

## W0. Introduction

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### W0.1

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

Coca-Cola European Partners was formed in May 2016 from the merger of three companies: Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE), Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP) and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke (CCEG). Serving over 300 million consumers across thirteen countries in Western Europe (Andorra, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden).

Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) makes, sells and distributes non-alcoholic beverages and is the world's largest independent Coca-Cola bottler by revenue. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola Zero Sugar, Fanta, Sprite, as well as a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks and ready-to-drink teas. CCEP operates 47 manufacturing sites and employs approximately 23,000 people. In 2018, we sold approximately 2.5 billion unit cases, generating approximately €11.5 billion in revenue and €1.6 billion in operating income.

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

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

We have publicly reported our progress against these targets, including our full water usage, for the full year 2018 (January 2018-December 2018) for the whole CCEP organization, in our first 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. All our water use data of our core business operations, published in our Integrated Report and our online reporting, has been assured by DNV-GL. This includes our performance, and reduction data versus a 2010 baseline. This baseline year was chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and as this was the third year for which we could source reliable data for the full CCEP organization.

### W-FB0.1a

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#### **(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 2018	December 31 2018

## W0.3

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

Belgium  
Bulgaria  
France  
Germany  
Iceland  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

## W0.4

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

EUR

## W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

## W0.6

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

Yes

## W0.6a

**(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.**

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

## W1. Current state

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### W1.1

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#### (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 the main ingredient in our beverages and essential to our manufacturing processes, used for rinsing, cleaning, heating and cooling. Indirect Use: Good quality fresh water is critical 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 farming, processing and production of sugar beet and sugar cane, as well as other ingredients such as coffee, fruit juices and pulp and paper. As a soft drinks manufacturer, water is the lifeblood of our business, vital to all our products, and therefore dependency on fresh water will remain the same for both direct and indirect use in our short (0-1 years), medium (1-3 years) and long (3-10 years) term views. 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.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct use: Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to CCEP's operations. The use of re-used/recycled water in our operations is limited to non-product activities, such as cleaning-in-place processes and water treatment operations. For these processes, we have implemented water recovery systems to enable us to use water that meets or exceeds drinking water standards. We have expanded the range of applications suitable for recycled water, helping us to minimize our impacts. We ensure that 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 brackish water. Indirect use: Recycled, brackish or other types of water can be treated and used in our agricultural supply chains, such as to reduce freshwater withdrawals for irrigation. Continued access to sufficient amounts of such water is important to help to reduce freshwater extraction, reducing the impact on water tables, and improving local water availability. Due to the nature of our business as a soft drinks manufacturer, the importance of access to sufficient amounts of such water will remain high in the future for both direct and indirect use as part of our processing and manufacturing operations. Our dependency is expected to remain the same for both direct and indirect use in our short (0-1 years), medium (1-3 years) and long (3-10 years) term views. This is particularly critical where we operate in water stressed areas.

### W-FB1.1a

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**(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 approximately 65% of our revenue in 2018. CCEP purchases the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups, for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar, are done together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. From our ongoing focus on water footprinting, we also know that the majority 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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of The Coca-Cola Company. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute. Approximately 93% of the sugar we use comes from sugar beet grown in North West Europe and Spain, whilst the remainder comes from cane sugar, sourced from outside of Western Europe. In 2018, 88% of our sugar volumes (beet and cane) were certified as compliant with our SAGPs and 100% of our sugar suppliers have committed to comply with our SAGPs by 2020.
Other, please specify (Paper and pulp)	21-40	Sourced	By weight, pulp and paper accounts for approx. 9% of packaging used, with 25% of revenue 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 The Coca-Cola Company, 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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of The Coca-Cola Company. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute. The card and board we use in our packaging makes up the majority of the pulp and paper we use. In 2018, 94% of our secondary and tertiary packaging cardboard suppliers were compliant with our SAGPs. 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. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (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 and suppliers have until 2020 to comply.
Other, please specify (Oranges)	10-20	Sourced	In 2018, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for approximately 14% of our revenue – including Fanta, as well as a number of our juices. CCEP purchases the entire requirement of our concentrates and syrups for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). 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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of The Coca-Cola Company. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world 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 CCEP uses to produce its products. In Spain and Portugal, CCEP sources approximately 4.6m kg of citrus juice every year from local farmers.
Other, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Less than 10%	Sourced	We estimate that approx 2% of our revenue is dependent on coffee and tea. With the launch of Fuze Tea in 2018, we increasingly consider tea and coffee as a key agricultural commodity. We purchase the entire requirement of coffee and tea for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, including coffee and tea for our Honest, Fuze Tea and Chaqwa brands, are done together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. 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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of TCCC. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world may limit the availability, or increase the cost of key raw materials, including coffee and tea. In 2018, more than 95% of the coffee and tea we sourced met our required sustainable sourcing standards, with the majority adhering to the Company's SAGPs. This means that we are sourcing tea and coffee from farm locations and suppliers that meet one of the following standards: Ethical Tea Partnership, Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, Fairtrade, SAI Platform, 4C*, or via a third-party SAGP audit or validation.

**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
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	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes. This is fundamental to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. In 2019, we published our water stewardship performance data for 2018 in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. The performance data has been assured by DNV-GL including the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations and our manufacturing water use ratio. Total water withdrawals from our sites in water stressed areas are measured using on-site water meters and monitoring systems on at least a monthly, and in some cases weekly basis.
Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas	100%	100% of our operational sites, including those in water stressed areas measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes. This is fundamental to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL. In 2018, 49.7% of total CCEP production volumes came from sites in areas of water stress, compared to 50.6% in 2017. In 2018, 20 of our facilities were located in areas in water stress compared to 21 in 2017. Total water withdrawals from our sites in water stressed areas are measured through on-site water meters and through monitoring systems, on at least a monthly, or in some cases weekly, basis for all our manufacturing sites.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	100% of CCEP operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes by source. This is fundamental to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. 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 for all manufacturing sites. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used. In 2018, 73.04% of water was withdrawn from municipal supplies and 26.96% from borehole supplies. We published water data in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL. 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 sectors]	<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%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal quality. Measuring and monitoring the quality of water withdrawals is critical to manufacturing consumable products which adhere to strict food safety requirements, ensuring our beverages are safe for consumption and can be trusted by our customers. Water quality checks are done on a daily basis at several stages during the manufacturing process of our products. The water quality is measured against The Coca-Cola KORE requirement standards. We anticipate that climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity which could cause a further deterioration of water quality where CCEP or our suppliers operate. If this were to affect CCEP's territories or supply chain, increased production costs or capacity constraints could result, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell beverages, increasing costs. Monitoring and measuring water quality at CCEP is fundamental for risk mitigation purposes.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. Before water is discharged from any of our plants, we apply the highest standards of treatment in every case equal to the standard set by local regulations. All water discharged is measured against The Coca-Cola KORE standard requirements, which meet or exceed local regulations. Key measures such as PH levels are monitored continuously and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL, including our water use ratio.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharged by destination. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured against The Coca-Cola KORE standard requirements, which meet or exceed all local regulations. Key measures such as PH levels are monitored continuously and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2018 Integrated report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by treatment method. We recognise that water is critical to the sustainability of our business, the local communities in which we operate and the local ecosystems upon which we depend. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by treatment method is key to our water stewardship approach. All water discharged is measured against The Coca-Cola KORE standard requirements, which meet all local regulations. Key measures such as PH levels are monitored continuously and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor water discharge quality data by standard effluent parameters. CCEP is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use, and believe that measuring and monitoring the quality of our water discharges is key to our water stewardship approach and essential in supporting our commitments. All water discharged is measured against The Coca-Cola KORE standard requirements, which meet all local regulations. Key measures such as PH levels are monitored continuously and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	CCEP is committed to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured against The Coca-Cola KORE requirements, which meet or exceed all local regulations. Key measures such as PH levels are monitored continuously and sampled on a daily basis as a minimum. All sites measure and monitor discharge temperature to ensure non-contact cooling water is compliant with The Coca-Cola Company standards and cannot cause variation of the receiving waterbody of more than 5 degrees C when discharged as wastewater. As CCEP does not discharge hot water directly to a water body, discharge temperature is not included in our KPIs.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor total water consumption. Water is our main ingredient and is critical to CCEP, local communities and the ecosystems. Measuring and monitoring our water consumption is central to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. Total water consumption is measured at all our manufacturing sites through 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 11.25% since 2010. We publish our water performance data in our 2018 Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level, which has been assured by DNV-GL.
Water recycled/reused	51-75	At CCEP, we have active programmes in place across 33 of our 47 manufacturing sites to reuse and recycle water, and these support our target to reduce our overall water use by 20% by 2020. Most of our manufacturing sites do reuse / recycle water, but we don't currently consistently measure the amount and are implementing process changes to ensure we capture this consistently. In 2018, we estimate that we reused / recycled 459,592 m <sup>3</sup> (2.3% of total water withdrawn). Potable reused water is used for rinsing bottles and cans before filling, and recycled water is used in our water treatment and Clean in Place (CIP) processes, conveyor lubrication, sanitation and cooling water. We plan to begin measuring the water we recycle and reuse consistently across our manufacturing sites from 2019 onwards, to support our goal to reduce the amount of incoming fresh water we use.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	100% of our operational sites provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees at an acceptable standard. Access and standards are monitored and measured as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health and Safety (QESH) processes. Sites are audited on QESH standards, including WASH, through the Coca-Cola Company's KORE auditing process. To monitor our WASH services provided to all workers, the KORE Audits through the Coca-Cola Company 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	20405	About the same	Total withdrawals is equal to total discharge (7,509 megalitres/year) + total consumption (12,896 megalitres/year). Water-efficiency is key to CCEP's water strategy. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we have set a target to reduce our water use ratio by 20% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. We aim to meet this target by continuing to invest in technology improvements in our manufacturing processes. We expect that future absolute volumes are expected to increase, in line with anticipated production volumes. In 2018, our total water withdrawals were about the same, up 0.5% compared to 2017, while our production volumes decreased by 0.1% versus 2017. In 2018, we achieved a water-use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.614 litres of water/litres of product produced. This represents a 0.6% increase since 2017 but an 11.25% improvement since 2010. The increase since 2017 is due to changes in our production volume mix to include more juice and energy drinks which require more water during the manufacturing process, as well as an increase in smaller pack sizes. The total water withdrawn from water stressed sites decreased from 10,469,558 m3 in 2017 to 10,388,975 m3 in 2018 (-0.77%).
Total discharges	7509	Higher	Water-efficiency is key to CCEP's water strategy. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we have set a target to reduce our water use ratio by 20% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. We aim to meet this target by investing in technology improvements to reduce the amount of wastewater. We expect that future absolute volumes will increase, in line with anticipated production volumes. In 2018, CCEP's total water discharge increased by 2.8%, compared to 2017, mainly due to construction and new line installations which increased the level of cleaning and testing, leading to higher discharge levels. Changes in production volume mix to include more juice and energy drinks which require more water during the manufacturing process also have an impact. Wastewater discharged for treatment by municipal water treatment works increased by 6.3% vs 2017 and wastewater treated on site reduced by 2.4% vs. 2017.
Total consumption	12896	About the same	Water-efficiency is key to CCEP's water strategy. As part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", we have set a target to reduce our water use ratio by 20% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. We aim to meet this target by investing in technology improvements to reduce the water we use. We expect that future absolute volumes will increase, in line with anticipated production volumes. In 2018, due to the reduction in water withdrawals, we achieved a water use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.614 litres of water per litre of product, which is a 0.6% increase compared to 2017 and an 11.25% reduction versus 2010. The small increase of 0.6% in our water use ratio is mainly due to changes in our production volume mix with an increase in juice and energy drinks. Total consumption in 2018 was 0.8% lower than 2017 due to higher water discharge (+2.8%). In 2018, we invested €2.7m in new technologies to make our plants more water efficient, saving 75,170 m3.

**W1.2d**

**(W1.2d) Provide the proportion of your total withdrawals sourced from water stressed areas.**

	% withdrawn from stressed areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	50.91	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	Through WRI Aqueduct analysis, CCEP has been able to identify that in 2018, 20 of CCEP's manufacturing sites were located in water stressed areas. The overall number of sites located in water stressed areas has reduced by 1 vs 2017 with the closure of our Aquas del Toscal site in Tenerife, Spain. In 2018, 50.91% of CCEP's total water withdrawals (representing 49.7% of total CCEP production volumes) came from sites in areas of water stress, compared to 50.6% in 2017. This figure is about the same as last year as there has been little change to the sites in water stressed areas with little change in production volume. The total water withdrawn from sites in water stressed areas decreased from 10,469,558 m3 in 2017 to 10,388,975 m3 in 2018 (-0.77%). CCEP uses WRI Aqueduct as its water stress identification tool as it provides CCEP with the levels of water stress and scarcity, based upon future changes in water quantity and quality, covering the catchment areas where each of our manufacturing sites are located, providing valuable insight into our risk mitigation processes. Using WRI Aqueduct, physical risks associated with water stress and scarcity are assessed quantitatively by analysing the availability and quality of water at a local level. This approach includes conceptual hydrological modelling of local watersheds. Transition water-related risks are assessed qualitatively through analysing regulatory and tariff changes. This helps to give CCEP 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 water stressed areas?**

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in water stressed basins is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stressed basins is known	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, The Coca-Cola Company worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 7% by weight of cane and 0% by weight of beet, of their respective sourcing regions, are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. 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 The Coca-Cola Company, updating where appropriate and planning our next steps in engaging our value chain.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Oranges)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, The Coca-Cola Company worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 3%, by weight of the sourcing regions of orange are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. 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 The Coca-Cola Company, 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, The Coca-Cola Company worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 8%, by weight of the sourcing regions of coffee and tea are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The 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 (Paper and pulp)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	In 2018, The Coca-Cola Company worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. Paper/pulp was not evaluated, however we know through previous water footprinting analysis that up to 19% of our value chain water footprint comes from our packaging, including paper/pulp. Since 2015, we have included a requirement for third party certification, e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), in all our supplier contracts. Suppliers have until 2020 to comply. In 2018, 94% of our cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging was certified as SAGP compliant (our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles). 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 water stressed areas?**

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced in water stressed areas	Please explain
Sugar	5.5	To further understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, in 2018, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV-GL and The Coca-Cola Company. The work assessed physical and transition risks across a 10-year timescale and identified two appropriate future climate scenarios for our business – a “business as usual” scenario and a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis will enable us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including sugar. The assessment, which was aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), identified two specific risks related to the agricultural sourcing of ingredients – the risk that changes to weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability of ingredients and raw materials and 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 do understand that this % is likely to increase if no action is taken. We are currently engaging through our sustainable agriculture program to understand and take action towards mitigation, as well as further developing our understanding of the impacts to our business.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Orange)	3	To further understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, in 2018, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV-GL and The Coca-Cola Company. The work assessed physical and transition risks across a 10-year timescale and identified two appropriate future climate scenarios for our business – a “business as usual” scenario and a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis will enable us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including oranges and citrus fruit. The assessment, which was aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), identified two specific risks related to the agricultural sourcing of ingredients – the risk that changes to weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability of ingredients and raw materials and 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 oranges and citrus fruit sourced from water stress areas in the future. However, we do understand that this % is likely to increase if no action is taken. We are currently engaging through our sustainable agriculture program to understand and take action towards mitigation, as well as further developing our understanding of the impacts to our business.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Coffee and tea)	8	To further understand how climate change will impact areas of water stress in the future, in 2018, we conducted an enterprise-level climate-related risk assessment in partnership with DNV-GL and The Coca-Cola Company. The work assessed physical and transition risks across a 10-year timescale and identified two appropriate future climate scenarios for our business – a “business as usual” scenario and a “2 degree scenario”. This scenario analysis will enable us to conduct further in-depth assessments related to key commodities, including tea and coffee. The assessment, which was aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), identified two specific risks related to the agricultural sourcing of ingredients – the risk that changes to weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability of ingredients and raw materials and 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 the future. However, we do understand that this % is likely to increase if no action is taken. We are currently engaging through our sustainable agriculture program to understand and take action towards mitigation, as well as further developing our understanding of the impacts to our business.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	1	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 CCEP sites do not source surface water, and the direct use of rainwater is limited. Because of its limited use in CCEP's operations, this therefore remains about the same as CCEP withdrew in 2017 from fresh surface water, which was also 1 megalitres/year. As part of our commitment to minimize the water impacts within our own operations, and to set the standard for water efficiency and establish a water sustainable operation, we have invested in rainwater harvesting systems for non-production water use in our manufacturing site in Chaudfontaine, in Belgium. 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.
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	5501	About the same	Water quality and ensuring a sustainable supply of our source water is fundamental to CCEP's operations and the production of high quality beverages. Most of the water we use for our production processes and other operations comes from municipal sources (73%). The rest is drawn mainly from on-site groundwater renewable wells (27%), all of which are licensed. In 2018, the percentage of our total water withdrawals from groundwater was +1.1% vs 2017. This has been largely driven by process and production changes at our production sites in Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, resulting in increased water withdrawals. We achieved a water use ratio of 1.614 litres of water per litre of product produced in 2018, a reduction of 11.25% vs 2010. Therefore, even with increased production and changes in our production mix, we anticipate water withdrawal from third party sources to remain about the same in future, with continued investment in water efficiency projects.
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	14904	About the same	CCEP's consumption of third party sources relates to our consumption from municipal water supplies. In 2018, improvements in our water efficiency and reductions in our total water consumption included a 1% reduction in our absolute water withdrawn from municipal sources vs 2017. In 2018, our overall water efficiency improved by 11.25% vs 2010 due to capital investments in our plants and making water efficiency one of the main measures across all of our manufacturing sites, thus reducing our consumption of third-party sources. In 2018, we invested €2.7m in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 75,170 m <sup>3</sup> in 2018. We achieved a water use ratio of 1.614 litres of water/litre of product produced in 2018, a reduction of 11.25% vs 2010. Therefore, even with increased production and changes in our production mix, we anticipate water withdrawal from third party sources to remain about the same in future, with continued investment in water efficiency projects.

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	2867	Lower	Being water efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2018, the production volumes from our sites which discharge to fresh surface water decreased by 2.1% vs 2017. However, we reduced the wastewater from the sites that was discharged to fresh surface water by 2.4% through our continued focus on improving our water efficiency. 13 of our manufacturing sites have on-site wastewater treatment plant that enables wastewater to either be released 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	4642	Much 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 6.3% in 2018 vs. 2017 which is mainly due to construction and new line installations which increased the level of cleaning and testing, leading to higher discharge levels. Changes in our production volume mix also have an impact with more juice and energy drinks and an increase in smaller pack sizes. We anticipate future trends by destination to be slightly lower in future years.

**W1.2j**

**(W1.2j) What proportion of your total water use do you recycle or reuse?**

	% recycled and reused	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Row 1	1-10	Much higher	At CCEP, we have active programmes in place across the majority of our manufacturing sites to reuse and recycle water, and these support our target to reduce our overall water use by 20% by 2020. Most of our manufacturing sites do reuse / recycle water, but we don't currently consistently measure the amount and are implementing process changes to ensure we capture this consistently. In 2018, we estimate that we reused / recycled 459,592 m3 (2.3% of total water withdrawn). In 2017, we estimated that we recycled / reused 177,915m3 of water, based on one site reporting the data (Antwerp, where 3,260m3 was reused through water rinser installations). This therefore represents a 158% increase in the % of recycled / reused water in CCEP's operations compared to 2017. The significant increase is due to having more sites reporting the data. Some processes where water is reused / recycled includes potable reused water to rinse packaging prior to filling and using recycled water in our water treatment and Clean in Place (CIP) processes, conveyor lubrication, sanitation and cooling water. We plan to begin to consistently measuring the water we recycle and reuse across our manufacturing sites from 2019 onwards. We anticipate future trends to be higher in future years as we implement set procedures and meters to capture all the water we reuse and recycle across all our manufacturing sites. We have improved our reporting and data capture in 2018 (compared to 2017), but we still have more work to do to ensure data is being reported correctly across all our sites.

**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	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure. The outcomes of this study will include data on water intensity of all commodities in our supply chain, including sugar, allowing us to consider their water intensity impact throughout our value chain.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Paper/Pulp)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure, including a full value chain Water Footprint Study undertaken in 2014. The outcomes of this study will include data on water intensity of all commodities in our supply chain, including paper and pulp, allowing us to consider their water intensity impact throughout our value chain.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Oranges)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions. The outcomes of this study will include data on water intensity of all commodities in our supply chain, including oranges, allowing us to consider water intensity impact throughout our value chain. The juice farmers we work with can use the Farmer Self-Assessment tool (FSA), which we have developed with the SAI, making demonstrating compliance with our SAGPs easier and facilitating enhanced supply chain transparency. The data collected using FSA will help us to determine the water footprint impact of oranges and other citrus going forward enabling us to begin collecting the data in the next two years.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions. The outcomes of this study will include data on water intensity of all commodities in our supply chain, including coffee and tea, allowing us to consider water intensity impacts throughout our value chain.

**W1.4**

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

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

**W1.4a**

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

**Row 1**

**% of suppliers by number**

1-25%

**% of total procurement spend**

51-75

**Rationale for this coverage**

CCEP's critical suppliers are identified based upon criteria including added value, supplier risk and total spend. This includes all suppliers of packaging and ingredients, which have the largest impact on our value chain water footprint. Of our 14,000 Tier 1 suppliers, 214 are identified as "critical suppliers" and participate directly in CCEP's Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) process. This group represent 1.45% of our total supplier base, and 52% of our procurement spend. These suppliers participate annually in an external sustainability assessment which forms a mandatory part of our Supplier Relationship Management process and is run by EcoVadis. The assessment includes a wide range of sustainability topics, including questions related to water consumption, water reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination. Suppliers with a low assessment score are asked to develop action water management action plans.

**Impact of the engagement and measures of success**

Suppliers that participate in the external sustainability assessment, are encouraged to improve their performance by developing risk reduction and water management action plans – with a focus on water consumption, water reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination. Critical suppliers are also routinely audited on their compliance with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) by independent third parties, commissioned by TCCC. In 2018, 91% of CCEP's spend with our suppliers was covered by SGPs and 95% of our suppliers of ingredients and primary packaging underwent an SGP audit. In 2018, 88% of sugar and 94% of cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging suppliers were compliant with our SAGPs, indicating the positive impact of our engagement with our suppliers.

**Comment**

**W1.4b**

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

### Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

### Details of engagement

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

### % of suppliers by number

1-25

### % of total procurement spend

51-75

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Through our water footprinting analysis, we know that 80% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients, and we therefore place a priority on water management with suppliers of our key agricultural ingredients. Of our 14,000 total Tier 1 suppliers, 214 are identified to be critical suppliers, including all suppliers of our packaging and ingredients. These represent (1.45%) of our total supplier base, and 52% of our procurement spend.

### Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Our water-related supplier engagement is focused on supporting our suppliers to achieve compliance with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). This is verified through third-party organisations, like SAI and Bonsucro (for sugar) and FSC/PEFC (for pulp, board & paper). The SAI Farmer Sustainability Assessment includes a focus on water management, including a requirement to ensure that water used in irrigation complies with food safety, water supply and national legislation. In 2018, 88% of sugar, and 94% of cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging suppliers were compliant with our SAGPs, indicating the positive impact of our engagement with our suppliers. In addition, a number of our ingredient suppliers participate in our community-based water replenishment projects, which are focused in areas of water stress. For example, we work directly with our citrus suppliers in Spain to save water and promotes efficient and safe irrigation and fertilisation techniques.

### Comment

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### Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

### Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

### % of suppliers by number

1-25

### % of total procurement spend

51-75

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Through our water footprinting analysis, we know that 80% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients, and we therefore place a priority on water management with suppliers of our key agricultural ingredients. Of our 14,000 total Tier 1 suppliers, 214 are identified to be critical suppliers, including all suppliers of our packaging and ingredients. These represent (1.45%) of our total supplier base, and 52% of our procurement spend. We also continue to engage with our manufacturing equipment suppliers and actively collaborate with them to identify and invest in technologies to help us reduce water consumption within our manufacturing operations and help us on our journey towards our target to reduce our water use ratio in manufacturing by 20% by 2025 (versus 2010).

### Impact of the engagement and measures of success

CCEP has set a target to reduce our water use ratio (i.e. litres of water used / litre of product produced) by 20% versus a 2010 baseline by 2025. In 2018, we achieved a water-use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.614 litres of water / litres of product produced. This represents an 11.25% improvement since 2010. In 2018, we invested €2.7 million in water efficient technologies, saving 75,170m<sup>3</sup>. For example, in 2018 at our Furstenfeldbruck manufacturing site in Germany, we invested in water efficient bottle washers, saving up to 1,400m<sup>3</sup> of water per month.

### Comment

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## W1.4c

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

"This is Forward", our sustainability action plan provides clear direction of how we intend to use our business and our brands to build a better future. It was developed through extensive consultation with key stakeholders including governments, NGOs and suppliers. This included roundtables with external stakeholders, interviews with major customers, employee surveys and consumer research. The plan includes targets to reduce water in manufacturing by 20% by 2025, address water impacts in our supply chain, protect the sustainability of the water sources for future generations, and replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress. To achieve these goals, we work closely with customers, NGOs and local governments, for example, engaging with local authorities and municipal water suppliers, through regular meetings.

Stakeholders play an important role in helping us to develop our Source Water Protection Plans at our manufacturing sites. Regular stakeholder interaction allows us to track the frequency and nature of dialogue. Any grievances are recorded, tracked and reviewed as part of our environmental management plan. CCEP also holds regular stakeholder roundtables to help us review our strategy.

To achieve our water replenishment targets, we prioritise working with NGO partners, such as WWF, on projects which replenish the water we use in areas of water stress. We focus many of our projects on areas where our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar beet are sourced. Success is based upon the volume of water replenished, versus our total production volume from water stressed areas.

To help us understand future stakeholder concerns on water issues, CCEP is involved in a wide variety of stakeholder forums at a local and corporate level. CCEP is a signatory to the UN Global Compact and the CEO Water Mandate. This activity helps us to identify water-related issues and industry trends and identify potential stakeholder conflicts in the future.

**W2. Business impacts**

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**W2.1**

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**(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?**

No

**W2.2**

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**(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**

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**W-FB3.1**

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

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

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

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

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

- Bacteria: e.g. Fecal coliform (acceptable limits dependent on location, for example < 2000 mg/litre to surface water body with no bathing or use as drinking water without further treatment, including disinfection, in the immediate vicinity of the discharge point, to 0 mg/litre for surface waters with bathing or use as drinking without further treatment, including disinfection, in the immediate vicinity of the discharge). Fecal coliform could appear because of stormwater or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users.
- Fertilizer: potential pollutants include ammonia, with acceptable limits < 2mg/litre, nitrates, and phosphor. Fertilizer could pollute via storm-water, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Ammonia discharges from sugar plants may also impact surface and groundwater quality.
- Pesticides: potential pollutants include ammonia, with acceptable limits < 2mg/litre, and chlorine, with acceptable limits of 0.5 mg/litre. Pesticides could pollute via stormwater, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. The soil quality could also be impacted via soil leaching if not applied correctly.
- Petroleum: It is controlled by devices we install and maintain to intercept and separate petroleum products from stormwater using oil-water separators in stormwater systems likely to be contaminated with petroleum products (for example near vehicles, boilers, or emergency generator refuelling areas). The main pollutant pathway is via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users.

### W-FB3.1a

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**(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 The Coca-Cola Company's KORE Requirements in 2015. As identified in The Coca-Cola Company 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 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. 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

The Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) outline requirements for the suppliers of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials, including water management, conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, and soil management, minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. By 2020, we aim for 100% of the suppliers of our key ingredients and raw materials, such as sugar beet and cane, coffee, tea, juices, pulp and paper, to be compliant with our SAGPs. SAGPs compliance is verified through third-party partners such as SAI and Bonsucro for sugar, and FSC/PEFC certification for pulp, board and paper. For example, the SAI Farmer Sustainability Assessment (FSA) includes an assessment on water and waste management, including on ensuring that water used in irrigation is in compliance with food safety, water supply and national legislation. It also includes questions on whether farmers take the appropriate steps to minimise wastewater run-off from agro-chemicals and other pollutants, including for example, optimising the application of fertilisers and pesticides on land to minimise run-off, and the installation of buffer strips. For example, in 2018, we extended our sustainable citrus project to continue to improve the sustainability of citrus production in Valencia, Spain which promotes efficient and safe irrigation and fertilisation techniques. A study in 2014 revealed that improving irrigation and fertilisation techniques would use up to 50% less water and 72% less fertiliser when producing the same quantity and quality of citrus crops, leading to the implementation of the project in 2017. The multi-stakeholder initiative to improve citrus farming practices is operating in conjunction with Jaume I University of Castellon, involving 50 farmers and will save 77 million litres of water a year.

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## 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 The Coca-Cola Company'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. The soil quality could also be impacted via soil leaching if not applied correctly. The magnitude of the impact of pesticides is considered medium to high risk, but low impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

### Management procedures

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

### Please explain

CCEP manages the potential impact of pesticides throughout its supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). The SAGPs 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. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. CCEP routinely verifies compliance through The Coca-Cola Company, using independent third parties to assess supplier compliance. CCEP is 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 and safe irrigation and fertilisation techniques. A study in 2014 revealed that improving irrigation and fertilisation techniques would use up to 50% less water and 72% less fertiliser when producing the same quantity and quality of citrus crops, an indicator for the measure of success for the project. The multi-stakeholder initiative to improve citrus farming practices is operating in conjunction with Jaume I University of Castellon, involving 50 farmers and will save 77 million litres of water a year. If successful, this can inform agricultural practices in our areas of our agricultural supply chain.

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#### **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 monitored by CCEP via the KORE Requirements is fecal coliform. Fecal coliform could appear because of stormwater or due to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. The magnitude of the impact of animal by-products is considered low to medium risk, but medium impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

#### **Management procedures**

Sustainable irrigation and drainage management

Waste water management

Follow regulation standards

#### **Please explain**

CCEP manages the potential impact of fecal coliform throughout its supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply with The Coca-Cola Company's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). The SAGPs 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. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to ensure compliance. CCEP routinely verifies compliance alongside The Coca-Cola Company, using independent third parties to assess suppliers' compliance. In CCEP's direct operations, the KORE Requirements outline the standards set by The Coca-Cola Company, in terms of acceptable limits of fecal coliform in wastewater discharge, dependent on where the wastewater is discharged to. These are standardised requirements applied company-wide across direct operations. Through monitoring, it is possible to measure the success of this approach if the acceptable limits have not been breached. Key measures such as PH levels are monitored continuously and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Integrated Report and in our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level and assured by DNV-GL.

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

#### **Management procedures**

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Waste water management  
Follow regulation standards

#### Please explain

In CCEP's direct operations, the KORE Requirements outline the standards set by The Coca-Cola Company, in terms of acceptable limits of petroleum in wastewater discharge, dependent on where the wastewater is discharged to. These are standardised requirements applied company-wide across direct operations. Through monitoring, it is possible to measure the success of this approach if the acceptable limits have not been breached. In our direct operations, petroleum pollutants are 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. These are therefore installed in areas near vehicles, boilers, or emergency generator refuelling areas.

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### W3.3

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#### (W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

### W3.3a

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

##### Direct operations

##### Coverage

Full

##### Risk assessment procedure

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

##### Frequency of assessment

Annually

##### How far into the future are risks considered?

>6 years

##### Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market  
Enterprise Risk Management  
International methodologies  
Databases  
Other

##### Tools and methods used

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

##### Comment

CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management 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 The Coca-Cola Company's Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) tool and World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data.

## Supply chain

### Coverage

Full

### Risk assessment procedure

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

### Frequency of assessment

Annually

### How far into the future are risks considered?

>6 years

### Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market  
Enterprise Risk Management  
International methodologies  
Databases  
Other

### Tools and methods used

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

### Comment

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

## Other stages of the value chain

### Coverage

Full

### Risk assessment procedure

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

### Frequency of assessment

Annually

### How far into the future are risks considered?

>6 years

### Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market  
Enterprise Risk Management  
International methodologies  
Databases  
Other

### Tools and methods used

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

### Comment

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

## W3.3b

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water is the lifeblood of our business – it is the main ingredient in our products, and is essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages and increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Water quantity and quality in areas where we operate meet our current demands without materially impacting the basins within which we operate. Risks of current water availability and quality parameters are assessed at a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) which include water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project. Any identified risks are included in and mitigated by our site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water withdrawal quality is key to manufacturing consumable beverages which adhere to strict food safety requirements to ensure our products are safe for consumption. This will become increasingly relevant, as we anticipate that climate change may exacerbate water scarcity. If this were to affect CCEP's territories or its supply chain, increased production costs or capacity constraints could result, which could adversely affect its ability to produce and sell beverages, increasing costs. The quality of water discharged by CCEP's operations is included in our water-related risk assessments due to the potential impact of low quality water on the surrounding environment, and the impacts on the quality of our products from withdrawing from the same source if quality is not maintained. Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) are used to assess potential risks in terms of water quality and its future availability to CCEP. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather or natural disasters. The findings are used to develop Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) that take account of future water needs and identify any required mitigation plans. To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	We recognise that water is critical to the communities in which we operate. Given that the river basins in which our plants are located also support local communities and other businesses, it is essential that we deliver strong water stewardship for the long-term sustainability of the water resource systems. As part of our water risk assessment process, we identify local stakeholders, assess their interests and potential impacts. We include any identified conflicts in our risk assessments. Stakeholder and local community concerns are incorporated in our corporate Enterprise Risk Management process and on a local level through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs).
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Water is the lifeblood of our business – it is the main ingredient in our products, and essential to our manufacturing processes and our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages and increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business. We assess potential water-related risk at a corporate level to our key commodities and raw materials through our Enterprise Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) which include water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project. Any risks are included in and mitigated by our site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). Approximately 80% of the total water footprint of our products is associated with our agricultural ingredients – including sugar, juice and pulp and paper. Insight into key agricultural commodity and raw material risk has also been gained through product and value chain water footprint analysis. This involved four water footprinting studies, including a project with the University of Twente to understand the water footprint of a 0.5 litre PET bottle of Coca-Cola produced in Dongen, as well as projects with Denkstatt and the Technical University of Vienna to understand the water footprint of sugar beet. To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Our plants operate within the relevant regulatory frameworks and local tariffs, ensuring that their requirements are met. Risks of current water regulatory frameworks and tariffs are assessed at a corporate level through our Enterprise Risk Management process and at a local level through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs).
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Risks associated with the current status of ecosystems and habitats are assessed at a local level through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). We recognise that water is critical to the ecosystems in which we operate and it is essential that we act as a strong water steward. CCEP undertakes active engagement with key stakeholders, including a specific focus on water in partnership with WWF. We are working in partnership with WWF to promote good water stewardship and support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. Together with The Coca-Cola Company we play an active role in stakeholder dialogue at the World Water Forum and during the Stockholm Water Week. We also undertake wide-ranging stakeholder engagement on water issues, including meetings with our suppliers and customers. In support of this approach, our Source Vulnerability Assessments are prepared under the direction of water resource experts, including the consideration of risks to local ecosystems and habitats. Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) are then developed detailing mitigation actions as necessary.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	In 2018, The Coca-Cola Company adopted a new approach to inform its understanding of global water risks and commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the WRI. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and key commodity sourcing regions. This work aims to a) provide the Coca-Cola system with a holistic view of its exposure to systematic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, b) project water stress to 2030 and c) identify water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges for its direct operations and key agricultural commodities. Ensuring CCEP facilities provide fully-functioning WASH services to our workers is a fundamental element of our commitment to the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees. Current access to fully-functioning WASH for all employees is assessed and monitored as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health and Safety (QESH) processes, site visits, and site audits. To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018 The Coca-Cola Company commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the World Resources Institute. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and aims to This work aims to provide the Coca-Cola system with a holistic view of its exposure to systematic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030 and identify water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges for its direct operations and key agricultural commodities.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Other contextual issues, please specify	Relevant, always included	Other contextual issues, please specify: Water Scarcity Water is the main ingredient in our products, and is essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages and increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations Given this, in 2017, CCEP released a joint sustainability action plan with The Coca-Cola Company, "This is Forward", which includes targets to reduce the water we use in our manufacturing by 20% by 2025 vs a 2010 baseline, and to replenish 100% of the water we use where it was sourced from areas of water stress by 2020, We based our targets on stakeholder feedback, and our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs), as well as our Enterprise Risk Assessment, and water footprinting studies of our key agricultural ingredients.

### W3.3c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	We work closely with our customers throughout the year, engaging on a local and national level to develop responses to climate and water-related issues through open and transparent dialogue. Issues include those that we face as a business and as a society, such as packaging waste and the water-related impacts of climate change including scarcity. Reputational risk associated with water scarcity is particularly important to our customers. As a result we always include customers in our water-related risk assessments. Our customers expect us to adhere to the highest standards of water stewardship and advocacy. We therefore work to demonstrate our leadership on water stewardship through direct engagement with our customers and by supporting them on water-related issues. For example, for World Water Day 2018, our customer, METRO, launched the METRO Water Initiative, to raise awareness amongst its 21 million customers of the importance of sustainable water management. CCEP played a supportive role in this campaign and helped to raise and donate money to EUROPARC for use in the promotion of coastal clean-up and marine protection in the Biosphere Reserve in South East Ruegen, Germany. Our 2018 Integrated Report, externally verified by DNV-GL, describes our overall approach to stakeholder engagement. In particular, our sustainability action plan "This is Forward", released in 2017, was developed as a result of extensive consultation with over 100 of our key stakeholders including governments, NGOs, customers, consumers and suppliers. As a result of this engagement we identified "water stewardship" as one of the seven material issues for inclusion in our new sustainability plan. We continue to engage regularly with our customers as we work towards our targets, ensuring our actions on sustainability are in line with their priorities and expectations.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees are relevant and always included in CCEP's water-related risk assessments due to their direct involvement with our water management practices, particularly at our manufacturing sites. Employees have the potential to have a direct operational impact on our water use and can contribute towards our water-related targets, including our target to reduce the water we use in manufacturing by 20% by 2025 from a 2010 baseline. Employees at our manufacturing sites are regularly engaged in internal training and communication about the importance of water efficiency and responsible water use. Each of our manufacturing operations has an Environmental Manager, whose responsibility includes water management best practices, risk management, and local stakeholder engagement. Those activities are part of our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). Employees in other parts of our business are also involved in local community programmes to clean and protect water in local rivers, lakes and beaches. For example, we continued to support anti-litter and ocean clean up initiatives in 2018 across our territories through local community partnerships. Major initiatives in 2018 included Mares Circulares (Circular Seas), a coastal waste collection campaign in Spain, run in partnership with TCCC. As a result of the programme, a total of 584 tons of waste was collected from 82 beaches, 12 ports and 11 marine reserves along 270km of coastline in Spain and Portugal and involved 5,270 volunteers.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Investor expectations about climate change and water stewardship, continue to increase. As a leading global beverage company, water-related issues are a particular focus for our investors. Non-compliance or poor performance in relation to water stewardship could have direct impacts on our operating income or an indirect impact on our reputation. Both of which could lead to concern from our investors. Therefore, investors are relevant and always included in our water-related risk assessments. Sustainability issues, including updates on our water stewardship strategy, are included in all of CCEP's investor presentations. For example, our CEO and CFO's presentation at the Deutsche Bank Global Consumer Conference in 2018 included content on sustainability and water stewardship (presentation available via the Investor section of CCEP's corporate website). We also engage with our investors through our detailed disclosure and public reporting on water stewardship through investor-backed indices and assessments, including CDP Water, Dow Jones Sustainability Index and FTSE4Good. We continue to be recognised for our efforts and have been listed on the DJSI for three consecutive years. We are also listed on the MSCI ESG Index and have been awarded MSCI's "AAA" rating each year since 2016. Full disclosure of our water-related risks, our Board level oversight and governance of water-related risks, and our manufacturing water use ratio is shared in our 2018 Integrated Report and Accounts on Form 20-F.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Local communities	Relevant, always included	We work closely with our local communities to understand local concerns and expectations and develop responses to local sustainability issues - including water stewardship. We do this through various methods including community engagement meetings, open days and events which are held at our manufacturing sites. Local communities are relevant and always included in our water-related risk assessments. This is particularly important in relation to our direct operations because of the potential impact that our operations could have on our local communities and water sources. It is critical for us to be aware of potential risks posed by our operations on local water sources and water users. The importance of the role of local communities in stakeholder engagement depends on local context, levels of water stress and local community interests. Our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments and Source Water Protection Plans provide a critical route via which we engage with local communities. We also engage directly with local community groups through our various community-based water replenishment partnership projects, which are run in partnership with TCCC throughout our territories. Local partners include WWF-UK, WWF-France, and WWF-Spain, Natuurpunt in Belgium, EUROPARC in Germany and a variety of partners in Spain including SEO/Birdlife, Ecodes, Accionatura and Jaume I University. For example, together with The Coca-Cola Company, we have supported a partnership with Natuurpunt in Belgium over the past 3 years to improve local wetlands in Belgium. The first project focused on the restoration of the Stappersven in the Kalmphoutse nature reserve. In 2018, our partnership was expanded to a second project aiming to improve water maintenance and combat drainage in an area of wetlands in the Demervallei, in Flanders. The project will protect plant and wildlife habitats and restore drinking water reserves. These projects have enabled us to replenish 80.2 ML/y of water in 2018.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	At a company-wide level, NGOs are an important stakeholder group with whom we work closely to develop responses to sustainability issues such as water stewardship. We also always include NGO views in our water-related risk assessment throughout our supply chain. We actively engaged NGOs through roundtables and stakeholder interviews to understand their views and expectations and to help us identify our most material issues when we developed our sustainability action plan "This is Forward" and to inform and critique our goals and targets on water. In addition, we have partnered with NGOs such as WWF, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance in developing and progressing our water replenishment and sustainable agriculture commitments. Since 2012, we have supported WWF UK on replenishment projects at the Rivers Cray and Nar and the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadlands in East Anglia. These areas are intensively used for growing sugar beet and failing to meet European Water Directive targets. We are working with WWF to support farmers in establishing more soil-sensitive farming practices to reduce their negative impact. This partnership was extended for a further 3 years in 2018, together with partners at Norfolk Rivers Trust and The Rivers Trust. We are also working with WWF in the UK to support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, considered to be a key regulatory change and possible risk. At a local operational level, engagement with NGOs is factored into our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs), with the level of engagement dependent upon local conditions. For example, involvement can be greater when a manufacturing site is located close to a conservation area or where there are particular environmental concerns.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	In our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments, consideration is given to other water users, however the engagement depends on local relevance. For example, local stakeholder influence can be greater in areas where water use is perceived to have an impact on local availability of supply. Engagement with other water users at a local level is managed through site or country Environment Managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 or local site or community meetings. This local level engagement is particularly important for the 20 manufacturing sites we have identified as operating in regions of water stress.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	In all areas where we operate, our water use is subject to local regulation. We work to ensure we are compliant with all regulations at a local, national and global level. Regulation at a local level impacts directly where our operations have their own private water supplies. Where supplies are provided by an external water supplier, the supplier themselves is regulated. We engage with regulators at a local site and country level, through site or country Environment Managers, through local site meetings, correspondence and compliance reporting. Our Scientific and Regulatory Affairs (SRA) team tracks local regulatory changes at a corporate/global level, for example the use of chlorates which has been reviewed by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and could impact EU member state legislation. Our SRA team is responsible for undertaking the necessary actions to update our local sites on regulatory changes and communicate what actions, if any, should be taken to comply. We share, as appropriate, corporate communications on our progress; for example, through our 2018 Integrated Report. We also engage with other partners to support the implementation of regulation, such as with WWF UK to support the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and to help shape UK water abstraction policy. We also work directly with our municipal water suppliers to analyse water risks and potential future regulatory changes related to water use.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	In our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments, consideration is given to river basin management authorities at a local level. This is particularly in relation to risks associated with water availability and security for all local water users near to our direct operations. Importance and relevance depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with river basin management authorities at a local level is managed through site or country Environment Managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 meetings. In addition, we engage with these groups on specific water replenishment partnership projects with The Coca-Cola Company and other NGO partners, such as WWF-UK. For example, through our three-year project in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland river catchments in East Anglia with WWF-UK, we are able to engage with local farmers, the local Rivers Trust and other local catchment management stakeholders. In 2018, the partnership was expanded for a further three years allowing this innovative work to keep going together with Norfolk Rivers Trust and The Rivers Trust. In 2017, the partnership was further expanded to include a series of three programmes to replenish surface and groundwater in chalkland environments in London and the South East. In Broomfield Park in Enfield, north London, we are helping to create a new area of wetland to address urban flood risk. In Richmond Park in southwest London, we are improving water quality in a tributary to the River Thames by preventing polluted road run-off. Finally, in the Ham Fen nature reserve in Kent, we are supporting a project to restore one of the last remaining areas of peat wetland in England. Through these projects, we have replenished 944.4 ML/y of water in Great Britain in 2018. We hope that these projects will help to inform new wetland projects in future.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	Through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), consideration is given to statutory special interest groups at a local level. This is particularly in relation to risks associated with water availability and security for all water users local to our direct operations. Importance and relevance depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with special interest groups at a local level is managed through site or country Environment Managers, or through country Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability Managers as appropriate, through 1-1 or local meetings.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	To further enhance our knowledge of water-related risks across the Coca-Cola system, in 2018, The Coca-Cola Company worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The findings are aligned with the results from previous water footprinting studies which indicate that 80% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural supply chain. Therefore our suppliers - especially our ingredient suppliers - are relevant and always included in our water assessments due to their exposure water scarcity and the potential impact on the sourcing of raw ingredients. As part of "This is Forward", our joint sustainability action plan with The Coca-Cola Company, we have committed to "sustainably source" 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2020. We track progress against this target through our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), and our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). In 2018, 91% of our total spend was with suppliers that agreed to comply with our SGPs. We engage directly with our suppliers on a wide range of sustainability issues, including water stewardship and sustainable agriculture through our Supplier Relationship Management process. Our critical tier 1 suppliers also participate in an external sustainability assessment, undertaken by Ecovadis. We also engage directly with our ingredient suppliers, industry partners, and The Coca-Cola Company to support our suppliers and ensure that they are able to adhere to our SAGPs & demonstrate continuous improvement of sustainability and water-related best practices.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Water is critical to our business and the majority (73%) of the water we use is supplied directly to our manufacturing sites via local water utility companies which rely on municipal water sources. Only a small proportion (27%) of our water is sourced from local groundwater sources. As such, the availability of water for our manufacturing processes is dependent on water utilities at a local level, so they are a key stakeholder group who are always included in our water-related risk assessments for our direct operations and with whom we engage on an ongoing basis. When assessing risk exposure, we engage with local water suppliers as part of our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). This includes engaging in 1 to 1 dialogue and working with them to understand the sustainability of the water supply, as well as their approach towards water protection, infrastructure management, and their long-term development plans and priorities. We also work directly with our municipal water suppliers to analyse water risks and potential future regulatory changes related to water use.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	Additional stakeholders are identified as part of the stakeholder engagement process which we undertake within our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). These vary by location as they are those people/groups/organisations who are relevant to our individual operations and their local context.

### W3.3d

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

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) team has developed a Framework approved by the Board of Directors (BoD) to assess risks to us, including water-related risks. This ensures a common approach across the organization. This integrated company-wide risk assessment methodology is known as our Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) model. It incorporates management and regulatory reporting, governance and oversight, risk profile and risk appetite and a methodology and tools for communication and training. The model enables us to build a risk map on an annual basis defining and assessing all of our strategic risks, including water-related risks. Continuous analysis helps us to identify "emerging risks" (i.e. those with a potential to turn into material threats in the future) and is used to drive risk management processes and internal audit planning. Risks are reviewed over the short, medium and long term (over 6 years).

In 2018, to enhance our understanding of the impact climate change and resulting water impacts could have on our business we undertook further analysis using both a "2 degrees" and "business as usual" scenario. The results of this work identified two water-related risks: the risk that water scarcity may cause disruption to our production and the risk that water-related regulation may impact our business. The results are already informing our strategic decisions helping us to identify the most material climate-related risks and prepare for them.

CCEP's BoD is responsible for reviewing the level of risk it is prepared to accept to deliver CCEP's strategic objectives. This is documented in CCEP's internal risk appetite statement which describes both our current and desired levels of acceptable risk. Our ERA model splits risks into four main risk types: external, operational, strategic and extreme events. We assess risks based on likelihood, seriousness of impact and effectiveness of controls. Risks ranked both most likely and serious are considered most material.

In 2018, the ERA identified 19 principal risks (pg. 40, 2018 Integrated Report), including water-related risks, which were assigned to a Board of Directors committee and a member of our Executive Leadership Team (ELT). The ERA also identifies principle risk factors to influence our 19 principal risks, including water scarcity (pg. 162, 2018 Integrated Report). These risks and risk factors, which could

have the biggest material impact on our business and financial results, are reviewed annually by the Board's Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, which meets five times per year.

CCEP's Risk Management structure is led by our Chief Compliance and Risk Officer, reporting to our General Counsel. Strategic risks are reported to our corporate Compliance and Risk Committee, which meets quarterly, chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer and made up of members of our Leadership Team and other Senior Leaders. The Compliance and Risk Committee reports 5 times a year to CCEP's Board-level Audit Committee., which meets 5 times a year, and has responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of CCEP's internal controls and risk management. The 19 principal risks are assigned to a specific BoD committee, as well as a member of our ELT. Responsible for sustainability and water-related risks, CCEP's Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer is accountable for leading the effort to manage water-related risks. These are reviewed annually by the Board's Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, meeting five times per year. The ERM team is developing reports which will include a monthly report for the ELT and BoD to provide an overarching assessment of the company's strategic risks.

In our direct operations, water-related risks are assessed using Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data. Risk mitigation plans are implemented through site-specific Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) that take account of future water needs and identify required mitigation plans. Monitoring is completed at site-level and checked via TCCC's internal KORE audits. Water risks in our value chain are assessed using product and value chain water footprint analysis using the ISO 14046 standard. In 2018, 100% of our manufacturing sites carried out SVAs and had SWPPs in place.

In 2018, TCCC adopted a new approach to inform its understanding of global water risks and commissioned a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment in partnership with the WRI. This assessment includes all CCEP bottling sites and key commodity sourcing regions. This work aims to a) provide the Coca-Cola system with a holistic view of its exposure to systematic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, b) project water stress to 2030 and c) identify water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges for its direct operations and key agricultural commodities.

## W4. Risks and opportunities

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### W4.1

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**(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

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

CCEP's Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for reviewing the level of risk it is prepared to accept to deliver CCEP's strategic objectives, including our water-related stewardship commitments outlined in our "This is Forward" sustainability strategy. This is documented in CCEP's internal risk appetite statement which describes both our current and desired levels of acceptable risk. Our Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) model splits risks into four main risk types: external, operational, strategic and extreme events. We assess risks based on likelihood, seriousness of impact and effectiveness of controls.

Our operations and supply chain's risks are assessed using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, which maps the likelihood of occurrence, seriousness of impact and effectiveness of internal controls. The process defines 'substantive change' using our environmental impact scale. This characterises risks based upon two indicators: potential for environmental impact to exceed the limits of natural variations; and impacts resulting in restrictions or cost increases on operations or supply. Examples of substantive impacts that could result include a stop in production, commodity supply constraints, or restrictive/multinational regulation.

Risks - related to both our own operations and our value chain - are ranked using a 1-4 scale assessing impacts from 'minor' to 'major', and 'unlikely' to 'highly likely'. Risks ranked both most likely and serious are considered most material, and we use this criteria to define a substantive financial or strategic impact to us. We consider this substantive financial impact to represent at least a 1% decline in production volume. 'Major' risks are those where environmental impacts could exceed the limits of natural variations, which may be recoverable but would require intervention and mitigation. Likely risks are those which have been identified as having a probability of greater than 75%. Through this process, CCEP has developed a residual risk map, which is used to drive our risk management processes. Risks and uncertainties that, if they were to occur, could materially and adversely affect our business or could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements, are included within our annual report.

Each operational unit of our business has a local Compliance and Risk Committee reporting to their local Leadership Team to review risks and incidents and to ensure risk management is incorporated into day-to-day business operations and thus helping us to avoid substantive risks occurring/helping us to identify and realise substantive opportunities.

#### 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	20	26-50	Through our company-wide Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. This represents 20 out of 47 of our sites, or 42.5%.

#### W4.1c

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

###### Country/Region

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

###### River basin

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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

---

**Country/Region**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Anglian)

**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**

1-25

**Comment**

Through our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Anglian River Basin, in the South East of England, where our Milton Keynes manufacturing operation is located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

---

**Country/Region**

France

**River basin**

Rhone

**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>

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**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

1-25

**Comment**

Through our company-wide Source Water 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 East of France, in particular, the Rhone River basin, where our Marseille manufacturing site is located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

---

**Country/Region**

France

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Aa- Yser)

**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**

1-25

**Comment**

Through our company-wide Source Water 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 North of France, in particular, the Aa-Yser River basin where our Dunkerque manufacturing site is located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

---

**Country/Region**

Belgium

**River basin**

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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

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Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Norte)

**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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

---

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Jucar)

**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**

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<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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Sur)

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

1

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

1-25

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

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**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Ebro

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

2

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

1-25

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**Country/Region**

Portugal

**River basin**

Tejo

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

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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**

1-25

**Comment**

Through our company-wide Source Water 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 our Lisboa manufacturing operation is located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

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**Country/Region**

Germany

**River basin**

Rhine

**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**

1-25

**Comment**

Through our company-wide Source Water 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 two manufacturing operations (Liederbach and Sodenthal). CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

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**Country/Region**

Germany

**River basin**

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**

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<Not Applicable>

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

1-25

**Comment**

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

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**W4.2**

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**(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/Region**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Thames and Anglian)

**Type of risk**

Physical

**Primary risk driver**

Declining water quality

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. This has a related impact upon water quality, which is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Extreme weather conditions could disrupt our manufacturing and distribution network. A reduction in the water quality of input water to our manufacturing sites, would impact our ability to produce high-quality beverages; requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all our products and process for our manufacturing sites located at Edmonton and Sidcup, which equates to 35.6% of our production volumes for the United Kingdom. In line with The Coca-Cola Company requirements, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) have been completed for all sites across CCEP to assess potential risks in terms of water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and 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, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

3000000

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact**

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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, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, of just 10% could result in a potential additional cost of €3 million for our business.

#### Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices (Investment in water efficient technologies and processes and investment in local community-based water replenishment programmes.)

#### Description of response

We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations, we invested €2.7 million in 2018 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 75,170 m<sup>3</sup>. 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 2018, we invested in a 3 year project with WWF UK to improve water quality and replenish water sources in East Anglia, Great Britain. 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 help them establish more soil-sensitive farming practices to reduce the negative impact on local rivers. 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 these programme, the Coca-Cola system replenished 1,467,700 m<sup>3</sup> of water in Great Britain in 2018. We represent this above as an investment of €667k per year.

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#### Country/Region

France

#### River basin

Rhone

#### Type of risk

Physical

#### Primary risk driver

Declining water quality

#### Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

#### Company-specific description

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. This has a related impact upon water quality, which is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Extreme weather conditions could disrupt our manufacturing and distribution network. A reduction in the water quality of input water to our manufacturing sites, would impact our ability to produce high-quality beverages; requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all of our products and process for our manufacturing site located in Marseille, which equates to 13.9% of our production volumes for France. In line with The Coca-Cola Company requirements, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) have been completed for all sites across CCEP to assess potential risks in terms of water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and 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, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3000000

## Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

## Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

## 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, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, of just 10% could result in a potential additional cost of €3 million for our business.

## Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices (Investment in water efficient technologies and processes and investment in local community-based water replenishment programmes.)

## Description of response

We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations, we invested €2.7 million in 2018 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 75,170 m3. 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 The Coca-Cola Company, 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 2018, in France we replenished 3,971,000 m3 of water to local catchment areas.

## Cost of response

874000

## Explanation of cost of response

The three-year project is run in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC), WWF-France and other conservation bodies. The project is funded 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. The project aims to restore the natural flow of the Rhône and to improve the region's ecosystems and biodiversity. The 3-year program, will help us achieve the majority of our overall replenishment target, replenished 3,971,000 m3 of water in 2018.

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## Country/Region

Belgium

## River basin

Other, please specify (Scheldt)

## Type of risk

Physical

## Primary risk driver

Declining water quality

## Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

## Company-specific description

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. This has a related impact

upon water quality, which is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Extreme weather conditions could disrupt our manufacturing and distribution network. A reduction in the water quality of input water to our manufacturing sites, would impact our ability to produce high-quality beverages; requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all of our products and process for our manufacturing sites located in Antwerp & Gent, which equates to 75.7% of our production volumes for Belgium. In line with The Coca-Cola Company requirements, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) have been completed for all sites across CCEP to assess potential risks in terms of water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and 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, a single figure estimate

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3000000

#### Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### 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, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, of just 10% could result in a potential additional cost of €3 million for our business.

#### Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices (Investment in water efficient technologies and processes and investment in local community-based water replenishment programmes.)

#### Description of response

We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations, we invested €2.7 million in 2018 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 75,170 m3. We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In Belgium, our SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the Scheldt River Basin, near our Gent manufacturing facility. To address the water risks in this area, together with TCCC, we have supported a partnership with Natuurpunt over the past 3 years to improve wetlands in Belgium, initially focusing on the Stappersven in the Kalmthoutse nature reserve, through the removal of foreign plant species and re-planting of indigenous trees. In 2018, the partnership was expanded to a second project with Natuurpunt, aiming to improve water maintenance and combat drainage in an area of wetlands in the Demervallei, in Flanders. The project protects plant and wildlife habitats and will restore drinking water reserves for the area. Through these projects, 80,200m3 of water was replenished in 2018.

#### Cost of response

912000

#### 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 Gent manufacturing facility. We have supported 2 water replenishment partnerships with Natuurpunt since 2014. This has included an investment of €907,000 in partnership with TCCC. The investment has been split across two projects running from 2014-2017 (Stappersven), and from 2017-2020 (Demerbroeken). CCEP has provided additional management time and technical advice to support the project, valued at approximately €5000.

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### Country/Region

Spain

### River basin

Other, please specify (Galicia, Norte, Pirineo Oriental, Jucar)

### Type of risk

Physical

### Primary risk driver

Declining water quality

### Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

### Company-specific description

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. This has a related impact upon water quality, which is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Extreme weather conditions could disrupt our manufacturing and distribution network. A reduction in the water quality of input water to our manufacturing sites, would impact our ability to produce high-quality beverages; requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This risk applies to the Guadalquivir, Sur, Canary Islands and Ebro river basins in Spain. This could impact our products and manufacturing processes for our sites located in water stressed regions in Spain, including our manufacturing sites located in Bilbao, Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Valencia, Sevilla, Málaga, Tenerife, Aguas del Maestrazgo & Aguas de Santolín which equates to 94.5% of our production volumes for Spain. We carry out Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) to identify potential risks and the impacts of these risks in terms of water quality and future availability to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem.

### Timeframe

4 - 6 years

### Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

### Likelihood

Likely

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3000000

### Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### 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, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, of just 10% could result in a potential additional cost of €3 million for our business.

### Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices (Investment in water efficient technologies and processes and investment in local community-based water replenishment programmes.)

### Description of response

We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations, we invested €2.7 million in 2018 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 75,170 m3. 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 we operate in areas of water stress in 9 sites across our manufacturing operations. As a result, we work in partnership with TCCC to support 8 water replenishment programmes. These programmes work together with partners such as WWF-Spain, Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and Jaume I University. One of our most recent partnerships is with the University of Malaga to protect biodiversity and recover wetlands around the mouth of the Guadalhorce River near Malaga. The area is particularly vulnerable to salinization from the sea and tourism and industry impacts. In 2018, we replenished a total of 3,278,950 m<sup>3</sup> of water through these eight projects, equal to 129.2% of our production volume where sourced from areas of water stress in Spain.

#### Cost of response

1983000

#### Explanation of cost of response

Together with TCCC, we contributed €1,983,000 in support and investment in replenishment programmes in Spain. In 2018, we replenished a total of 3,278,950 m<sup>3</sup> of water through these eight community-based water replenish projects.

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#### Country/Region

Germany

#### River basin

Other, please specify (Rheine & Main)

#### Type of risk

Physical

#### Primary risk driver

Declining water quality

#### Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

#### Company-specific description

Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. This has a related impact upon water quality, which is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Extreme weather conditions could disrupt our manufacturing and distribution network. A reduction in the water quality of input water to our manufacturing sites, would impact our ability to produce high-quality beverages; requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This could impact all our products and process for our sites operating in the Rheine and Main river basins which includes our manufacturing sites located in Liederbach, Sodenthal and Knetzgau which equates to 22.2% of our production volumes for Germany. In line with The Coca-Cola Company requirements, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) have been completed for all sites across CCEP to assess potential risks in terms of water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and 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, a single figure estimate

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3000000

#### Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### 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, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, of just 10% could result in a potential additional cost of €3 million for our business.

#### Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices (Investment in water efficient technologies and processes and investment in local community-based water replenishment programmes.)

#### Description of response

We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on. Within our own operations, we invested €2.7 million in 2018 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 75,170 m3. 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 3 sites across two river basins where our manufacturing operations there. As a result, we have established a water replenishment 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. CCEP played a supportive role in this campaign during 2018 and more than €12,000 was raised and donated to EUROPARC to be used to promote coastal cleaning and marine protection in the Biosphere Reserve in South-East Rügen, Germany. In 2018, we replenished 37,300 m3 of water through this Water Replenishment project.

#### Cost of response

841419

#### Explanation of cost of response

Together with The Coca-Cola Company we have invested €841,419 in this project. In 2018, we replenished 37,300 m3 of water through this projects. 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.

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## W4.2a

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**(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/Region

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### River basin

Other, please specify (Company-wide, no specific basin)

#### Stage of value chain

Supply chain

#### Type of risk

Physical

#### Primary risk driver

Increased water scarcity

#### Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

#### Company-specific description

To enhance our understanding of the impacts of climate change on CCEP, we undertook a climate change risk assessment in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company to identify material risks and scenarios for further scenario analysis. The risk that changing weather and precipitation patterns may impact the cost and/or availability of ingredients has been identified as a material risk, as a result of this work. This is supported by water footprint and water scarcity risk analysis of our value chain which indicates that up to 80% of our value chain water footprint is associated with our key agricultural ingredients, in particular, the production and processing of sugar beet and fruit juice. In particular, we have identified that up to 65% of CCEP's revenue is dependent on products which contain sugar, sourced from both sugar beet and cane, and therefore water scarcity in relation to sugar is a particularly substantive risk for CCEP. 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 NOT SPECIFIC TO GREAT BRITAIN BUT IS A COMPANY WIDE RISK .

#### Timeframe

>6 years

#### Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

#### Likelihood

Likely

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

7000000

#### Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Explanation of financial impact

Changes in precipitation patterns exacerbated by climate change could limit the availability or increase the cost of key ingredients. In the future, this could result in supply restrictions and/or increased costs for our business. The financial implications of this is difficult to estimate. However, even a 0.1% increase in our cost of goods sold (COGS) - including our key agricultural ingredients - could have an approximate annual cost impact of €7m.

#### Primary response to risk

Supplier water management incentives

#### 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 our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). Our SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. In 2018, 91% of our total spend was with suppliers that have agreed to comply with our SAGPs. Our SAGPs aim to ensure the long-term sustainability of local water resources and include a focus on water efficiency, wastewater, water discharges and erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Together with TCCC, we work with third party organisations, such as Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI) and Bonsucro, to develop pathways to compliance for our main agricultural commodities. 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, CCEP also uses supplier pricing agreements and derivative financial instruments to manage volatility and market risk with commodities. We estimate the annual cost management - including the roll out of our SAGPs, direct 1:1 engagement with our suppliers on the topic of sustainable sourcing - to be approximately €500,000.

#### 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 The Coca-Cola Company 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 our SAGPs, direct 1:1 engagement with our suppliers on the topic of sustainable sourcing - to be approximately €500,000.

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## 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

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**(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**

To enhance our understanding of the impacts of climate change and water-related impacts, we undertook a risk assessment in partnership with TCCC. This has helped us to identify climate and water-related risks and opportunities. The risk that water-related regulations (e.g. changes in the price of water or restrictions on water supply) may impact our manufacturing operations has been identified as a material risk, as a result of this work. As a result there is an opportunity and a financial incentive, to reduce water consumption and enhance water efficiency within our own operations. We are doing this by investing in water efficient technologies and by introducing new technologies which help to reduce our use of water. To realise this opportunity we have set a target to reduce our total water use by 20% from a 2010 baseline by 2025. We measure this through our water use ratio (the ratio of water used per litre of product produced). We have reduced our WUR by 11.25% vs 2010. Our central Supply Chain function is also responsible for the development of water efficiency programs in our manufacturing sites and oversees investments in water efficiency. In 2018, at our Furstenfeldbruck manufacturing site in Germany we invested in water efficient bottle washers, saving up to 1,400 m<sup>3</sup> of water per month. In Spain, our Barcelona site introduced a new system to reuse wastewater in 2018, which helped regenerate the ecosystem and increase biodiversity of a nearby lagoon.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

Current - up to 1 year

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**

Low-medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

646000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact**

In 2018, CCEP invested approximately €2.7m in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient, resulting in water savings of 75,170 m<sup>3</sup> in 2018. We estimate that our investments to enhance water efficiency within our manufacturing operations have helped us to avoid cumulative associated costs of €646,000 in 2018 through a reduction in the amount of water we purchase.

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## W5. Facility-level water accounting

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### W5.1

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

**Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name (optional)**

Edmonton

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**Country/Region**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**River basin**

Thames

**Latitude**

51.61497

**Longitude**

-0.04569

**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)**

707.77

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

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

193.29

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

514.49

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Edmonton 2018 production volumes +0.04% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name (optional)**

Sidcup

**Country/Region**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**River basin**

Thames

**Latitude**

51.416

**Longitude**

0.118

**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)**

572.09

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

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

192.58

---

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

379.52

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Sidcup 2018 production volumes -3.6% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3

**Facility name (optional)**

Milton Keynes

**Country/Region**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Anglian)

**Latitude**

52.05294

**Longitude**

-0.70626

**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)**

587.86

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Higher

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

201.19

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

386.67

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Milton Keynes 2018 production volumes -5.0% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 4

**Facility name (optional)**

Marseille

**Country/Region**

France

**River basin**

Rhone

**Latitude**

---

43.410272

**Longitude**

5.308922

**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)**

300.71

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

65.47

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

235.24

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Marseille 2018 production volumes -25.6% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 5

**Facility name (optional)**

Dunkerque

**Country/Region**

France

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Aa-Yser)

**Latitude**

50.944846

**Longitude**

2.420636

**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)**

753.3

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

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

232.46

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

520.84

---

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Dunkerque 2018 production volumes -2.0% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 6

**Facility name (optional)**

Antwerp

**Country/Region**

Belgium

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Scheldt)

**Latitude**

51.155891

**Longitude**

4.375484

**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)**

560.68

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

136.03

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

424.65

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Antwerp 2018 production volumes +8.6% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 7

**Facility name (optional)**

Gent

**Country/Region**

Belgium

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Scheldt)

**Latitude**

51.016833

**Longitude**

3.720846

**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)**

429.28

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Higher

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

258.72

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Higher

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

170.56

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Gent 2018 production volumes +7.8% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 8

**Facility name (optional)**

Bilbao

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Norte)

**Latitude**

43.232399

**Longitude**

-2.865994

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

<Not Applicable>

**Oil & gas sector business division**

<Not Applicable>

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

520.47

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

228.45

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

292.01

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Bilbao 2018 production volumes -12.2% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 9

**Facility name (optional)**

Barcelona / Valles

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

**Latitude**

41.53682

**Longitude**

2.235932

**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)**

1258.14

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

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

625.28

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

About the same

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

632.86

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

Barcelona 2018 production volumes +2.0% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 10

**Facility name (optional)**

Aguas Vilas del Turbón

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

**Latitude**

42.380869

**Longitude**

0.471713

**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)**

15.48

---

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

1.89

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

13.59

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much higher

**Please explain**

Aguas Vilas del Turbón 2018 production volumes +30.9% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 11

**Facility name (optional)**

Valencia

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Juncar)

**Latitude**

39.478656

**Longitude**

-0.453019

**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)**

1206.94

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Higher

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

252.77

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

954.18

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much higher

**Please explain**

Valencia 2018 production volumes +1.0% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 12

**Facility name (optional)**

Sevilla

**Country/Region**

---

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Guadalquivir)

**Latitude**

37.405105

**Longitude**

-5.93128

**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)**

1157.74

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

411.43

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

746.31

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

Sevilla 2018 production volumes -0.7% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 13

**Facility name (optional)**

Málaga

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Sur)

**Latitude**

36.6688

**Longitude**

-4.477031

**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)**

174.72

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

110.12

---

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

64.59

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Málaga 2018 production volumes -18.0% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 14

**Facility name (optional)**

Tenerife

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

**Latitude**

28.485216

**Longitude**

-16.385144

**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)**

258.95

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

167.37

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

91.58

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Tenerife 2018 production volumes -6.3% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 15

**Facility name (optional)**

Aguas del Maestrazgo

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Ebro)

**Latitude**

---

40.798951

**Longitude**

-0.638047

**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)**

105.91

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

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

8.29

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

97.62

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Agua del Maestrazgo 2018 production volumes -4.2% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 16

**Facility name (optional)**

Agua de Santolín

**Country/Region**

Spain

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Ebro )

**Latitude**

42.566077

**Longitude**

-3.447284

**Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility**

<Not Applicable>

**Oil & gas sector business division**

<Not Applicable>

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

178.15

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

74.61

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

103.54

---

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Aguas de Santolín 2018 production volumes -4.3% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 17

**Facility name (optional)**

Lisboa

**Country/Region**

Portugal

**River basin**

Tejo

**Latitude**

38.555218

**Longitude**

-8.986614

**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)**

343.3

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

150.72

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

192.58

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Lisboa 2018 production volumes +7.5% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 18

**Facility name (optional)**

Liederbach

**Country/Region**

Germany

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Rhine)

**Latitude**

50.11475

**Longitude**

8.50547

**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)**

456.17

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Lower

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

208.73

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much lower

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

247.43

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much higher

**Please explain**

Liederbach 2018 production volumes -7.5% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 19

**Facility name (optional)**

Sodenthal

**Country/Region**

Germany

**River basin**

Other, please specify (Rhine)

**Latitude**

49.921135

**Longitude**

9.197157

**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)**

55.42

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

19.38

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Higher

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

36.04

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much higher

**Please explain**

Sodenthal 2018 production volumes +9.2% vs. 2017

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 20

**Facility name (optional)**

Knetzgau (combined)

**Country/Region**

Germany

**River basin**

Danube

**Latitude**

49.99106

**Longitude**

10.55039

**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)**

745.89

**Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Higher

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

264.99

**Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year**

Much higher

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

480.9

**Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year**

Much lower

**Please explain**

Knetzgau (combined) 2018 production volumes +1.5% vs. 2017

---

**W5.1a**

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**(W5.1a) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide withdrawal data by water source.**

**Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name**

Edmonton

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

524.62

**Produced/Entrained water**

---

0

**Third party sources**

183.15

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name**

Sidcup

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

572.09

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3

**Facility name**

Milton Keynes

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

587.86

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 4

**Facility name**

Marseille

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

---

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

300.71

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 5

**Facility name**

Dunkerque

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

753.3

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 6

**Facility name**

Antwerp

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

560.68

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 7

**Facility name**

---

Gent

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

429.28

Comment

---

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name

Bilbao

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

520.47

Comment

---

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name

Barcelona / Valles

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced/Entrained water

0

Third party sources

1258.14

---

## Comment

---

### Facility reference number

Facility 10

### Facility name

Aguas Vilas del Turbón

### Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

### Brackish surface water/seawater

0

### Groundwater - renewable

0

### Groundwater - non-renewable

15.48

### Produced/Entrained water

0

### Third party sources

0

## Comment

---

### Facility reference number

Facility 11

### Facility name

Valencia

### Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

### Brackish surface water/seawater

0

### Groundwater - renewable

0

### Groundwater - non-renewable

0

### Produced/Entrained water

0

### Third party sources

1206.94

## Comment

---

### Facility reference number

Facility 12

### Facility name

Sevilla

### Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

### Brackish surface water/seawater

0

### Groundwater - renewable

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

1157.74

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 13

**Facility name**

Málaga

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

115.61

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

59.1

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 14

**Facility name**

Tenerife

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

253.44

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

5.51

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 15

**Facility name**

Aguas del Maestrazgo

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

---

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

105.91

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 16

**Facility name**

Aguas de Santolín

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

178.15

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 17

**Facility name**

Lisboa

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

340.49

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

2.81

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 18

**Facility name**

Liederbach

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

214.81

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

241.36

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 19

**Facility name**

Sodenthal

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

55.27

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

0.15

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 20

**Facility name**

Knetzgau (combined)

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Groundwater - renewable**

0

**Groundwater - non-renewable**

0

---

**Produced/Entrained water**

0

**Third party sources**

745.89

**Comment**

---

## W5.1b

---

**(W5.1b) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide discharge data by destination.**

**Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name**

Edmonton

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

193.29

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name**

Sidcup

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

192.58

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3

**Facility name**

Milton Keynes

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

---

**Third party destinations**

201.19

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 4

**Facility name**

Marseille

**Fresh surface water**

65.47

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 5

**Facility name**

Dunkerque

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

232.46

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 6

**Facility name**

Antwerp

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

136.03

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 7

**Facility name**

---

Gent

**Fresh surface water**

258.72

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 8

**Facility name**

Bilbao

**Fresh surface water**

228.45

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 9

**Facility name**

Barcelona / Valles

**Fresh surface water**

625.28

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 10

**Facility name**

Aguas Vilas del Turbón

**Fresh surface water**

1.89

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

---

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 11

**Facility name**

Valencia

**Fresh surface water**

252.77

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 12

**Facility name**

Sevilla

**Fresh surface water**

411.43

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 13

**Facility name**

Málaga

**Fresh surface water**

110.12

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 14

**Facility name**

---

Tenerife

**Fresh surface water**

167.37

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 15

**Facility name**

Aguas del Maestrazgo

**Fresh surface water**

8.29

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 16

**Facility name**

Aguas de Santolín

**Fresh surface water**

74.61

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 17

**Facility name**

Lisboa

**Fresh surface water**

150.72

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

---

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 18

**Facility name**

Liederbach

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

208.73

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 19

**Facility name**

Sodenthal

**Fresh surface water**

0

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

19.38

**Comment**

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 20

**Facility name**

Knetzgau (combined)

**Fresh surface water**

264.99

**Brackish surface water/Seawater**

0

**Groundwater**

0

**Third party destinations**

0

**Comment**

---

(W5.1c) For each facility referenced in W5.1, provide the proportion of your total water use that is recycled or reused, and give the comparison with the previous reporting year.

**Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name**

Antwerp

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Water from bottle rinsing reused in bottle washer. Rainwater reused to wash trucks. Fresh water used to evaporate CO2 and cooled water reused as process water. 1.4% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name**

Gent

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Water from bottle rinsing reused in bottle washer. Fresh water used to evaporate CO2 and cooled water reused as process water. Reusing water from in-line analysers. 5.6% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3

**Facility name**

Dunkerque

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Recycled water from Water treatment (carbon filters, sand filters, resins) + in-line analysers. 2.6% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 4

**Facility name**

Marseille

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Recycled water from in-line analysers. 0.2% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 5

---

**Facility name**

Edmonton

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Rinser water re-used for Vacuum pump cooling / Sanitiser cooling water re-used for external bottle rinsing / Cooling water on Lines 1, 2 & 4 circulated and re-used. 4.6% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 6

**Facility name**

Milton Keynes

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Water reused from can rinsers in Lines 1&2 for external washing of cans. 0.3% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 7

**Facility name**

Sidcup

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Water is recovered and reused from the water treatment process. 3.5% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 8

**Facility name**

Liederbach

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Sample water in the water treatment is reprocessed. 0.9% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 9

**Facility name**

Knetzgau

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Re-injection water of the PET and glass bottle washers is used to operate the crate washers. 0.1% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 10

**Facility name**

Sodenthal

**% recycled or reused**

Not monitored

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Not all of our sites are currently measuring the water they reuse / recycle. We plan to start measuring this across all our manufacturing sites from 2019 onwards.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 11

**Facility name**

Bilbao

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Water rinsers and the bottle washer machine, water treatment, CIP, condensed return, aseptic degassing vacuum pump. 9.3% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 12

**Facility name**

Málaga

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Water is reused from the bottle washer machine to the crate washer. 0.5% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 13

**Facility name**

Sevilla

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Water reused from backwashing sand filters, backwashing carbon filters and watering gardens. 5.3% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 14

**Facility name**

Tenerife

**% recycled or reused**

Not monitored

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Not all of our sites are currently measuring the water they reuse / recycle. We plan to start measuring this across all our manufacturing sites from 2019 onwards.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 15

**Facility name**

Valencia

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Please explain**

Water reused from PET rinsers to incoming municipal water and glass bottle washers to crate washers. 0.4% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 16

**Facility name**

Barcelona / Valles

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Water from the continuous monitoring of water treatment, the osmosis rejection, backwashing sand filters, backwashing carbon filters and the bottle washer machine. 1.4% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 17

**Facility name**

Aguas de Santolín

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

Excess water from fillers is reused / recycled. 10.2% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 18

**Facility name**

---

Aguas del Maestrazgo

**% recycled or reused**

Less than 1%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

Excess water from fillers is reused / recycled. 0.7% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 19

**Facility name**

Aguas Vilas del Turbón

**% recycled or reused**

Not monitored

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Not all of our sites are currently measuring the water they reuse / recycle. We plan to start measuring this across all our manufacturing sites from 2019 onwards.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 20

**Facility name**

Lisboa

**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Carbon filters backwash, the continuous monitoring of water treatment, the water rinsers and the mixers vacuum pumps. 5.9% of water has been reused at this site in 2018.

---

## W5.1d

---

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

**Water withdrawals – total volumes**

**% verified**

76-100

**What standard and methodology was used?**

Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

**% verified**

76-100

**What standard and methodology was used?**

Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

---

## Water withdrawals – quality

### % verified

76-100

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is calculated in line with The Coca-Cola Company's KORE manufacturing standards.

## Water discharges – total volumes

### % verified

76-100

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

## Water discharges – volume by destination

### % verified

76-100

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

## Water discharges – volume by treatment method

### % verified

76-100

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

## Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

### % verified

76-100

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is calculated in line with The Coca-Cola Company's KORE manufacturing standards.

## Water discharge quality – temperature

### % verified

Not verified

### What standard and methodology was used?

100% of our operational sites measure and monitor water discharge temperature at site level to ensure non-contact cooling water is compliant with The Coca Cola Company standards and cannot create a temperature variation of the receiving waterbody of more than 5C when discharged as wastewater. However, this is not monitored at high level as CCEP does not operate any hot processes and is therefore not included in the KPIs and is not relevant for verification.

## Water consumption – total volume

### % verified

76-100

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

## Water recycled/reused

### % verified

1-25

### What standard and methodology was used?

Our data is calculated in line with The Coca-Cola Company's KORE manufacturing standards.

## W6. Governance

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### 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.**

Row	Scope	Content	Please explain
1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change Other, please specify (water efficiency standard)	Water is the main ingredient in our products and essential to our manufacturing processes. As a result, our water policy is company-wide. Our sustainability action plan includes future-focused water targets related to our core business and our value chain. The targets are company-wide and aligned across our various business units. Our policy includes all of our water-related targets and goals and outlines how we will work to reduce the amount of water we use in our operations and protect local water sources for future generations. It is a critical part of our long-term business strategy and sets out how we will grow our business responsibly and sustainably, and how we intend to play a meaningful role in helping to address the water-related issues that society is most concerned about. Through our water stewardship commitments, we aim to protect our water sources, reduce the amount of water we use, replenish the water we use where it is sourced from areas of water stress, and minimize the water impacts in our value chain through sustainable sourcing. Our Action on Water supports SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). We are also signatories to the UN CEO Water Mandate and the UN Global Compact, acknowledging the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene. Our water management policy is aligned with The Coca-Cola Company's KORE requirements, promoting effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal. Our approach to these issues is included in CCEP's Environmental Policy and more detail on our progress in 2018 can be found in our 2018 Integrated Report. Environment_Policy_-_Our_approach_to_environmental_management.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	CCEP's Board of Directors has five sub-committees including a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The Committee is composed of four independent non-executive directors and is chaired by a non-executive Director of CCEP's Board of Directors. The CSR Committee is responsible for overseeing sustainability risks – including water-related risks, which are included in our Principal Risks because of the significance of issues like water scarcity have for our business. Water-related risks are therefore overseen at the highest level within the company. The Committee is responsible for overseeing our water-related risks, water management targets (e.g. water use ratio), water quality, water replenishment work and the future sustainability of our water sources.

**W6.2b**

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	CCEP has a robust corporate governance structure with a Board of Directors overseeing the interests of the company and its shareholders. The Board of Directors meets six times a year and provides overall leadership, independent oversight of business performance and is accountable to shareholders for our long-term business success. The Board of Directors focuses primarily on strategic and policy issues, including water-related issues, setting CCEP's strategy, overseeing the allocation of resources and monitoring business performance. The Board also has responsibility for CCEP's sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", which includes forward looking targets and commitments on water stewardship. The Board is responsible for effective risk assessment and management, retaining control of key decisions and ensuring there is a clear division of responsibilities. Water-related issues are relevant to all these categories and therefore scheduled for all meetings and integrated into multiple governance mechanisms. The integration of these mechanisms allows for a holistic view of water-related impacts on CCEP. To demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that support the Board is a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. Chaired by a non-executive director of CCEP's Board of Directors, the CSR Committee meets five times a year and is primarily responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability, including water-related issues and our GHG emissions. Made up of independent directors, the Committee is responsible for identifying, analysing, evaluating and monitoring the social, political, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect CCEP's business activities or performance. The Committee is responsible for monitoring CCEP's progress against our Sustainability targets, including water-related targets, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, environmental risks, and water-related activities to ensure that they are aligned. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding how CCEP should respond to these trends, issues and concerns and how to more effectively achieve its business and sustainability goals. CCEP's Audit Committee of its Board of Directors oversees CCEP's risk management processes, including our annual enterprise risk assessment, which includes water-related risks. Because of the potential impact that water-related risks could have on our business, water-related issues are fully integrated into our business strategy, our Enterprise Risk Management processes and business plans.

**W6.3**

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

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Responsibility**

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

Our CEO works directly with the CCEP Leadership Team (LT) which has overall responsibility, at a management level, for ensuring that CCEP is on-track in terms of the various sustainability commitments we have made – including those related to climate change and water stewardship. Our CEO and CCEP's Leadership Team have overarching responsibility for all the sustainability related KPIs which form part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward". Our CEO, Chief Supply Chain Officer and Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer are responsible for providing management updates on topics related to climate change and water stewardship to CCEP's Board of Directors. This takes place five times a year via CCEP's Board level Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

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

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer)

**Responsibility**

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

Our Chief PACS Officer is the Leadership Team member with overall responsibility and ownership for sustainability issues – including water-related issues at CCEP. Primary management responsibility for the CSR Committee is held by our Chief PACS Officer and they are responsible for providing management updates on sustainability issues – including water-related and other policy and sustainability-related topics to CCEP's Board-level CSR committee five times a year. This includes presentations on sustainability related issues of importance to customers and consumers, legislative and regulatory issues affecting the Company, and updates on progress and performance against the Company's publicly stated sustainability goals.

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

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

**Responsibility**

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Not reported to board

**Please explain**

Our Chief Supply Chain Officer is the Leadership Team member responsible for sustainability issues across our business operations and value chain, including all water-related issues. Risk management is a key responsibility for all senior executives and senior executives are assigned ownership of specific risks. Our CSCO is responsible for climate and water-related risks, has performance objectives linked to CCEP's water-related risks and is directly responsible for tracking and monitoring progress against our water-related commitments and targets. Management and mitigation of water-related risks forms a key part of their rewards. Our CSCO is responsible for our Supply Chain and Quality Environment Health and Safety (QESH) functions. They are responsible for providing and reviewing monthly updates against our water targets (e.g. our water use ratio) and they are responsible for providing management updates and reports on water-related issues to CCEP's Board-level CSR Committee.

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**W-FB6.4/W-CH6.4/W-EU6.4/W-OG6.4/W-MM6.4**

**(W-FB6.4/W-CH6.4/W-EU6.4/W-OG6.4/W-MM6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?**

Yes

**(W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a) 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)?**

	Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	Indicator for incentivized performance	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)	Efficiency project or target – direct operations Supply chain engagement Water-related community project	Our remuneration schemes reflect our business-wide strategy and goals including our sustainability targets. This ensures that management fully supports CCEP's sustainability action plan. Our CEO and Executive Leadership Team have responsibility for performance against the sustainability targets we have set. Monetary rewards are based on our compensation programme and annual review process which includes performance linked to the achievement of these objectives. Our executive compensation programme aligns the interest of senior leaders with those of CCEP's shareowners. It rewards performance that meets and exceeds business-wide goals. For example, our Chief Supply Chain Officer will have performance objectives related to water efficiency and supply chain engagement on water issues and remuneration will be linked to performance against these objectives. Our Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability Officer will have performance objectives related to the disclosure of non-financial performance indicators, including those related to water stewardship. Compensation programmes are designed so that a significant portion of executive compensation is performance-based, with capped upside-earning potential and goals set based on Board-approved annual & long term business plans. Senior Executives are assigned specific risks, and performance against the avoidance and reduction of these risks - including water risks - form part of their rewards.
Recognition (non-monetary)	Other, please specify (Directors and employees within our Supply Chain Function)	Efficiency project or target – direct operations Behavior change related indicator	Directors within our Supply Chain function, including those with responsibility for our manufacturing operations have sustainability and water-related targets included within their annual performance objectives. This provides a direct incentive to manage water-related issues (e.g. water efficiency) and ensures personal accountability for our water-related targets. Performance is evaluated as part of an annual review process, which is linked to an annual compensation review. In 2018, CCEP also had several internal awards schemes across our operations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden to recognize employee performance on sustainability issues, including water efficiency. These include the ICON awards, which are open to all employees within our Supply Chain function. The Awards recognise employees who have made significant progress in sustainability, including water management and water efficiency within our operations. In 2018, The Coca-Cola Company launched an Environment Award for Coca-Cola bottlers in Western Europe. The award recognises excellence and consistent improvement across a range of areas, including water, packaging and energy efficiency at site level. Our Dorsten manufacturing site in Germany won the award in 2018.
Other non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	

W6.5

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

- Yes, 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?**

CCEP's Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) function, reviews CCEP's policy positions on a local and national level. Each of our territories has a Public Affairs lead, and changes to policy which could influence any of CCEP's water policy or Action on Water commitments, would be discussed in weekly PACS Leadership Team meetings. Our Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer, is the Leadership Team member responsible for reporting on progress and plans against CCEP's "This is Forward" sustainability strategy. Our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of our Board of Directors, is responsible for monitoring CCEP's progress against our Sustainability targets, including water, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, environmental risks, and water-related activities to ensure that they are aligned. Any inconsistencies in our methods to influence policy in relation to "This is Forward" would be highlighted through discussion with them, and decisions made in this forum. This governance structure helps to ensure that our positions and activities will be consistent with our targets outlined by "This is Forward" and are aligned with our sustainability targets. In accordance with the precautionary principle, sustainability is taken into account in the development process for any major project, product or new investment, and is built into our annual and long-range business planning processes.

**W6.6**

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**(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\_2018\_Integrated-Report.pdf

**W7. Business strategy**

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**W7.1**

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**(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. Water risks are assessed annually and we have conducted a water balance evaluation through to 2025 to evaluate the risks that could constrain our long term business objectives. These could include water quality risks which, even if temporary, could lead to capacity constraints. 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. Future availability, water quality and source water vulnerability are assessed across all our manufacturing sites via our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). This enables us to estimate future growth and water demand and determine the suitability of our current water sources. Each of our plants have a Source Water Protection Plan in place designed to protect the sustainability of our water sources in the long-term. Due to the importance of water availability, water quality, and water security to our business we use an 11-15 year time-frame for our assessments. This ensures we are continuously reviewing our long-term business objectives in line with potential variability.
Strategy for achieving long-term 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 strategy. Water risks are assessed annually and we have conducted a water balance evaluation through to 2025 to evaluate the risks that could constrain our long term business objectives. These could include water quality risks which, even if temporary, could lead to capacity constraints. 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. Future availability, water quality and source water vulnerability are assessed across all our manufacturing sites via our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). This enables us to estimate future growth and water demand and determine the suitability of our current water sources. Each of our plants have a Source Water Protection Plan in place designed to protect the sustainability of our water sources in the long-term. Due to the importance of water availability, water quality, and water security to our business we use an 11-15 year time-frame for our assessments. This ensures we are continuously reviewing our long-term business objectives in line with potential variability.
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. Water risks are assessed annually and we have conducted a water balance evaluation through to 2025 to evaluate risks that could constrain our strategy. This could include 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. Future availability, water quality and source water vulnerability are assessed across all our manufacturing sites via our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). This enables us to estimate future growth and water demand and determine the suitability of our current water sources. Each of our plants have a Source Water Protection Plan in place designed to protect the sustainability of our water sources in the long-term. Due to the importance of water availability, water quality, and water security to our business we use an 11-15 year time-frame for our assessments. This ensures we are continuously reviewing our long-term business objectives in line with potential variability.

**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)**

451

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

0

**Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)**

1.1

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

0

**Please explain**

In 2018, CCEP invested approximately €2.7m in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient, resulting in water savings of 75,170 m<sup>3</sup> in 2018. CCEP also spent approximately €38 million on water OPEX, including incoming water, water treatment and wastewater treatment. Our projected spend in 2019 is in line with what we spent / invested in 2018.

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2018, we initiated our first climate-related scenario analysis (CSA). We selected two scenarios: "Business as usual" and "2 degrees" in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company. CSA found that CCEP was most strongly impacted under a business as usual future. As a beverage company, CCEP is heavily reliant on the quality and availability of raw agricultural ingredients and water. Climate change has the potential to drastically impact water availability and change the agricultural landscape. CCEP's ability to mitigate against these changes becomes limited when physical effects are so significant they impact the availability of raw materials at a global level. Increased water scarcity and more water stressed areas have potentially major implications. CCEP has integrated the results from the scenario-analysis into its risk assessment and strategic planning.

W7.3a

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

Yes

W7.3b

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

	Climate-related scenario(s)	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	IEA 450 Other, please specify (REMIND Integrated Assessment Model 2C Scenario)	Our climate-related scenario analysis identified eight material risks – including two related to water. Firstly, the risk that water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an ability to produce. Secondly the risk that regulation related to water scarcity may disrupt or restrict our production capability. CCEP is heavily reliant on water availability, with 90% of our product comprising water. Our business could be impacted by changes to precipitation patterns and extreme weather which could exacerbate water scarcity. Increased water scarcity and water stress potentially have major implications as our business relies on freshwater availability from local river basins. If there are changes to water availability for key bottling plants, this could have major implications for our production capacity. Water scarcity can also have implications related to the quality and availability of key ingredients. Water-related outcomes under a "business as usual" BAU scenario have been assessed as having the greatest potential impact on our agriculture, ingredients & manufacturing. Our ability to mitigate against these changes becomes limited when physical effects are so significant they impact availability of raw materials at a global level. As a result, we may be unable to source key raw materials, not be able to produce in line with customer demand, see costs increase in line with the price of raw materials and/or experience stranded assets of key manufacturing sites.	We are using the output from the scenario analysis to inform our strategic decisions, including for the water-related outcomes described, helping us to prepare for the potential impacts of climate change in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). We will be conducting more detailed climate-related scenario analysis in line with the scenarios selected and the material risks identified at each stage of our value chain.

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**

Water is critical to our business – it is the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. We have set a target to reduce our water use ratio (i.e. litres of water used / litre of product produced) by 20% versus a 2010 baseline by 2025. As water scarcity may also have impacts on our supply chain, we have set a target to replenish 100% of the water we use where sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. Over the past few years, CCEP and TCCC have invested in multiple water replenishment projects across our territories, where we suffer from water stress – particularly in Great Britain, Spain, France and Belgium. Through these projects in 2018 we replenished 8.8 million m3 of water. In the future we may explore using an internal price of water to further evaluate the success of our investments in water efficiency and water replenishment.

**W8. Targets**

**W8.1**

**(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.**

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Activity level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Our Board-level Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee is responsible for overseeing the process for setting targets and goals related to water and for monitoring performance against our targets. Chaired by a non-executive Board Director, the Committee meets five times a year and is primarily responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability issues, including water stewardship and climate change. As part of our “This is Forward” sustainability action plan we adopt a value chain approach to setting our corporate targets and goals, including on water (“Action on Water”). Our goals were developed following extensive consultation with key stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, customers, suppliers, customers and employees. Our Action on Water targets support UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation and UN Sustainable Development Goal 15 on Life on Land. Our corporate goals are broken down into country or site-level goals as relevant. Our Supply Chain function leadership (responsible for our manufacturing operations) sets annual site level targets for our water use ratio. Targets for water replenishment are agreed together with The Coca-Cola Company on a country level, and investments are made together with TCCC, focused on areas of water stress. Our progress against our water-related targets are outlined in our 2018 Integrated Report, which is assured by DNV-GL. More information about water-related targets and goals and our progress against them in our corporate data tables ( <a href="https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/5731/2018_Corporate_Data_Tables.pdf">https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/5731/2018_Corporate_Data_Tables.pdf</a> ) and our integrated report ( <a href="http://ir.ccep.com/~media/Files/C/Cocecep-IR/annual-reports/Copy%20of%20CCEP_2018_Integrated-Report_WEB.pdf">http://ir.ccep.com/~media/Files/C/Cocecep-IR/annual-reports/Copy%20of%20CCEP_2018_Integrated-Report_WEB.pdf</a> ).

**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**

Our target is “to protect the sustainability of the water sources we use for future generations”. We measure this through the percentage of our production sites that have Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) and Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) in place. In 2018, 100% of our production sites had SVAs and SWPPs in place.

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (% sites with SWPPs and SVAs in place )

**Baseline year**

2010

**Start year**

2017

**Target year**

2025

**% achieved**

100

**Please explain**

This target forms part of CCEP’s new “This is Forward” sustainability action plan. 100% of our manufacturing operations have understand Source Water Vulnerability Assessments and have Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) in place.

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**Target reference number**

Target 2

**Category of target**

Product water intensity

**Level**

Company-wide

**Primary motivation**

Water stewardship

**Description of target**

Our target is “to reduce the water we use in manufacturing by 20% by 2025 from a 2010 baseline, and address water impacts in our supply chain”. We measure this through our Water Use Ratio (litres of water used per litre of product produced). In 2018, our Water Use Ratio was 1.614 litres of water for every litre of product produced, an 11.25% reduction vs our 2010 baseline. Water is also critical to the agricultural ingredients we rely upon within our supply chain and we have therefore adopted a value chain approach to water stewardship. This includes protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we rely upon. We do this by working in partnership with our ingredients suppliers and by ensuring that they are able to adhere to our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set our expectations in terms of water management best-practice. For each of our key commodities, we track the % of our suppliers that comply with our SAGPs.

**Quantitative metric**

% reduction per unit of production

**Baseline year**

2010

**Start year**

2017

**Target year**

2025

**% achieved**

56.25

**Please explain**

This target forms part of CCEP’s new “This is Forward” sustainability action plan. In 2018, we achieved an 11.25% reduction in our water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced) versus a 2010 baseline, representing 56.25% of our target achieved.

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**Target reference number**

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### Target 3

#### Category of target

Water pollution reduction

#### Level

Site/facility

#### Primary motivation

Water stewardship

#### Description of target

Our target is “to replenish 100% of the water we use in areas of water stress by 2020”. We identify areas of water stress through our Source Vulnerability Assessments and by using water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resource’s Institute’s (WRI) Aqueduct project. In 2018 we identified 20 CCEP facilities located in areas of water stress. We used 6.28 million cubic metres of water in our production volume in these sites, representing 49.7% of our total production volumes. In 2018, through our community-based water replenishment projects we replenished 8.835 million m<sup>3</sup> of water, representing 141% of water used in water stressed areas. All of our water replenish projects are focused on areas where we face water stress/ scarcity.

#### Quantitative metric

% proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

#### Baseline year

2010

#### Start year

2017

#### Target year

2025

#### % achieved

100

#### Please explain

This target forms part of CCEP’s new “This is Forward” sustainability action plan. In 2018, through our water replenishment projects, we successfully replenished 8.835 million m<sup>3</sup> of water where sourced from areas of water stress, representing 141% of water used from water stressed areas.

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#### Target reference number

Target 4

#### Category of target

Water discharge

#### Level

Company-wide

#### Primary motivation

Water stewardship

#### Description of target

We have a long-standing target “to ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature”. Before water is discharged from any of our manufacturing sites, we apply the highest standards of treatment – in every case equal to the standard set by local regulations. In 2018, our manufacturing sites withdrew a total of 20.4 million cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) of water, and discharged 7.51 million m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater. While most of our manufacturing sites pre-treat wastewater on site and then send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 13 of our manufacturing sites carry out full wastewater treatment on site. In our sites in Reykjavik, Iceland and Barcelona, Spain, the methane gas generated by wastewater treatment is recycled to heat the process itself. Of our total wastewater volume (7.51million m<sup>3</sup>) in 2018, 4.64 million m<sup>3</sup> was treated by municipal wastewater treatment stations and 2.87 million m<sup>3</sup> by our own treatment plants. In 2018, we invested €100,000 in wastewater treatment.

#### Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (% wastewater safely returned to nature)

#### Baseline year

2010

#### Start year

2017

**Target year**

2025

**% achieved**

100

**Please explain**

In 2018, 100% of our total wastewater volume was safely returned to nature. Of our total wastewater volume (7.51million m<sup>3</sup>) in 2018, 4.64 million m<sup>3</sup> was treated by municipal wastewater treatment stations and 2.87 million m<sup>3</sup> by our own treatment plants.

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**W8.1b**

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

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

**Level**

Company-wide

**Motivation**

Water stewardship

**Description of goal**

Our sustainability action plan "This is Forward" outlines our target to replenish 100% of the water that we use in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. CCEP uses water as the main ingredient in our beverages, in our key agricultural ingredients, and in our manufacturing processes. The issue of stressed freshwater sources is critical for CCEP, and we have therefore adopted a value chain approach to water stewardship - protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we rely upon.

**Baseline year**

2010

**Start year**

2017

**End year**

2025

**Progress**

We aim to replenish 100% of the water that we use in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. We measure this through volume of water replenished. In 2018, we replenished 8.835 million m<sup>3</sup> (141%) of our production volume where the water used was sourced from water stressed areas. We run water replenishment projects together with WWF-UK and The Rivers Trust at the Rivers Nar and Cray in South East England, Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadlands river catchments in East Anglia, the River Thames and the Ham Fen nature reserve. In 2018, we completed a project to protect groundwater close to our Aquabona manufacturing site in Northern Spain, which was severely impacted following a forest fire in 2009. The project involved restoring native and fire resilient trees, protecting grassland habitats and controlling vegetation growth. It was carried out with The Coca-Cola Company and in partnership with the Ecology and Development Foundation (ECODES) and local government. In 2018, we replenished 943.8 million litres of water, planted over 66,300 trees and restored 57 hectares of land. Rainwater recovery has since improved by 20% and the local biodiversity and ecosystem will be protected for at least 20 years. In Belgium, also with The Coca-Cola Company, we have supported a partnership with Natuurpunt over the past three years to improve wetlands.

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**Goal**

Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

**Level**

Company-wide

**Motivation**

Shared value

**Description of goal**

As nearly 80% of our value chain water impact comes from the farming and growing of our key agricultural ingredients, we have made a commitment, together with The Coca-Cola Company, as part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, to "sustainably source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients" by 2020. We are measuring our progress by assessing the

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percentage of our key agricultural ingredients that have been sourced through suppliers that adhere to our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set our expectations related to water stewardship. This includes a focus on water management, encouraging the long-term sustainability of water resources, water use efficiency, minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion and nutrient & agrochemical runoff.

#### Baseline year

2010

#### Start year

2017

#### End year

2020

#### Progress

We track the percentage of our ingredient suppliers that are in compliance with our SAGPs. We do this for all of our key agricultural ingredients and we currently report progress related to sugar, pulp and paper and tea & coffee. There are many ways in which our suppliers can demonstrate compliance with our SAGPs. This includes the use of third party certification schemes. Our preferred route for sugar beet is the SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) through which farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of sustainability indicators. In 2018, 88% of our sugar volumes were certified as being compliant with our SAGPs. Our pulp and paper suppliers can attain a sustainable forest management accreditation, including via the FSC or PEFC. Every new paper, pulp and cardboard contract now includes a requirement for third-party certification by 2020. In 2018, 94% of our cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging suppliers were SAGP compliant. In 2018, 100% of tea and more than 95% of the sourced coffee met The Coca-Cola Company's required sustainable sourcing standards, with the majority adhering to the Company's SAGPs. This means that we are purchasing products from farm locations and suppliers that meet one of the following standards: Fairtrade, Rainforet Alliance, SAI Platform Silver or Gold, 4C\*, Ethical Tea Partnership, or SAGP audit or validation.

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## W9. Linkages and trade-offs

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### W9.1

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**(W9.1) Has your organization identified any linkages or tradeoffs between water and other environmental issues in its direct operations and/or other parts of its value chain?**

Yes

### W9.1a

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**(W9.1a) Describe the linkages or tradeoffs and the related management policy or action.**

**Linkage or tradeoff**

Tradeoff

**Type of linkage/tradeoff**

Increased energy use

**Description of linkage/tradeoff**

As part of our sustainability action plan, we have set a target to reduce our water use by 20% by 2020, vs 2010. In 2018, we invested €2.7 million in water efficiency technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 75,170 m<sup>3</sup>. We achieved a water use ratio of 1.614 litres of water per litre of product produced in 2018, a reduction of 11.25% vs 2010. This includes a trade-off between water and energy. Many of the technological innovations we invest in deliver significant water savings BUT require more energy use. For example, our use of air rinsers, rather than water, to clean bottles and cans prior to filling, requires more energy but allows us to reduce our use of water. The use of more energy can result in an increase in GHG emissions, which also represents a trade-off against our GHG emissions reduction targets. We are now ensuring that all of the electricity we use is from renewable sources, thus ensuring that we are not increasing our carbon footprint as a result.

**Policy or action**

We are aware of these trade-offs, and continually look to use technology which will help us to reduce our water and energy usage. Our sustainability action plan includes a target to ensure that 100% of the electricity we purchase is from renewable sources by 2020. We reached our target in 2018, so we are now able to invest in water reduction technologies in the knowledge that any additional energy requirements will be met through renewable energy and not increase our carbon emissions.

**Linkage or tradeoff**

Tradeoff

**Type of linkage/tradeoff**

Other, please specify (Use of refillable packaging and increased water use)

**Description of linkage/tradeoff**

We use both single use packaging and refillable packaging across our territories. In total, 21% of our glass and plastic bottles are refillable – i.e. they are returned, refilled and reused. However this requires a significant amount of water. With growing concern from external stakeholders and policy makers about single use packaging, especially single use plastic, there is a growing demand for us to consider increasing the amount of refillable packaging that we use across our business. Refillable packaging (both PET plastic and glass) can be used many times and can have very high return rates. As a result it is perceived to be one of the most sustainable options for beverage packaging. If enough refill trips are achieved, refillable packaging can also have a lower carbon footprint and reduce packaging use. However, the water footprint of a refillable bottle is x1.5/x2 of a single use pack, based current technology.

**Policy or action**

We continue to assess opportunities to increase the percentage of refillable packaging that we use, however there is a direct trade-off due to the increased water use requirements related to refillable packages, which need to be cleaned and washed prior to refilling. We know that currently, refillable glass currently uses significantly more water than any other type of beverage packaging. We are aware of the trade-offs between packaging use, carbon footprint and water use as related to refillable packaging. As part of assessing our use of refillable packaging and dispensed solutions and their impacts on reducing carbon and packaging footprints, we are also investigating new, 'smarter' bottle washing technologies which may allow us to significantly reduce water use versus the technologies we have in use today.

**W10. Verification**

**W10.1**

**(W10.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1d)?**

Yes

2018\_Assurance\_Statement.pdf

## (W10.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1. Current state	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV-GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre/litre of product produced).	ISAE3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W1 Current State, is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre used/litre of product produced). DNV GL performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 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 GL applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W3. Procedures	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV-GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water/litre of product produced).	ISAE3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W3 Procedures, is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre used/litre of product produced). DNV GL performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 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 GL applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W4. Risks and opportunities	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV-GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water/litre of product produced).	ISAE3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W4 Risks and Opportunities, is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre used/litre of product produced). DNV GL performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 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 GL applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W6. Governance	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV-GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water/litre of product produced).	ISAE3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W6 Governance, is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre used/litre of product produced). DNV GL performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 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 GL applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W7. Strategy	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV-GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water/litre of product produced).	ISAE3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W7 Strategy, is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre used/litre of product produced). DNV GL performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 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 GL applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."
W8. Targets	CCEP's data is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV-GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (Litres of water/litre of product produced).	ISAE3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W8 Targets, is independently assured by DNV GL within CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level. DNV GL have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2018 Integrated Report and our online 2018 Sustainability Stakeholder Report, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included Manufacturing water use ratio (litre used/litre of product produced). DNV GL performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 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 GL applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. We believe that the Report is prepared in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards."

## W11. Sign off

## W-FI

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

All of CCEP's data regarding water risks can be found in our

- 2018 Integrated Report ([http://ir.ccep.com/~media/Files/C/Cokeccep-IR/annual-reports/Copy%20of%20CCEP\\_2018\\_Integrated-Report\\_WEB.pdf](http://ir.ccep.com/~media/Files/C/Cokeccep-IR/annual-reports/Copy%20of%20CCEP_2018_Integrated-Report_WEB.pdf)),

- GRI index ( [https://www.ccep.com/system/file\\_resources/5701/2018\\_GRI\\_Table.pdf](https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/5701/2018_GRI_Table.pdf)),

- 2018 Corporate Data Tables ( [https://www.ccep.com/system/file\\_resources/5731/2018\\_Corporate\\_Data\\_Tables.pdf](https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/5731/2018_Corporate_Data_Tables.pdf)),

- 2018 Country Data Tables ( [https://www.ccep.com/system/file\\_resources/5481/2018\\_Country\\_Data\\_Tables.pdf](https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/5481/2018_Country_Data_Tables.pdf))

- 2018 Methodology ( [https://www.ccep.com/system/file\\_resources/5401/2018\\_-\\_Methodology\\_-\\_Final.pdf](https://www.ccep.com/system/file_resources/5401/2018_-_Methodology_-_Final.pdf))

- 2018 Stakeholder Progress Report which is a fully online report - relevant sections for reference include:

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/08-action-on-water>

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/10-action-on-supply-chain>

<https://www.ccep.com/pages/04-operating-with-integrity>

2018\_Corporate\_Data\_Tables.pdf

Coca-Cola European Partners \_ 04 Operating with integrity.pdf

2018\_GRI\_Table.pdf

Coca-Cola European Partners \_ 08 Action on water.pdf

2018\_Assurance\_Statement.pdf

2018\_Country\_Data\_Tables.pdf

2018\_Methodology.pdf

Coca-Cola European Partners \_ 10 Action on supply chain.pdf

CCEP\_2018\_Integrated-Report.pdf

## W11.1

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**(W11.1) 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)

## W11.2

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**(W11.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].**

Yes

## Submit your response

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**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms