by Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). This helps us to assess potential water quality risks and future availability risks to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem. Our manufacturing sites carry out SVAs every five years. SVAs feed into our site Water Management Plans (WMPs), which support context-based target management. In 2020, all of our production sites had SVAs and WMPs in place. > Utilising water efficiency best practices at our manufacturing sites, making our manufacturing and cleaning processes more water efficient. > Ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from our manufacturing sites, we apply the highest standards of treatment, in every case equal to the standard set by local regulations. > Using recycled water in our manufacturing processes. As we continue to grow our business, we expect our use of recycled water will also grow in the next 5-10y. This will help us to reduce our reliance on freshwater.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Water is the most critical ingredient in our products and future water availability and water quality has significant implications for our financial planning and future capital expenditure projections. For example, water scarcity and water quality in the future could impact capital investments needed for water treatment. Due to the importance of water availability, water quality, and water security to our business we use a 5-10, and >10 year time-frame for our assessments. Water risks are assessed annually, both at an enterprise, a local, and supply chain level. We continue to evaluate local water-related risks that could impact our business growth strategy and the decisions we make in terms of portfolio growth. This includes an assessment of water quality risks which, even if temporary, could lead to capacity constraints, which could impact production volumes. We have modelled our growth strategy using future production volumes and have converted these to future water requirements based on current use, availability and modelled projections. Our work to improve water efficiency and wastewater treatment in our sites takes into account future medium-to long term (5-10 year) investment costs, and also includes a long-term (5-10 year) view on the return on investments in water stewardship, including financial, reputational and supply security factors.

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)

-92.8

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1.1

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

0

Please explain

In 2020, we invested approximately €302,000 in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient, resulting in water savings of 22,400 m³ in 2020. This is a decrease of 92.8% versus our investment of €4.2m in 2019. This decrease is largely as a result of the impact of COVID-19, during which we reduced capital expenditure plans across CCEP in order to protect and preserve cash and maintain maximum flexibility. As a result, our investment in water efficient technologies was significantly lower in 2020 than we had originally expected. In 2020, in addition to our CAPEX investment in water efficiency, we invested €747,000 CAPEX in wastewater treatment technologies. In 2020, we also spent approximately €27 million on water OPEX, including incoming water, water treatment and wastewater treatment. Our projected spend in 2020 was in line with what we invested in 2019 due to our product portfolio being consistent with previous year.

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2018, we initiated our first climate-related scenario analysis in conjunction with TCCC. We selected two future scenarios: "Business as usual" and "2 Degrees". We found that our company was most strongly impacted under a 'business as usual' future. As a beverage company, we are heavily reliant on the quality and availability of raw agricultural ingredients and water. Climate change has the potential to drastically impact water availability and change agricultural landscapes. Our ability to mitigate these changes becomes limited when physical effects are so significant and they impact the availability of raw materials at a global level. Increased water scarcity and water stress has significant implications for us. We have integrated the results from this scenario-analysis into our risk assessments and strategic planning and in 2020, climate and water was identified as one of our principal risks during our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA).

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

Yes

W7.3b

(W7.3b) What water-related outcomes were identified from the use of climate-related scenario analysis, and what was your organization's response?

	Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	IEA 450 Other, please specify (REMINDIntegrated Assessment Model 2C Scenario)	Our climate-related scenario analysis identified eight material risks – including two related to water. Firstly, the risk that water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an ability to produce. Secondly the risk that regulation related to water scarcity may disrupt or restrict our production capability. CCEP is heavily reliant on water availability, with 90% of our product comprising water. Our business could be impacted by changes to precipitation patterns and extreme weather which could exacerbate water scarcity. Increased water scarcity and water stress potentially have major implications as our business relies on freshwater availability from local river basins. If there are changes to water availability for key bottling plants, this could have major implications for our production capacity. Water scarcity can also have implications related to the quality and availability of key ingredients. Water-related outcomes under a "business as usual" scenario have been assessed as having the greatest potential impact on our agriculture, ingredients and manufacturing. Our ability to mitigate against these changes becomes limited when physical effects are so significant, they impact availability of raw materials at a global level. As a result, we may be unable to source key raw materials, not be able to produce in line with customer demand, see costs increase in line with the price of raw materials and/or experience stranded assets of key manufacturing sites.	We are using the output from the scenario analysis to inform our strategic decisions over the long term (>10 period), including for the water-related outcomes described, helping us to prepare for the potential impacts of climate change in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). In 2021, we will be working with our Enterprise Risk team to complete a financial impact assessment of the climate and water related risks faced at our sites. In next year's disclosure we anticipate to provide an update on our analysis. We will be conducting more detailed climate-related scenario analysis in line with RCP 2.6/8.5 warming scenarios to review the impacts of climate chain on our operational facilities as parts of our supply chain. We will be reviewing potential material impacts as a result of climate change related river; surface water and coastal inundation; hurricane; convective storm; forest fire; drought; subsidence; and heat stress/extreme heat. We will be reviewing the potential risk to our operational locations and our supply chain, as well as modelling the potential financial and operational impact the RCP 2.6 and 8.5 warming scenarios could have on our business. This will include assessing the potential of site failure and business interruption as the result of climate related water risk such as flood and coastal water level rise.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Over the past few years, we and TCCC have invested in multiple water replenishment projects across our territories, where we suffer from water stress, particularly in GB, Spain, France and Belgium. In 2020, we replenished 15.6m m3 of water, representing 275% of the water we use in areas of water stress. In the future we may explore using an internal price of water to further evaluate the success of our investments in water efficiency and water replenishment.

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 specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Our Board-level Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee is responsible for overseeing the process for setting targets and goals related to water. The committee monitors performance against our strategy and goals, reviews CSR risks facing CCEP, including climate change risks, and the practices by which these risks are managed and mitigated and monitors and reviews public policy issues that could affect our company. Chaired by a non-executive Board Director, the Committee meets five times a year and is primarily responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability issues, including water stewardship and climate change. As part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan we adopt a value chain approach to setting our corporate targets and goals, including on water ("Action on Water"). Our goals were developed following extensive consultation with key stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, customers, suppliers, customers and employees. Our action on water targets support UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation. Our corporate goals are broken down into country or site-level goals as relevant. Our Supply Chain function leadership (responsible for our manufacturing operations) sets annual site-level targets for our water use ratio. Targets for water replenishment are agreed together with TCCC on a country-level, and investments are made together with TCCC, focused on areas of water stress. Our progress against our water-related targets are outlined in our 2020 Integrated Report, which is assured by DNV. More information about water-related targets and goals and our progress against them in our corporate data tables (https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/2d4725e18e/2020-Corporate-Data-Tables.pdf) and our integrated report (https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/d49b0f6991/CCEP-2020-Integrated-Report_FINAL.pdf).

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 pollution reduction

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
We have a target to ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. We apply the highest standards of treatment (in every case equal to standards set by local regulations) before water is discharged from any of our manufacturing sites. In 2020, our manufacturing sites withdrew 18.4 million m³ of water and discharged 6.62 million m³ of wastewater. While most of our manufacturing sites pre-treat wastewater on-site before sending it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 12 of our manufacturing sites carry out full wastewater treatment on-site. In our sites in Reykjavik, Iceland and Barcelona, Spain, the methane gas generated by wastewater treatment is recycled to heat the process itself. Of our total wastewater volume (6.62 million m³) in 2020, 4.04 million m³ was treated by municipal wastewater treatment stations and 2.58 million m³ by our own treatment plants. In 2020, we invested €747,000 in wastewater treatment technology.

Quantitative metric
% proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
In 2020, 100% of our total wastewater volume was safely returned to nature. Of our total wastewater volume (6.62 million m³) in 2020, 4.04 million m³ was treated by municipal wastewater treatment stations and 2.58 million m³ by our own treatment plants.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Product water intensity

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
Deteriorating water quality in our supply chain and water scarcity, have become major issues for our business in Western Europe. To address these challenges, we have a target to reduce the water we use in our manufacturing operations by 20% by 2025 versus 2010. To achieve this, we continually improve the water efficiency of our manufacturing and cleaning processes. We measure performance through our water use ratio, which is the average amount of water we need to produce a litre of product. In 2020, our water use ratio was 1.57 litres of water per litre of product produced – a reduction of 13.7% since 2010. We monitor our company-wide water use, setting annual targets and identifying opportunities to reduce our consumption. In 2020, our production facilities withdrew a total of 18.4 million cubic metres (m³) of water, and discharged 6.62 million m³ of wastewater.

Quantitative metric
% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
68.5

Please explain
This target forms part of CCEP's "This is Forward" sustainability action plan. We measure our progress on reducing the water we use in our manufacturing sites by using our water use ratio, which is the litres of water per litre of finished product produced. In 2020, our water use ratio was 1.57, a 13.7% reduction since 2010. This represents 68.5% of our water use reduction target achieved.

Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
CCEP depends on a sustainable supply of water. And yet deteriorating water quality in our supply chain and water scarcity, caused by over exploitation, poor water management and the impacts of climate change, have become major issues for our business in Western Europe. To address these challenges, we have a target to replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress through community-based partnerships.

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Water replenished as a % of total water used in our beverages where sourced from areas of water stress)

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
This target forms part of CCEP's "This is Forward" sustainability action plan. Water replenishment is calculated on production volume from CCEP sites based in areas of water stress as determined by WRI/Aqueduct analysis, and total water volumes replenished. In 2020, we managed 15 community-based water replenishment projects in Western Europe. As a result, we replenished 15.627 million m3 of water representing 275% of the water we sourced to make our drinks in areas affected by water stress.

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
Water is also critical to the agricultural ingredients we rely upon within our supply chain. We therefore adopt a value chain approach to water stewardship. From the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) conducted by TCCC, we know that our ingredients account for 73% and our packaging for 24% of our value chain water footprint. Therefore, reducing our environmental impact in our value chain is an important goal to CCEP. In order to achieve this goal and to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we rely upon, we engage with our key ingredients and packaging suppliers to reduce the water-related impact of supplied products. We track our progress by measuring compliance with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which apply to our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. Through the PSA we request details on our supplier's water management, ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources by maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts. We use the information provided through these assessments to identify opportunities for improvement and building long-term relationships so that we can work together with our suppliers towards common objectives. We've made a commitment to ensure that all our suppliers comply with these principles by the end of 2020.

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

End year
2025

Progress
Through the PSA we request details on our supplier's water management, ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources by maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts. We expect 100% of our ingredient and packaging suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance with the PSA. We track the percentage of compliance with the PSA for all of our key agricultural ingredients, used as the indicator for this goal, and we currently report progress related to sugar, pulp and paper, and tea and coffee. In 2020, 100% of our sugar and 100% of our paper and pulp was sourced in compliance with TCCC-approved sustainability standards which align with the PSA. This helped us to reach our target to sustainably source 100% of our sugar. In addition, 100% of the coffee in our Honest coffee brand and 100% of our paper and pulp were sourced in compliance with TCCC-approved sustainably standards that align with the PSA. The threshold for success is to ensure that we increase the proportion of our key ingredients which is sourced in compliance with sustainability standards aligned to the PSA. Since 2019, we extended our spend on sustainably sourced sugar from 96% to 100%, whilst our spend on paper and pulp remained at 100%. We continue to work with our suppliers in order to work towards our goal of achieving 100% compliance across all our ingredients and packaging.

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

CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).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
W1 Current state	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced).	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W1 Current State, is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced). DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W3 Procedures	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV within CCEP"s 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water used/litre of product produced).	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W3 Procedures, is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced). DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W4 Risks and opportunities	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For Water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water used/litre of product produced).	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W4 Risks and Opportunities, is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced). DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W6 Governance	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water used/litre of product produced).	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W6 Governance, is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 20 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced). DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W7 Strategy	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water used/litre of product produced).	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W7 Strategy, is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced). DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the Procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water used/litre of product produced).	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W8 Targets, is independently assured by DNV within CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced). DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."

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.

See enclosed our RE100 Reporting spreadsheet
RE100_Reporting_Spreadsheet_2021 - Coca-Cola Europacific Partners.xlsx

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 Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	10606000000

SW0.2

(SW0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SW0.2a

(SW0.2a) Please share your ISIN in the table below.

	ISIN country code	ISIN numeric identifier (including single check digit)
Row 1	GB	00BDCPN049

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.1a

(SW1.1a) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in W5.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Edmonton

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Description of potential impact on member

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. CCEP's products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress – including our manufacturing sites located in Edmonton in GB. We consider the magnitude of potential impact medium to low.

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Sidcup

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Description of potential impact on member

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions. CCEP's products rely heavily on the availability of water at high levels of water quality, which are fundamental to our operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. A reduction in the volume of water available for our manufacturing sites could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions. This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress – including our manufacturing sites located in Sidcup in GB. We consider the magnitude of potential impact medium to low.

Comment

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for some facilities	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Edmonton	51.61497	-0.04569	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Sidcup	51.416	0.118	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Antwerp	51.155891	4.375484	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Ghent	51.016833	3.720846	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Barcelona / Valles	41.53682	2.235932	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Aguas Villas del Turbon	42.380869	0.471713	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Sevilla	37.405105	-5.93128	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Malaga	36.6688	-4.477031	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Tenerife	28.485216	-16.385144	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Aguas de Santolin	42.566077	-3.447284	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Lisboa	38.555218	-8.986614	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Sodenthal	49.921135	9.197157	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Knetzgau	49.99106	10.55039	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Grigny	48.64708	2.38519	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Toulouse	43.511	1.521	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Dongen	51.6089	4.9983	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Chaudfontaine	50.5875	5.6487	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Deizisau	48.713033	9.402022	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Genshagen	52.309813	13.298233	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Gücderath	51.120743	6.436726	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Halle	51.463352	11.899307	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Hildesheim	52.170424	9.9928	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.
Mannheim	49.513192	8.557375	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 23 sites in areas of water stress.

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Category of project
Communications

Type of project
Joint case studies or marketing campaign

Motivation
Customer relationships are critical to our business, as nearly all of our products reach consumers through our customer channels. We can support Sainsbury's own sustainability goals, as well as to help drive sales by featuring our own work in water security. We could use our interactions to raise awareness amongst consumers to tackle water scarcity and contamination.

Estimated timeframe for achieving project
Up to 1 year

Details of project
CCEP could be part of an in-store activation within Sainsbury's stores, with a mission to raise awareness on water scarcity amongst consumers.

Projected outcome
Raise awareness on water amongst customers and drive engagement.

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Category of project
Promote river basin collective action

Type of project
Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

Motivation
CCEP and Sainsbury are both engaged in the Coutauld 2025 agreement (administered by WRAP), a voluntary cross-sector agreement to help make food and drink production and consumption more sustainable by cutting water, carbon and waste by one fifth by 2025 (2015 baseline). As part of the agreement, we could collaborate on a specific water project in key catchments.

Estimated timeframe for achieving project
2 to 3 years

Details of project
One of the water projects within the Coutauld 2025 agreement is the main catchment in East Anglia where our company has been working since 2012 with WWF and the Rivers Trust to develop and scale a programme of farmer engagement and water sensitive farming practices which contribute to our replenish targets. Sainsbury could become a joint partner in this work in contributing funds to the same catchment project.

Projected outcome
Employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area and the support of urban water projects, improving the water replenishment realisations from 2020 (1.7 billion litres of water have been replenished).

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?
No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms