Coca-Cola Europacific Partners - Water Security 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP). Following the acquisition, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API).

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

CCEP is a leading consumer goods group, making, selling and distributing an extensive range of primarily non-alcoholic ready to drink 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, plus a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks, ready to drink teas and coffees, and alcohol.

In Europe, we operate 45 production facilities across 13 countries, and in API we operate 24 production facilities across six countries and distribute across the Pacific. Across our operations, we serve 600 million consumers and help 1.75 million customers across 29 countries grow. In 2021, we sold approximately 2.8 billion unit cases, generating approximately €13.8 billion in revenue and €1.9 billion in operating profit. We combine the strength and scale of a large, multi-national business with an expert, local knowledge of the customers we serve and communities we support.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the impact 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 "Forward on Water" plan, including our target to reduce the water we use in manufacturing 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. The current commitments cover our markets in Europe, and we are focussed on extending our plan to include all of API by end of 2022.

We have publicly reported our progress against these targets, including our full water usage, for the full year (Jan-Dec 2021) for CCEP in Europe and where possible API, in our 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. All our water use data of our core business operations, published in our 2021 Integrated Report and our online reporting, has been assured on a limited basis 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 organisation.

All references to "CCEP" in this current disclosure to CDP solely refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2021, unless stated otherwise. Our operations in Europe account for 84% of our total revenue. We are working towards a full set of consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business. In 2021, due to the business recovery from impacts of COVID-19, production volumes increased 4.3% versus 2020 and volume mix adjusted as consumer buying habits changed, mainly seeing a significant increase in multipack can sales.

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 2021	December 31 2021

W0.3

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

Australia
Belgium
Bulgaria
Fiji
France
Germany
Iceland
Indonesia
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Papua New Guinea
Portugal
Samoa
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
This disclosure does not include our territories in API (Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Fiji. This represents 16% of our revenue.	In May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners. Following the Acquisition, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). No consolidated Europe and API data is available for this reporting year (Jan-Dec 2021). The 2021 data disclosed in this submission only covers our activities in Europe. This represents 84% of our revenue. Unless otherwise stated, data is unconsolidated for Europe and API, while we align our data and calculation methodology. Through the WRI Aqueduct Water Stress mapping, we know that 22 of our 45 production facilities in Europe, and three out of 24 production facilities in API are located in areas of high baseline water stress. In 2021, these sites used 10.7 million m³ of water in Europe, and 1.37 million m³ of water in API – representing 55.6% of our total water use in Europe and 25.3% in API (in API this excludes water used in the production of products that contain alcohol).
Offices and a small number of separate distribution and technical centre locations within Europe.	Within our European territories, 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 water volume is a very 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.

W0.7

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00BDCPN049
Yes, a CUSIP number	G25839104
Yes, a SEDOL code	(XNAS) BYQQ3P5
Yes, a SEDOL code	(LSE) BDCPN04
Yes, a SEDOL code	(AEX) BD4D942
Yes, a SEDOL code	(MADX) BYSXXS7
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CCEP
Yes, another unique identifier, please specify (Legal entity identifier)	549300LTH67W4GWMRF57

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. This is why we chose the vital ranking. 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. Important was chosen as other factors could also influence the sustainable supply of our agricultural ingredients. 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: use of recycled water in our operations is important in our non-product activities within our production facilities. Recycled water use is limited to activities such as cleaning-in-place processes, utility water needs 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 to 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, 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 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, 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 ~62% of our revenue in 2021. 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. Over 94% of the sugar we use in Europe comes from sugar beet grown in Denmark, France, GB, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. The remaining comes from cane sugar grown in Brazil, central America, Nicaragua and Swaziland. In 2021, 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 ~23% of our revenue in 2021 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. 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 Europe, we used a total of 80k tonnes of board for secondary & tertiary packaging, and marketing materials – 100% was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. 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 2021, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for ~16% 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. 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. 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.
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. 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 2021, the coffee in our Honest Coffee brand was 100% PSA-compliant, Fairtrade certification. Our Fuze Tea brand, contains tea extracts from 100% sustainably-sourced tea leaves, and achieved PSA-compliance through 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 production facilities measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes, on at least a monthly, and in some cases 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 2022, we published our water stewardship performance data for 2021 in our 2021 Integrated Report and in our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. The performance data has been assured by DNV on a limited basis including our manufacturing water use ratio.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	All our production facilities 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 a weekly basis. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used. In 2021, 78.99% of water was withdrawn from municipal supplies and 21.01% from borehole supplies. We published water data in our 2021 Integrated Report and in our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis. 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 production facilities 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, odour 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 production facilities 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 2021 Integrated Report and in our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis, including our water use ratio.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Through on-site flow meters at the point of discharge, 100% of our production facilities 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.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	All our production facilities 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. Measures such as pH, flow and temperature are monitored 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 2021 Integrated Report and online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis .
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	All our production facilities 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 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis.
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 our production facilities 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 production facilities 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 13.4% since 2010 and by 1.87% since 2019. We publish our water performance data in our 2021 Integrated Report and in our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis.
Water recycled/reused	100%	We have active programmes in place across our production facilities to reuse and recycle water. These support our target to reduce our overall water use by 20% by 2020. In Europe, in 2021, we estimate that we reused/recycled 674,145 m3 (3.5% of total water withdrawn), a 23% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2020 (674,145m3 in 2021 vs, 548,071 m3 in 2020). 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 production facility in Toulouse we reuse the water from our PET bottle rinser in other processes. The recycled water is often reused to clean bottles or crates.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	100% of our production facilities 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	19240	Higher	Total withdrawals are equal to total discharge (6,944 megalitres/year) + total consumption (12,296 megalitres/year). In 2021, our total water withdrawals were 4.7% higher compared to 2020, mainly due to a 4.3% increase in production volumes. This is largely due to an increase in production volumes and a change in our production volume mix as we recover from COVID-19. The total water withdrawn from production facilities in areas of water stress (22 of 45 sites) increased from 10,097,769 m3 in 2020 to 10,705,035 m3 in 2021 (6%). This increase was due to increased production volumes and changes to our product mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. We invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³ in 2021. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we set a target to reduce our water use ratio (the amount of water it takes to produce 1 litre of product) 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. In 2021, we achieved a water use ratio across our manufacturing operations in Europe of 1.58 litres of water per litre of product produced. This represents a 13.4% improvement since 2010. In 2021, we reduced the rinsing time of our glass bottles at our Jordbro facility in Sweden and will save 1.2 million litres of water a year as a result. We expect that future absolute water usage will increase in line with anticipated production volumes increases. Our total use of water is also likely to increase as a result of using more refillable packaging. Policy makers in Europe are aiming to limit one-way packaging and refillable packaging requires more water for cleaning prior to reuse. In 2022, we will update our water reduction targets to cover all of our territories, including API.
Total discharges	6944	Higher	In 2021, our total water discharge increased by 4.9%, compared to 2020, mainly due to higher production volumes (+4.3%) and changes in our production volume mix across all our production facilities. During COVID-19, HoReCa (Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes) were closed, but with the reopening all returnable glass and PET lines restarted with consequently an increased waste water flow from the bottlewashers. Wastewater discharged for treatment by municipal water treatment works increased by 5.7% versus 2020 (4,277,088 in 2021 vs. 4,044,922 in 2020) and wastewater treated on-site increased by 3.5% versus 2020 (2,667,216 m3 in 2021 vs. 2,577,870 m3 in 2020). As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we 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 waste water volumes will increase with anticipated production volume increases, along with an increase in reduce one-way packaging, as returnable packaging generates more waste water for cleaning the packaging before reuse.
Total consumption	12296	Higher	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 consume. We expect that future water consumption will increase in line with anticipated production volumes increases. In 2021, although we increased our water withdrawals by 4.7% and water discharges by 4.9% compared to 2020, we achieved a water use ratio across our production facilities of 1.58 litres of water per litre of product produced, which is a 0.38% increase compared to 2020, but a 1.87% decrease compared to 2019 and a 13.4% reduction versus 2010. The small increase of 0.38% in our water use ratio is mainly due to higher refillable glass bottle production compared to 2020. In 2021 our total water consumption was 4.5% higher than in 2020 due to a 4.9% increase in water discharge and a 4.3% increase in production volumes due to recovering from COVID-19. We were also able to reduce our water withdrawals as the result of the ongoing investment we made in water reduction programmes, saving 31,950m³ of water as well as recycling / reusing 674,145 m3 of water. In 2021, water withdrawals from municipal sources increased by 7.9% versus 2020 (15,198 ML vs. 14,080 ML) and water withdrawals from Boreholes decreased by 6.0% (4,042 ML vs. 4,303 ML). This was due to a 4.3% increase in production volumes as a result of the impact of recovering COVID-19 as well as changing in our production mix. Due to capital investments in our plants and making water efficiency one of the main measures across all our facilities, in 2021, we invested € 1.3m in water efficient technologies and processes, saving 31,950 m³. As a result of COVID-19 we reduced initial capital expenditure plans across CCEP to protect and preserve cash and maintain maximum flexibility.

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	51-75	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	Through WRI Aqueduct analysis (Aqueduct 3.0), we have been able to identify that in 2021, 22 of our 45 production facilities were located in water stressed areas. The overall number of sites located in water stressed areas has decreased versus 2020 from 23 to 22 due to our site in Malaga closing in December 2020. In 2021, 55.6% of our total water withdrawals (representing 56.1% of our total production volumes) came from sites in areas of water stress, compared to 54.3% in 2019. This figure is also higher compared to 2020 due to production volumes being higher due to the COVID-19 recovery (+4.3% versus 2020). The total water withdrawn from 22 sites in water stressed areas increased from 10,097,769 m3 in 2020 to 10,705,035 m3 in 2021 (+6.0%) due to increased production volumes and changes in our production sales mix. 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 production facilities 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 production facilities 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 (Orange 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 production facilities 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 production facilities 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 production facilities 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 2021, 100% of our cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging was certified as FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. 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. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water stress for these agricultural commodities.
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. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water stress for these agricultural commodities.
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. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water stress for these agricultural commodities.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Pulp and paper)	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; We 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. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water stress for these agricultural commodities.

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	0.8	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 one production facility. Because of its limited use in our operations, this therefore remains about the same as we withdrew in 2020, which was also 1 ML/year. As part of our commitment to minimise 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 production facility 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	4041.6	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 2021, 21.01% 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 production facility in Belgium. In 2021, the % of our total water withdrawals from groundwater decreased by 6% versus 2020 (4,303 ML in 2020 to 4,042 ML in 2021). This is largely due to changes in the production volume mix (which is reflected in the amount of water from third party sources in 2021), as well as improvements in the water use ratio (WUR) across our sites that use Groundwater (-1.2% in 2021 vs. 2020). We achieved a water use ratio of 1.58 litres of water per litre of product produced in 2021, a slight increase of 0.38% vs. 2020, but a reduction of 1.87% versus 2019 and a reduction of 13.4% versus 2010. Figures vary from published data due to rounding numbers.
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	15197.6	Higher	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 (78.99%) and is relevant to CCEP. In 2021, water withdrawals from municipal sources increased by 7.9% compared to previous year (15,198 ML vs, 14,080 ML). This is largely due to an increase in production volumes and a change in our production volume mix as we recover from COVID-19 (+4.3% versus 2020). As we recover from COVID-19 we increased capital expenditure. As a result, our investment in water efficient technologies was higher in 2021 than in 2020. In 2021, we invested €1.3m in water efficient technologies and processes, saving 31,950 m^3. Our overall water efficiency improved by 1.87% versus 2019 and improved by 13.4% versus 2010, achieving a water use ratio of 1.58 litres of water/litre of product produced. Figures vary from published data due to rounding numbers.

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	2667	Higher	In 2021, we increased the amount of water discharged to fresh surface water by 3.5% compared to 2020 from 2,578 ML to 2,667 ML. This increase was inline with an increase in our production volumes of 4.3% in 2021 vs. 2020. 11 of our production facilities in Europe 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	4277	Higher	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 increased by 5.7% in 2021 versus 2020 which is mainly due to volume mix changes as a result of the COVID-19, which resulted in a 4.3% production volume increase compared to 2020. In 2021, we saw a significant increase in certain production volumes as consumer buying habits changed, mainly seeing a significant increase in multipack can sales. Not all our production facilities have Can lines, so the amount of wastewater by destination will vary depending on how much we sell and where it is produced. We expect future trends to continue to change.

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

	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	886	About the same	11-20	For 13% of our total manufacturing wastewater (with high levels of organic pollutants (COD)) we apply a tertiary 3-step treatment (e.g. anaerobic ozone treatment), before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. This reduces COD from more than 5000 mg/L to less than 1000 mg/L. This applies at four of our manufacturing sites; 886 ML in 2021 vs. 881 ML in 2020 (+0.5%). We expect the future trend to remain the same in that 11-20% of total waste water would be in this category. Production volume increase and volume mix changes due to COVID-19, resulted in a 4.3% production volume increase. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we apply the highest standards of treatment, meeting or exceeding all standards set by local regulations and KORE standards. While most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and then send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 11 of 45 our production facilities in Europe carry out full wastewater treatment on site. All our manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. 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. 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. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC).
Secondary treatment	Relevant	1608	Higher	21-30	For 23% of our total manufacturing waste water we apply a secondary biological treatment, before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. Depending on the needs of the plant, secondary treatments may consist of an aerobic treatment, an anaerobic treatment or a combined anaerobic and aerobic treatment to remove organic pollutants (COD). For low level polluted water, aerobic treatment removes ~90% of COD. This applies at one of our production facilities; 1,608 ML in 2021 vs. 1,483 ML in 2020 (+8.4%). We expect future trends to remain the same in that around 21-30% of total waste water would be within this category. Production volume increase and volume mix changes due to COVID-19, resulted in a 4.3% production volume increase. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we apply the highest standards of treatment. While most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 11 of our 45 production facilities in Europe carry out wastewater treatment on site. All manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are gathered daily as a minimum. We use accredited analytical laboratories for waste water analysis. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard, which defines the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC).
Primary treatment only	Relevant	4235	Higher	61-70	For 61% of our total manufacturing wastewater we apply primary treatment only. This includes sieving/screening to remove large particles, including plastics, and a pH neutralisation treatment before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. This applied at 29 of our production facilities; 4,235 ML in 2021 vs. 4,008 ML in 2020 (+5.6%). We expect future trends to remain the same in that around 61-70% of total waste water would be within this category. Production volume increase and volume mix change due to COVID-19, which resulted in a 4.3% production volume increase. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we apply the highest standards of treatment, meeting all standards set by local regulations and TCCC's KORE standards. While most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and then send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 11 of 45 our production facilities in Europe carry out full wastewater treatment on site. All our manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. 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. 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. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC).
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. Water that does not meet the relevant quality criteria is immediately escalated for further treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	215	Higher	1-10	Only 3% of our total manufacturing wastewater is not being treated before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. This is applicable in 2 of our production facilities; 215 ML in 2021 vs. 201 ML in 2020 (+6.9%). We expect future trends to remain the same in that around 1-10% of total waste water would be within this category. Production volume increase and volume mix change due to COVID-19, which resulted in a 4.3% production volume increase. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we ensure it meets all standards set by local regulations and TCCC's KORE standards. All our manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. 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. 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. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC).
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not use any other water treatment methods.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	11584000000	19240	602079.002079002	We do not use water withdrawal vs revenue to measure water efficiency. We use a water use ratio - the average amount of water used to produce a litre of product. In Europe, we aim to reduce our water use in manufacturing by 20% by 2025. We will update our water use targets to include our API territories in 2022. We aim for our water use to reduce in line with targets going forward.

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	W are aligned with with TCCC's 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 a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) which provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 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 (Pulp and paper)	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. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 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 fruits)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, we strengthened our approach to water stewardship by aligning with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to focus on local areas which are most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 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. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 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
About the same

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 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 a 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 is working on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment. This assessment is not yet completed, as a result water intensity values remain the same as previous year. This assessment on a commodity level is expected to be updated every few years, not annually. As this work is not yet completed, we do not yet have a view on future anticipated water intensity for commodities. We will continue to work with our key suppliers of ingredients to understand and manage the water footprint of our key ingredients, including sugar, to reduce future water intensity. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water intensity of our key commodities.

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
About the same

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 a 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 is working on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment. This assessment is not yet completed, as a result water intensity values remain the same as previous year. This assessment on a commodity level is expected to be updated every few years, not annually. As this work is not yet completed, we do not yet have a view on future anticipated water intensity for commodities. We will continue to work with our key suppliers of ingredients to understand and manage the water footprint of our key ingredients, including sugar, to reduce future water intensity. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water intensity of our key commodities.

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
About the same

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 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is a 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 is working on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment. This assessment is not yet completed, as a result water intensity values remain the same as previous year. This assessment on a commodity level is expected to be updated every few years, not annually. As this work is not yet completed, we do not yet have a view on future anticipated water intensity for commodities. We will continue to work with our key suppliers of ingredients to understand and manage the water footprint of our key ingredients, including sugar, to reduce future water intensity. We are also working to extend this work through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the Transition Risks, various components of SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used, to align to 5 emissions pathways, including SSP 5-8.5 (>4C), SSP 3-7.0 (3C), SSP 2-4.5 (2.5C), SSP 1-2.6 (2C), and SSP 1-1.9 (1.5). This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. Once this work is complete, we will be able to update our assessment of future water intensity of our key commodities.

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 13,200 suppliers in Europe, 271 are identified as "strategic suppliers". This group represents 2% of our supplier base and 80% of our procurement spend in Europe. For our strategic suppliers, we assess sustainability performance annually 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, which are tailored to the suppliers' business. We use suppliers' Ecovadis scorecards to assess performance and any areas of risk. Completion of the Ecovadis scorecard is a requirement of the contract agreement for supply of goods and/or services signed by our suppliers - they are incentivised through this mechanism.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

We aim for our strategic suppliers to achieve an average overall Ecovadis score of 65 by 2025. Current average strategic supplier score is 59. For strategic suppliers, we assess sustainability performance annually through sustainability ratings provider EcoVadis. This includes questions on: water consumption, water reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination, tailored to the suppliers' business. We use suppliers' Ecovadis scorecards to assess their performance and areas of risk. Completion of the Ecovadis scorecard is a requirement of the contract agreement for supply of goods and/or services signed by our suppliers - they are incentivised through this mechanism. Suppliers with a low Ecovadis score (< 50/100) on water management need to develop risk reduction and water management action plans vs the scorecard indicators. If the supplier fails to obtain a minimum score of 50 out of 100; and/or fails to achieve minimum subsection scores of 25 or above by the next scorecard (6 months following the first scorecard), this would flag a risk that the supplier is not compliant with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs). The supplier would need to provide evidence to CCEP as to why the supplier has failed to improve their scores to the required level. Failure to improve the scores to the required level may result in the supplier not being considered for future work. We also 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. We apply the PSA with 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 Principles for Sustainable Agriculture, as aligned to our target to achieve 100% compliance. In 2021, 100% of pulp and paper packaging and sugar suppliers were compliant with the PSA in 2021, indicating the positive impact of our engagement with our suppliers.

Comment

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement
Onboarding & compliance

Details of engagement
Inclusion of water stewardship and risk management in supplier selection mechanism
Requirement to adhere to our code of conduct regarding water stewardship and management
Requirement to set and meet minimum standards for treatment of discharge

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of total procurement spend
76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Water is the first ingredient in our products, so our commitment to water stewardship is essential for long-term business growth. 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 13,200 suppliers in Europe, 271 are identified as “strategic suppliers”. This group represents 2% of our supplier base and 80% of our procurement spend in Europe. Within this group are included our key suppliers of agricultural commodities. Our water-related supplier engagement is focused on the onboarding and compliance of all of 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). Our approach to water stewardship, including with suppliers, is aligned with TCCC’s 2030 Water Strategy. The target for TCCC's 2030 water strategy is to achieve 100% advanced water management practices for ingredients grown in global priority sourcing watersheds, that all suppliers in global priority sourcing watersheds comply with PSA Principle 8 on water management.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Our measure of success is for 100% compliance with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), for suppliers of our key agricultural commodities, including compliance with Principle 8 - water management. In 2021, 100% of sugar, pulp and paper packaging suppliers, suppliers of coffee for our Honest brand, and tea-leaves for our Fuze tea brand were PSA compliant. We aim to maintain 100% compliance with these suppliers and increase the compliance of our all of our other suppliers of key agricultural ingredients to 100%. This is an ongoing target. PSA compliance is verified through adherence to a limited set of third-party sustainable agriculture standards approved by TCCC. The PSAs are aligned with leading 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, and we encourage suppliers to use these. PSA Principle 8 aims for long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas should actively manage their source water to highest standards (e.g. using Alliance for Water Stewardship) and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change. Farms should avoid converting important water-related areas (e.g. wetlands). The SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment, one of the standards the PSA is aligned to, specifically 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. Through the increased adherance of our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients to the PSAs, we expect to see improvements in water efficiency, water quality impacts from waste water discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. The rollout of PSAs was started in 2021, we will be able to share further improvement data for suppliers of key agricultural ingredients in future years.

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?

Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC’s 2030 water security strategy, helping us to prioritise the areas of our value chain most at risk from water stress. To address water scarcity and water quality challenges, we adopt a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on water efficiency within our own operations and protecting the future sustainability of the water sources that our business, our communities and our suppliers rely upon. We engage with stakeholders including national and local governments, NGOs and suppliers, to understand water risks and impacts within watersheds, via our EWRAs, SVAs, and FAWVAs. Based upon this engagement, we set context based water use reductions targets for our own operations, and have a target to replenish 100% of the water we use, where it is sourced in areas of water stress. This includes projects both near our manufacturing sites, as well as those in key sourcing regions. Measurement success for this indicator is based on replenishment volumes.

Via WRI Aqueduct water stress mapping, 22 of our 45 production facilities in Europe, and 3 out of 24 production facilities in API are assessed as being in areas of high baseline water stress. In 2021, we partnered with key NGOs, charities, and social enterprises within these regions to manage 22 water replenishment projects in Europe and six in API. As a result, we replenished 25.4 million m^3 of water across our territories - including 15.5 million m^3 in Europe and 9.9 million m^3 in API. This represents 226% of water we sourced to make our drinks in areas of water stress in Europe, and 320% in API. E.g., in Spain, in partnership with WWF and TCCF, we support Misión Posible: Desafío Guadalquivir, based in Seville and Cádiz. The project aims to improve agricultural crops irrigation, and improve the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir River by restoring local marshland. The project restored 633 million litres of water to nature in 2021.

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 production facilities, and upstream from our agricultural suppliers. To identify and manage potential upstream water pollutants, various principles and guidance are used for identifying and managing these impacts throughout our value chain, such as the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. We expect all of our suppliers to comply with the SGPs and PSA, 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.

Our direct operations comply with TCCC's KORE requirements within our own operations to promote effective and responsible water use, treatment, and disposal and reduce the risk of adverse effects on water ecosystems. It is applied to Coca-Cola system locations (manufacturing, distribution, offices, labs, and all others) worldwide with the potential to generate wastewater or affect stormwater. As part of the KORE requirements, sites are required to follow the legally mandatory requirements for wastewater testing. 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. This assessment is conducted through what internally is called a Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments, which assesses risk across 72 potential vulnerabilities, across 20 risk categories. Of the vulnerabilities, at least 20 are directly or indirectly related to identifying and classifying potential water pollutants. The framework and approach are aligned with the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard.

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. Faecal 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). Faecal 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.

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. If there are any legal requirements in the given geographical region to monitor additional pollutants not covered within the list of 18 above, these would be added to the list of mandatory pollutants to monitor.

Compliance monitoring is done according to legal frequencies. Any exceeding are reported as environmental incident and followed by a full root cause analysis.

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. Fertilizer release to waterbodies leads to eutrophication which could negatively impact aquatic fauna and flora, however 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
We manage the potential impact of fertilizer 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. These require 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. CCEP expects full compliance to the limit of ammonia and chlorine. Therefore, success is measured and evaluated against these thresholds. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. We routinely verify compliance to the PSAs via TCCC, using independent third-parties to assess supplier compliance. PSA-compliance is verified through TCCC approved 3rd party standards, such as SAI and Bonsucro for sugar, and FSC/PEFC certification for pulp, board and paper. One of these is the SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) through which farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices. This includes ensuring that water used in irrigation is in compliance with food safety requirements, water supply regulations and national legislation. We are 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 GB, the Cam and Ely Ouse (CamEO), and Broadland River catchments cover 6,900 km², including a large section of high quality agricultural land. Agricultural pollution is a major issue, with 80%-90% of all water courses in Europe failing to meet Good Ecological Status under the EU Water Framework Directive. The project led by The Rivers Trust, Norfolk Rivers Trust and TCCF, contributes to replenish high-quality water by reducing runoff (which can then infiltrate the soil) and by filtering agricultural pollution. In 2021, 3.2 billion litres of water were replenished .

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. Pesticides can be toxic to a range of organisms, so it is important that pollution from this source is minimised. 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. CCEP expects full compliance to the limit of ammonia and chlorine. Therefore, success is measured and evaluated against these thresholds. 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, , such as SAI and Bonsucro for sugar, and FSC/PEFC certification for pulp, board and paper. 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 faecal coliform. Faecal coliform could appear because of stormwater or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Some faecal coliform strains such as Escherichia Coli can cause intestinal illness in humans and other animals. 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 afecal 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. Therefore, success is measured and evaluated against these thresholds. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. We routinely verify 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 faecal 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 faecal 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 faecal coliform to surface waters with bathing or use as drinking without further treatment is 0 mg/litre. CCEP expects full compliance to the limit of faecal coliform. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2021 Integrated Report and in our online Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level and assured on a limited basis 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. Petroleum can harm wildlife directly through contaminated food supplies, as well as affecting buoyancy and natural waterproofing of birds. 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, and align to EU and national regulatory standards. 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. All tanks containing hazardous substances that pose a potential risk to the environment are bunded or double walled. These interceptors and bunds are managed through our asset care routines to ensure they remain clean and effective. Therefore, we measure success by ensuring that all tanks containing hazardous substances meet the required standard.

W3.3

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

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

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

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

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

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 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.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

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

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

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Local communities
Suppliers

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. Water risks across our full value chain are assessed by our product and value chain water footprint analysis, in line with the ISO14046 standard.

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

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

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Water utilities at a local level

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. 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) 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 production facilities 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. FAWVAs are undertaken annually, and SVAs are undertaken every five years, and are aligned to the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard.

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 production facilities.

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 production facilities. Together with TCCC we use a water risk management framework, which identifies and prioritises water-related risks. Our enterprise water risk assessment (EWRA) 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. With the SVAs in place, we assess potential risks in water quality and future availability to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem. The contextual issues and stakeholders identified in 3.3a are all included within our FAWVA and SVA assessments, as they are critical issues for the watersheds that we operate in and source from; and the stakeholders selected are key users or stakeholders within the same watersheds.

To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change and resulting water impacts could have on our business, we are also assessing our climate and water related risks through through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School, reviewing impacts from warming scenarios from >4C through 1.5 warming. Once this work is complete, we will be use the outputs to inform our identification and assessment of water-related climate risks.

Managing Risks:

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 2021, 100% of our production facilities in Europe 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?

CCEP's 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 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 a financial impact between €30m and €100m.

"Major" impact is defined as a financial impact of over €100m.

"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 production facilities) 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.

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	22	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 22 out of 45 of our sites, or 49%.

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 production facilities (Edmonton and Sidcup).

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 production facility is located.

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 production facility is located.

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 production facility is located, and the Netherlands.

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 production facilities (Barcelona and Aguas Vilas del Turbón) located.

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 production facility is located.

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 production facility (Tenerife).

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

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 Ebro River basin, where we have one production facility (Aguas de Santolín).

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 production facilities (Gücderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau and Mannheim).

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 production facility is located.

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 production facilities are located.

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 production facility is located. .

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 production facilities are located.

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 production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal	Other, please specify (Tejo)

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 Tejo River basin, where we have one production facility (Lisboa).

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

Chronic physical	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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Edmonton and Sidcup in Great Britain, which equates to 45% of our production volumes in 2021 in GB, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our production facilities in Edmonton and Sidcup extract 1,660 megalitres of water from the Thames river basin. This represents 8.6% 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 production facilities. 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)
1060000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
7400000

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 day to 1 week would range between €1.06m-€7.4m for our business, if both sites were impacted at the same time. If only one site was impacted, the cost impact could be €500k-€3.7m. We used a 1 day to 1 week 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 Europe could have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of a production facility for up to 1 week.

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 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. 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 2021, 3.2 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.

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 3.2 billion litres of water in Great Britain in 2021. 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

Chronic physical	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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Grigny and Toulouse, which equates to 46% of our production volumes for France in 2021, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our production facilities in Grigny and Toulouse extract a total of 909 megalitres of water from the Seine and Garonne river basins. This represents 4.7% of our company's total water withdrawal. All site have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) 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 production facilities. 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)
614000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
4300000

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 day to 1 week would range between €614k - €4.3m for our business, if both sites were impacted at the same time. If only one site was impacted, the cost impact could be: Grigny €480k to €3.4m and Toulouse €134k to €935k. We used a 1 day to 1 week 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 Europe could have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of a production facility for up to 1 week.

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 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. 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 2021, in France we replenished 8.1 billion litres of water to local catchment areas.

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 8.1 billion litres of water in 2021. This represents 42% 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

Chronic physical	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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Chaudfontaine, Antwerp and Ghent, which equates to 100% of our production volumes for Belgium in 2021, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our production facilities in Chaudfontaine, Antwerp and Ghent extract a total of 1,196 megalitres of water from the Scheldt and Maas river basins. This represents 6.2% 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 production facilities. 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)
665000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
4600000

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 day to 1 week would range between €665k-€4.6m for our business, if all three sites were impacted at the same time. If only one site was impacted, the cost impact could be between €90k-€2m depending on the site and timespan. We used a 1 day to 1 week 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 Europe could have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of a production facility for up to 1 week.

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 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. 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 Ghent and Antwerp production facilities and the Maas river basin, near our Chaudfontaine production facility. Through TCCF, we supported two water replenishment projects (Stappersven and Demervallei) run by the conservation group, Natuurpunt. Together, these projects replenished 263 million litres of water in 2021. We also launched a partnership with TCCF and Natuurpunt to replenish 247 million litres of water a year over the next four years, through the redesign of heath and fenlands in the Aa river, which draws water from the same river basin as our production facility in Antwerp. We have also begun using operational scenario analysis to understand the impact of water-related risks at some of our sites. In 2021, we simulated how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium. Learnings from this exercise will be used to improve our resilience to water scarcity, and we are planning to extend this exercise to our other territories in 2022/2023.

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 production facilities and in the Maas River Basin near our production facility in Chaudfontaine. Through TCCF, we supported two water replenishment projects (Stappersven and Demervallei) run by the conservation group, Natuurpunt. Together, these projects replenished 263 million litres of water in 2021. We also launched a partnership with TCCF and Natuurpunt to replenish 247 million litres of water a year over the next four years, through the redesign of heath and fenlands in the Aa river, which draws water from the same river basin as our production facility in Antwerp.

Country/Area & River basin

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

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Tenerife and Aguas de Santolín in Spain which together account for 60.5% of our production volumes for Spain in 2021, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our production facilities in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Tenerife and Aguas de Santolín extract a total of 2,741 megalitres of water from the Pirineo Oriental, Guadaliquivir, Canary Islands and Ebro river basins. This represents 14.3% 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 production facilities. 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)
1300000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
9300000

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, Tenerife and Aguas de Santolín for 1 day to 1 week would range between €1.3m-€9.3m for our business, if all sites were impacted at the same time. If only one site was impacted, the cost impact could be €5.5k-€4.6m depending on the site and timespan. We used a 1 day-1 week 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 Europe could have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of a production facility for up to 1 week.

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 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. For example, in 2021, at our Jordbro production facility in Sweden we have reduced the rinsing time of our glass bottles and will save 1.2 million litres of water a year as a result. 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 production facilities 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, 633 million litres of water were returned to nature in 2021. We have also begun using operational scenario analysis to understand the impact of water-related risks at some of our sites. In 2021, we simulated how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium. Learnings from this exercise will be used to improve our resilience to water scarcity, and we are planning to extend this exercise to our other territories in 2022/2023.

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 2021, we replenished a total of 633 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

Chronic physical	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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress in the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Weser river basins – including our production facilities located in Gütderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim which account for 45.3% of our production volumes for Germany in 2021, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our production facilities in Gütderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim extract a total of 3,129 megalitres of water from the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Weser river basins. This represents 16.3% 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 production facilities. 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)
1700000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
12000000

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 Güdderath, Sodenthal, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim for 1 day to 1 week would range between €1.7m-€12m for our business, if all sites were impacted at the same time. If only one site was impacted, the cost impact could be €6k-€3m depending on the site and timespan. We used a 1 day to 1 week 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 Europe could have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of a production facility for up to 1 week.

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 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. For example, in 2021, at our Jordbro production facility in Sweden we have reduced the rinsing time of our glass bottles and will save 1.2 million litres of water a year as a result. 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 production facilities 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 37,000,000 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.

Cost of response
840000

Explanation of cost of response
Together with TCCC we have invested €840,000 in this Elbe river basin project. We have replenished 37,000,000 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.

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal	Tejo

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress in the Tejo river basins – including our production facilities located in Lisbon which accounts for 100% of our production volumes for Portugal in 2021, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In total our production facility in Lisbon extracts a total of 320.64 megalitres of water from the Tejo river basin. This represents 1.7% 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 production facilities. 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

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)

176000

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 Lisbon for 1 day to 1 week would range between €176k-€1.2m for our business, if all sites were impacted at the same time. We used a 1 day to 1 week 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 Europe could have an impact on our business with a potential partial closure of a production facility for up to 1 week.

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 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In Portugal, 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 production facilities across four river basins. As a result, in 2019, we launched Plantar Água, a project in partnership with Associação Natureza Portugal, WWF and TCCF. Through the project, we support the recovery of 100 hectares of Mediterranean forest which has been devastated by fires. By the end of 2022, over 50,000 trees and shrubs will be planted in order to improve the retention and absorption of rainwater. In 2021, we replenished 200 million litres of water.

Cost of response
350000

Explanation of cost of response
Together with TCCF we have invested €350,000 in Plantar Água since 2019. In 2021, we replenished 200 million litres 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

Chronic physical	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 in 2021 up to 62% 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 2021 over 94.3% of the sugar we use in Europe came from sugar beet grown in Denmark, France, GB, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. The remaining 5.7% was from cane sugar grown in Brazil, Central America, Nicaragua 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, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
25000000

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

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

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 and we in the process of updating the methodology used to estimate the financial impact of climate-related risks. Total commodity costs represent approximately 25% of our total cost of sales each year (which include key ingredients, like sugar beet). Even a 1% increase in commodity costs could result in an approximate €25m impact, before taking into account the effect of any hedging arrangements, or the ability to pass down additional cost to customers. We continue to enhance our understanding of climate and water related risks within our value chain. In 2019, we completed an initial assessment of our climate and water related physical and transition risks across our value chain, with The Coca-Cola Company. In 2021, we began to expand our initial assessment through a partnership with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School which is focused on understanding climate and water related risks across out entire value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. This includes impacts on key commodities – including sugar, citrus, tea, coffee and pulp and paper. This project is currently in progress, and is expected to complete in 2023. The figures shared here should therefore be used for guidance only. These estimates may change based on the results of our climate scenario analysis once it has been completed. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

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. We aim to ensure that 100% of our main agricultural ingredients and raw materials are sustainably sourced - i.e. that our suppliers comply with the PSA. PSA compliance is verified through adherence to a limited set of third-party sustainable agriculture standards approved by TCCC. The PSA are aligned with leading 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. In 2021, 100% of our sugar - including beet and cane - was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA. The PSAs include a strong focus on Water Management - aiming to ensure the long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas are expected to actively manage their source water to highest standards (e.g. using Alliance for Water Stewardship) and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change. Farms are also expected to avoid converting important water-related areas (e.g. wetlands). In 2021, 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. 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 external agency support. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

W4.3

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
The adoption of water efficiency measures across our manufacturing operations (representing 9% of our value chain carbon emissions), provides a significant opportunity for our business, 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 production facilities. This is helping to enhance the long-term resilience of our business, reduces our operating costs, and and protects against water regulation and any future increase in the total cost of water. To realise this opportunity we have 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). In 2021, our water use ratio in Europe was 1.58 litres of water per litre of product produced – down 13% since 2010. Our central Supply Chain function is responsible for the development of water efficiency programs in our production facilities and oversees investments in water efficiency. In 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. For example, we invested in technology which decreased the rinsing time of our glass bottles at our Jordbro, Sweden production facility. This will save 1.2 million litres of water/year, resulting in an operational cost saving of €78,000 annually (using a true cost of water value of €1.26/m3)].

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

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)
40000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
50000

Explanation of financial impact
In 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. We estimate that our investments to enhance water efficiency within our manufacturing operations over the last decade have helped us to avoid an associated cost impact of between €40-50k in 2021 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)
853.15

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
853.15

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
336.33

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
336.33

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
516.82

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 11.7% from 763.76 megalitres in 2020 to 853.15 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 65.1% from 203.68 megalitres in 2020 to 336.33 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption decreased by 7.7% from 560.08 megalitres in 2020 to 516.82 megalitres in 2021. The main raison for this decrease is due to commissioning of new line installation and borehole investigation which has resulted in a significant water efficiency despite the 10.6% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020.

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)
806.94

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
806.94

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
239.81

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
239.81

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
239.81

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 3.1% from 832.43 megalitres in 2020 to 806.94 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 14.1% from 279.05 megalitres in 2020 to 239.81 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 2.5% from 553.39 megalitres in 2020 to 567.14 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for these increases was due to a 1.4% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020. The production volume increase is also influenced by changes in our production volumes mix with a shift to larger packaging sizes as a result of changes in consumer buying habits due to COVID-19 pandemic as well as new product pack line with lower water consumption per litre of product (Capri-Sun line).

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)
725.25

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
705.25

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
20

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
170.93

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
170.93

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
554.29

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 5.1% from 689.99 megalitres in 2019 to 725.25 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 10.7% from 191.38 megalitres in 2020 to 170.95 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 11.2% from 498.61 megalitres in 2020 to 554.29 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 7.6% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
183.98

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
183.98

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
36.31

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
36.31

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
147.67

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 3.2% from 178.23 megalitres in 2020 to 183.98 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 0.4% from 36.44 megalitres in 2020 to 36.31 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 4.1% from 141.8 megalitres in 2020 to 147.67 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 1.8% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
749.59

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
635.72

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
113.87

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
283.63

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
283.63

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
465.96

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 9.3% from 685.73 megalitres in 2020 to 749.59 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 17.1% from 242.13 megalitres in 2020 to 283.63 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 5.0% from 443.60 megalitres in 2020 to 465.96 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this is a 5.2% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19, as well as changes in production mix with refillable glass +23% vs. 2020 which is the reason for higher waste water.

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)
207.83

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.35

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
172.83

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
34.65

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
93.58

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
93.58

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)
114.26

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 6.2% from 221.63 megalitres in 2020 to 207.83 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 8.1% from 86.57 megalitres in 2020 to 93.58 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption decreased by 15.4% from 135.07 megalitres in 2020 to 114.25 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for the decrease of 17.1% production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 was due to this site being impacted by a flood in July 2021 which resulted in a loss of production and increased water withdrawals and waste water to clean the site as well as a significant increase in cleaning bottles with a reduction is actual actual production volumes.

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)
475.79

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.42

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
475.37

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
129.23

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
129.23

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
346.56

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 2.1% from 466.19 megalitres in 2020 to 475.79 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 25.2% from 103.22 megalitres in 2020 to 129.23 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption decreased by 4.5% from 362.97 megalitres in 2020 to 346.56 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this decrease is due to a 1.7% decrease in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020. Waste water increase is due to changes in production volume mix with +31% refillable glass now that we recover from Covid-19.

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)
511.88

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
511.88

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
251.94

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
251.94

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)
259.95

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 1.6% from 520.02 megalitres in 2020 to 511.88 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 5.3% from 266.04 megalitres in 2020 to 251.94 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 2.3% from 253.98 megalitres in 2020 to 259.95 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for these increase was due to a 1.6% decrease in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 and changes in production mix with the installation of two new Can Lines.

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)
1069.63

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
1069.63

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
486.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
486.57

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)
583.06

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 4.5% from 1,023.98 megalitres in 2020 to 1,069.63 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 5.4% from 514.52 megalitres in 2020 to 486.57 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 14.4% from 509.46 megalitres in 2020 to 583.06 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 4.9% increase in production volumes 2021 versus 2020 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
10

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
10

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)
1.05

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
1.05

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)
8.94

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 18.8% from 12.3 megalitres in 2020 to 10.0 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 71.1% from 3.64 megalitres in 2020 to 1.05 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 3.2% from 8.66 megalitres in 2020 to 8.94 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this decrease is due to the impact COVID-19 had on our activities in 2021, resulting in a 20.2% production volumes decrease in 2021 versus 2020.

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)
1309.84

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
1309.84

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
510.85

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
510.85

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)
799

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 15.0% from 1,138.97 megalitres in 2020 to 1.309.84 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 23.2% from 414.74 megalitres in 2020 to 510.85 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 10.3% from 724.23 megalitres in 2020 to 799.0 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 8.0% increase in production volumes and changes in the production mix in 2021 versus 2020 including more refillable glass bottles, as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
216.9

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
210.44

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
6.46

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
122.11

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
122.11

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)
94.79

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 16.0% from 187.0 megalitres in 2020 to 216.9 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 18.3% from 103.21 megalitres in 2020 to 122.11 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 13.1% from 83.79 megalitres in 2020 to 94.79 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 7.2% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 as well as changes in production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
134.93

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
134.93

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)
57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
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)
77.93

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 21.9% from 110.66 megalitres in 2020 to 134.93 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 12.4% from 50.72 megalitres in 2020 to 57.0 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 30.0% from 59.95 megalitres in 2020 to 77.93 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 25.6% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 as well as changes in the production mix, including more refillable glass bottles, as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
320.64

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
318.6

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
2.04

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
117.45

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
117.45

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)
203.18

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain

Water withdrawals increased by 4.7% from 306.26 megalitres in 2020 to 320.64 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 7.2% from 109.61 megalitres in 2020 to 117.45 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 3.3% from 196.64 megalitres in 2020 to 203.18 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 6.2% increase in production volumes and changes in the production mix in 2021 versus 2020, including more refillable glass bottles as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
12.51

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
12.47

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0.04

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
4.64

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
4.64

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.87

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 58.9% from 30.43 megalitres in 2020 to 12.51 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 60.1% from 11.63 megalitres in 2020 to 4.64 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption decreased by 58.1% from 18.8 megalitres in 2020 to 7.87 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this decrease is due to a 61.5% decrease in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 and changes in the production volume mix.

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)
758.73

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
758.73

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
256.86

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
256.86

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)
501.87

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 9.7% from 691.35 megalitres in 2020 to 758.73 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 4.1% from 246.75 megalitres in 2020 to 256.86 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 12.9% from 444.59 megalitres in 2020 to 501.87 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 5.2% increase in production volumes 2021 versus 2020 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
205.8

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
205.8

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
95.17

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
95.17

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
110.63

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 7.4% from 191.65 megalitres in 2020 to 205.80 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 14.5% from 83.14 megalitres in 2020 to 95.17 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 2% from 108.51 megalitres in 2020 to 110.63 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 5.2% increase in production volumes and changes in production mix in 2021 versus 2020 as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
342.1

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
284.89

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
57.21

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
46.32

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
46.32

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
295.78

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 2.8% from 351.97 megalitres in 2020 to 342.1 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges decreased by 0.4% from 46.52 megalitres in 2020 to 46.32 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption decreased by 3.2% from 305.45 megalitres in 2020 to 295.78 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this decrease is due to a 4.4% decrease in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020.

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)
529.54

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
511.68

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
17.86

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
259.94

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
259.94

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
269.6

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 11.1% from 476.61 megalitres in 2020 to 529.54 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 10.9% from 234.31 megalitres in 2020 to 259.94 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 11.3% from 242.29 megalitres in 2020 to 269.6 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 10.6% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
211.78

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

211.78

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
120.31

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
120.31

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
91.47

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 40.0% from 151.31 megalitres in 2020 to 211.78 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 29.5% from 92.92 megalitres in 2020 to 120.31 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 56.7% from 58.39 megalitres in 2020 to 91.47 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 56% increase in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 as a result of a return to normal business following 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)
685.82

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
685.82

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
181.94

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
181.94

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
503.88

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 0.6% from 682.0 megalitres in 2020 to 685.82 megalitres in 2021. Waste water discharges increased by 0.1% from 181.74 megalitres in 2020 to 181.94 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 0.7% from 500.27 megalitres in 2020 to 503.88 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this is due to a small increase of 1.5% in production volumes in 2021 versus 2020 as well as changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

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)
382.41

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
382.41

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
158.03

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
158.03

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

224.39

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 24.7% from 306.66 megalitres in 2020 to 382.41 megalitres in 2021. Wastewater discharges increased by 7.3% from 147.31 megalitres in 2020 to 158.03 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 40.8% from 159.35 megalitres in 2020 to 224.39 megalitres in 2021. The main reason for this increase is due to a 32.4% increase in production volumes and changes in the production mix in 2021 versus 2020 as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Our data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within our 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Our data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within our 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard 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.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Our data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within our 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Our data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within our 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Our data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within our 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard 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.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
Our data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within our 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of 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 critical to our business. It's the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and critical to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we depend upon. Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 water security strategy, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress. We are developing water reduction targets across our European and API operational sites, reflecting the needs of our local sites and priority sourcing regions. Our sustainability action plan "This is Forward" includes context based water targets related to our core business and our value chain. The targets are company wide and aligned across our business units. Our policy covers our water targets 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 critical to our long-term business strategy, establishing how we will grow our business responsibly and sustainably, and how we intend to play a meaningful role in addressing the water-related issues society is concerned about. Our water stewardship commitments outline our targets 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 Forward on Water strategy supports SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by contributing to global efforts to protect the future sustainability of our water resources. We are also signatories to the UN CEO Water Mandate and the UN Global Compact, acknowledging the human right to water and sanitation. 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 environmental management covers these topics and more detail on our progress is included in our 2021 Integrated Report (pages 33 to 35), Water and Supply Chain factsheets. CCEP_INTEGRATED-REPORT_WEB_FINAL_18MAR.pdf 2021 Forward on Water.pdf 2021 Forward on Supply Chain.pdf

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	Our Board of Directors has five committees including an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) 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 ESG Committee is responsible for overseeing our "This is Forward" 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 2021, the committee endorsed water risks and TCCC's new 2030 Water Strategy and the implications including challenges for CCEP, and our progress on water stewardship and replenishment.

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 - some 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 2021, 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 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of "This is Forward" to the ESG 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 2021. The Committee is responsible for identifying, analysing, evaluating and monitoring the social, 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, 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 ESG 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.

W6.2d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The criteria we use to assess competence in this area is through the insights and value Directors bring to discussions of water-related issues, through their professional experience in this matter whether that be gathered through qualifications, training, acting as Chair or member of a Committee with responsibility for this area. We further rely on disclosures by the Board of Directors as part of the annual skills matrix review to advise us of their experience on sustainability matters.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

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

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

Responsibility
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

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
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

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 ESG Committee is held by our Chief PACS Officer and they are responsible for providing the ESG 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 at least annual 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
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Please explain
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 production facilities. 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 ESG 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 to ensure management fully supports our 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 achievement of sustainability objectives and our new risk-based water strategy (aligned with TCCC's new 2030 water strategy). Assessment of objectives is carried out by the Rem Co at year end. Water specific objectives vary by individual and are qualitative. 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 Co Sec has performance objectives based on effective reporting on all ESG matters, including water, to support the business' effective decision making. Our Chief PACS Officer has objectives related to our sustainability action plan, which includes our water strategy, with a focus on integration of our plans in API. These measures reflect that sustainability is a key part of our long-term strategy and it is important that management incentives are aligned with this ambition. c.20% of individuals' bonus assessment is based on the performance of our sustainability measures and targets. 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. These measures have been chosen to reflect that sustainability, and water stewardship in particular, is a key part of our long-term strategy and it is considered important that management incentives are aligned with this ambition. Performance is evaluated as part of an annual review process, which is linked to an annual compensation review. In 2021, CCEP also had several internal awards schemes across our operations to recognize employee performance on sustainability issues, including water efficiency. These include the ICON and CSSC awards, which are open to 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.

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?

Within our Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) function, our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with overall management responsibility for our ESG Committee. The ESG Committee of our Board of Directors have primary ownership of sustainability issues and are responsible for monitoring CCEP's progress against our sustainability action plan targets, including water, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, risks, and water related activities to ensure that they are aligned. Any inconsistencies in our methods to influence policy in relation to these are highlighted through discussion with them and decisions made in this forum.

This governance structure helps ensure that our positions and activities are consistent and aligned with our sustainability targets. Our PACS function reviews CCEP's policy positions on a local and international level. Each of our territories has a Public Affairs (PA) lead, responsible for relationships with relevant trade associations, and the strategy and advocacy of key policies and positions. They are active members, serving on Executive Committees, to ensure our positions are reflected. Changes to policy which could influence or impact any of CCEP's water policy or commitments, are discussed in weekly PACS Leadership Team meetings. We also work in partnership with brand owners, particularly The Coca-Cola Company to represent the interests of our company and brands publicly and with political organisations.

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_INTEGRATED-REPORT_WEB_FINAL_18MAR.pdf
2021 Forward on Supply Chain.pdf

Integrated Report see pages TCFD 21-22; Action on Water 33-34; Principle Risks 42-47; Risk Factors 199-202. Forward on Water factsheet all pages.

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	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 2021, we identified that 22 of our 45 production facilities 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	11-15	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 (>10 years). To help inform our strategy and to achieve our objectives we are: - Adopting a context-based approach to water security and 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 production facilities carry out SVAs every five years. SVAs feed into our site Water Management Plans (WMPs), which support context-based target management. In 2021, all of our facilities had SVAs and WMPs in place. > Utilising water efficiency best practices at our production facilities, 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 production facilities, 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	11-15	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 (>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)

430

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

10

Please explain

In 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. This is an increase of 430% versus our investment of €302k in 2020 but a reduction of 70% from €4.2m in 2019. This trend is largely as a result of the impact of COVID-19, during which we managed capital expenditure plans across CCEP in order to protect and preserve cash and maintain maximum flexibility. In 2021, in addition to our CAPEX investment in water efficiency, we invested €998,000 in wastewater treatment technology in Europe. In 2021, we also spent approximately €27.8 million on water-related OPEX in Europe, including incoming water, water treatment and wastewater treatment. Our projected spend in 2021 was in line with what we invested in 2020 due to our product portfolio being consistent with previous year. Forward trends are also based on Europe only.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2019, we completed an initial assessment of our physical and transition risks across our value chain, with The Coca-Cola Company. In 2021, we have begun to expand our initial assessment in two ways. 1) We have begun a scenario modelling assessment with Marsh Advisory using 3rd party models to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of specific natural catastrophe events against 600+ of CCEP's manufacturing and operations sites across Europe and Australia, Pacific and Indonesia (API) region. 2) A partnership with Risilience, is developing a digital scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over 20-30 years. Both projects are in progress. We have also begun using operational scenario analysis at some of our sites. In 2021, we simulated how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium.

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Our expanded 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 inability to produce. Secondly the risk that regulation related to water scarcity may disrupt or restrict our production capability. In 2021 CCEP began working with external physical climate specialists Marsh Advisory to establish via scenario modelling, how climate change will impact on the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations locations across Europe and the Australia, Pacific and Indonesian (API) regions. We are using a multi-step materiality modelling approach that is fully aligned with the UK Government's recommended TCFD physical risk modelling methodology and covers all major climate-induced threats (coastal inundation, river flood, surface water flood, extreme heat, extreme wind, wildfire, freeze-thaw and drought-driven soil movement) through to 2100. We have investigated site exposure under two IPCC representative concentration pathways (RCPs) namely a low case scenario RCP 2.6 (representing a less than 2 degree rise) and a high case scenario RCP 8.5 (representing a 4 degree temperature rise) . This work is underway, expected to complete in 2022. We have also begun a parallel piece of work with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. For the Physical risks, we will be reviewing scenarios in line with a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario. For the transition risks component of this work, SSP scenarios from MESSAGE-GLOBIOM, REMIND, AIM/CGE have been used. Nationally determined contributions were used to an extent to parameterise the model. This work is continuing, expected to complete in 2023. At a site level, we have begun to use operational scenario analysis at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium to simulate how water shortages caused by, eg., reduction in abstraction limits due to drought, water quality issues due to spills or pollution of water sources, stakeholder and community concerns regarding our abstraction of water could impact our sites and incident management responses. Learnings from this exercise will be used to improve our resilience to water scarcity.	Through our initial physical climate risk scenario analysis, 625 sites that are owned or operated by CCEP (including 85 critical production and operation sites) across Europe and API were screened. By modelling each site's hazard potential both today and in a warmer word, the potential damage 'hot spots' and underlying risk drivers were identified. Key findings from the initial screening phase include: - Of 85 critical production facilities; 5% are expected to be at high or very high risk of climate change related physical damage under RCP8.5 by 2050, rising to 10% in 2100 - The key chronic and acute hazards driving physical risk at these locations are river flood, coastal inundation and surface water flood. By 2100 coastal inundation also becomes a material risk . Learnings from the operational scenario analysis exercise at our sites in Seville, Spain and Gent, Belgium have been used to simulate how water shortages in the short term could impact our sites and incident management responses cause our plants to shut for a short amount of time. Even a short term closure of our sites of 1 day to 1 week could result in a financial impact of €278k-€1.9m in Ghent, or €662k-€4.6m in Seville.	We are working to expand our scenario modelling capability, and the use of these outcomes in our strategy. In our climate scenario physical risk assessment, following the initial assessment of physical risks, we have selected high-priority sites for further detailed modelling. This further analysis will provide additional granular information regarding underlying hazard return periods and operational failure probabilities in the long term on a site-by-site basis. This phase of work is ongoing, expected to complete in 2022. The physical climate materiality assessment will be used to inform CCEP's resiliency planning, where higher risk sites could be furnished with operational adaptation plans and risk engineering improvements to mitigate against damage and business interruption. Learnings from the operational scenario analysis exercise at our sites in Spain and Belgium have been used to run a simulation exercise to review our incident management responses to immediate water related incidents. Our responses and learnings here will be expanded and applied to other sites.

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

We are currently reviewing the use of a true cost of water within our business. We currently value the total cost of water based on our purchased water price, the price of energy, chemicals and waste water treatment at an operational level. We also assess this price in the context of local operational water risks through our FAWVA process. We are currently piloting the use of a shadow carbon price within Europe, and are reviewing it's use as a mechanism to influence business decisions. Once this pilot as completed, we could anticipate reviewing the piloting of a corporate internal price on water in a similar way.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	We do not measure specific products as low water impact, but instead align our approach with The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC) 2030 water strategy. We take a context-based approach, prioritising the areas of our value chain most at risk from water stress. We monitor our water use, setting annual targets and identifying opportunities to improve our water efficiency. Via WRI Aqueduct water stress mapping, we measure baseline water stress across our sites in Europe & API. We also use our Facility Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) to set context based targets based on local water risks. Sites are categorised into "leadership", "advanced efficiency" &"contributing locations". Sites in leadership locations rely on vulnerable water sources/ have a high level of water dependency - and have the highest water reduction targets, and 100% regenerative water use targets. Advanced efficiency and contributing sites have lower levels of baseline water risk and lower water use reduction targets.

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 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) 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 ESG 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 ("Forward on Water"). Our goals were developed following consultation with key stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, customers, suppliers, and employees. Our goals include corporate water use ratio reduction and water replenishment goals. 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. These are context based-targets, informed by WRI Aqueduct baseline water risk analysis, annual Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) and Source water Vulnerability assessments (every 5 years). Through this analysis, our sites are categorised into "leadership", "advanced efficiency" and "contributing locations", based on their level of water risk. Sites in leadership locations rely on vulnerable water sources or have a high level of water dependency. These sites have the highest water reduction targets and aim to achieve 100% regenerative water use (finding a beneficial use for wastewater and replenishing remaining water through projects in the local watershed). Country-level water replenishment targets and investments are agreed with TCCC on a country-level, focused on areas of water stress. Our progress against water-related targets are outlined in our 2021 Integrated Report, which is assured by DNV on a limited basis. Climate and water scenario analysis is also used to inform our strategy at a value-chain, company and local level. In addition to two projects to analyse our physical and transition climate risks, including water risks in 2021, we have also begun using operational scenario analysis to simulate how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium. More information about water-related targets and progress against them in our corporate data tables. See: https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/2021/2021-Corporate-Data-Approach-Methodology.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
All of our products use water as a main ingredient, and water is critical to the communities in which we operate. The quality of water at a basin and catchment level, if impacted, could have a detrimental impact on our ability to produce goods, or could adversely impact production costs, as well as impact our stakeholders and the communities in which we operate. To address this challenge, we have a target that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. We measure this based upon wastewater treatment applied at our own sites and a municipal level, in line with KORE and local regulatory standards. We apply the highest standards of treatment equal to local regulatory standards, before water is discharged from our production facilities. This target forms part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan relating to our activities in Europe. In 2022, we will update our water targets to cover all of our territories, including API.

Quantitative metric
% proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
The 2021 data disclosed in the table above only covers our activities in Europe, representing 84% of our revenue. No consolidated Europe and API data is available for YE2021. In 2022, we will update our water targets to cover all of our territories, including API. In 2021, 100% of our total wastewater volume was safely returned to nature in both Europe and API, representing 100% of target achieved. In 2021, our sites in Europe withdrew 19.2 million m^3 of water and discharged 6.94 million m^3 wastewater. Of our 2021 European wastewater volume, 4.3 million m^3 (61%) was treated by municipal wastewater treatment stations and 2.6 million m^3 (39%) by our own treatment plants. In 2021, we invested €998k in wastewater treatment in Europe. In API, 8 of our production facilities treat waste water on-site. Of total wastewater (2.34 million m^3) in 2021 in API, 55% was municipal wastewater treatment and 45% onsite waste water treatment. This also represents 100% of target achieved.

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, continue to be issues for our business across our territories. To address these challenges, we monitor our water use, setting annual targets and identifying opportunities to further reduce our water consumption, and improve the water efficiency of our manufacturing and cleaning processes. We aim to reduce our water use in manufacturing by 20% by 2025 versus 2010 . This target forms part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan relating to our activities in Europe. In 2022, we will update our water targets to cover all of our territories, including API. We measure performance through our water use ratio, which is the average amount of water we need to produce a litre of product. In 2021, our water use ratio in Europe was 1.58 litres of water per litre of product produced – a reduction of 13% since 2010. In API, our water use ratio was 1.75 per litre of product produced in 2021, a 4.8% reduction vs 2020.

Quantitative metric
% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
65

Please explain
The 2021 data disclosed in the table above only covers our activities in Europe, representing 84% of our revenue. No consolidated Europe and API data is available for YE2021. The target outlined above forms part of CCEP's "This is Forward" sustainability action plan relating to our activities in Europe. In 2022, we will update our water reduction targets to cover all of our territories, including API. We measure our progress on reducing the water we use in our production facilities by using our water use ratio, which is the litres of water per litre of finished product produced. In 2021, our water use ratio was 1.58, a 13% reduction since 2010. This represents 65% 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. 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 Europe and API. 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. Together with TCCC and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have set up several replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. The target outlined above forms part of CCEP's "This is Forward" sustainability action plan relating to our activities in Europe. In 2022, we will update our water reduction targets to cover all of our territories, including API.

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
The 2021 data disclosed in the table above only covers our activities in Europe, representing 84% of our revenue. No consolidated Europe and API data is available for YE2021. In 2022, we will update our water targets to cover all of our territories, including API. 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 Europe. In API, water replenishment is calculated based on production volumes from all CCEP sites, and total water volumes replenished in API. In 2021, we managed 22 water replenishment projects in Europe and six in API. We replenished 25.4 million m^3 of water - 15.5 million m^3 in Europe and 9.9 million m^3 in API, representing 226% of the water we sourced to make our drinks in areas of water stress in Europe, and 320% of the water we sourced to make our drinks across all sites in API. This represents over 100% completion of the target.

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 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 our water sources, 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 across Europe and API. 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 via 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 expect 100% of our ingredient and packaging suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance with the PSA. We are aligning our activities in Europe and API to create a single responsible sourcing programme in 2022.

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2017

End year
2025

Progress
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. 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. In 2021, 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, 100% of the tea in our Fuze tea brand. In Europe, 100% of our pulp and paper was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. In API, 96% of the pulp and paper sourced was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. We continue to work with our suppliers in order to work towards our goal of achieving 100% compliance across all our ingredients and packaging. 2021 is our first reporting year including our new business segment, API. The target above forms part of CCEP's "This is Forward" sustainability action plan relating to our activities in Europe. In 2022, we will update our water reduction targets to cover all of our territories, including API.

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

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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 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. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained [in the assurance statement]."

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W3 Procedures	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP"s 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 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. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained [in the assurance statement]."
W4 Risks and opportunities	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limtied basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report [in the assurance statement]."
W6 Governance	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limied basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 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. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained [in the assurance statement]."
W7 Strategy	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained [in the assurance statement]."
W8 Targets	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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 on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 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. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained [in the assurance statement]."

W10. Sign off

W-FI

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

W10.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief 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	11584000

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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities 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 production facilities 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 production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities 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 all facilities	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 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 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Sidcup	51.416	0.118	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Antwerp	51.155891	4.375484	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Ghent	51.016833	3.720846	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Barcelona / Valles	41.53682	2.235932	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Aguas Villas del Turbon	42.380869	0.471713	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Sevilla	37.405105	-5.93128	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Tenerife	28.485216	-16.385144	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Aguas de Santolin	42.566077	-3.447284	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Lisboa	38.555218	-8.986614	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Sodenthal	49.921135	9.197157	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Knetzgau	49.99106	10.55039	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Grigny	48.64708	2.38519	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Toulouse	43.511	1.521	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Dongen	51.6089	4.9983	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Chaudfontaine	50.5875	5.6487	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Deizisau	48.713033	9.402022	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Genshagen	52.309813	13.298233	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Gücderath	51.120743	6.436726	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Halle	51.463352	11.899307	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Hildesheim	52.170424	9.9928	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Mannheim	49.513192	8.557375	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 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 Courtauld 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 Courtauld 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 2021 in which 3.2 billion litres of water were 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.

Product name

Water intensity value

Numerator: Water aspect
Please select

Denominator

Comment
We are unable to provide this information this year.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms