Coca-Cola Europacific Partners - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP). Following this, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). The company is the largest Coca-Cola bottler by revenue in the world. It is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, London Stock Exchange and on the Spanish Stock Exchanges and trades under the symbol CCEP. CCEP is headquartered in London, UK.

CCEP is a leading consumer goods group, making, selling and distributing an extensive range of primarily non-alcoholic ready to drink beverages. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola Zero Sugar, Fanta, Sprite, plus a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks, ready to drink teas and coffees, and alcohol. We also offer them our drinks in a variety of packaging formats and packaging types, including PET bottles.

Across our operations, we serve 600 million consumers and help 2 million customers across 29 markets to grow. In 2022, we sold approximately 3.3 billion unit cases, generating approximately €17.3 billion in revenue and €2.1 billion in operating profit. We combine the strength and scale of a large, multi-national business with an expert, local knowledge of the customers we serve and communities we support. In Europe, we operate 43 production facilities across 13 countries, and in API operate 32 facilities across six countries and distribute across the Pacific.

All references to "CCEP" in this current disclosure refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) and API (territories of previously known Coca-Cola Amatil) for 2022. Our operations in Europe account for 78% and in API for 22% of our total revenue. We report water withdrawal data from production facilities only, this excludes our activities in Luxembourg and Bulgaria where we do not have production facilities.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the impact of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. At CCEP, we want sustainability to support every part of how we do business and our strategy is underpinned by This is Forward, our sustainability action plan. It was first launched in 2017, and in 2022, we reviewed and updated it to cover all of our markets in Europe and API. It provides an action plan that includes ambitious, time-bound sustainability commitments addressing key global sustainability issues where we know we can make a difference, in line with the priorities and concerns of our stakeholders. These include climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks.

Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC)2030 global water strategy. This includes a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – both operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress. We have developed context-based water reduction targets across all of our production facilities, addressing the needs of local river basins. We measure performance through our water use ratio – the average amount of water we need to produce a litre of product. We have a target to achieve 100% regenerative water use by 2030 at our 9 leadership locations (Non-alcoholic ready to drink (NARTD) production facilities which rely on vulnerable water sources or have high water dependency). We have nine leadership locations in Europe and four in API), meaning we will replenish all of the water that we use at these production facilities through the beneficial use of wastewater and replenish projects in the minor river basin of the sites. We will continue to replenish 100% of the water that we use in our beverages, supporting replenishment projects in our key operating regions, communities and sourcing regions.

We have publicly reported our progress against these targets, including our full water usage, for the full year (Jan-Dec 2022) for CCEP in our 2022 Integrated Report and our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables. All our water use data of our core business operations, published in our 2022 Integrated Report, has been assured on a limited basis by DNV.

In 2022, due to the business recovery from impacts of COVID-19, production volumes increased 7.9% versus 2021 and volume mix adjusted as consumer buying habits changed.

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

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

W0.2

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

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

W0.3

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

Australia
Belgium
Fiji
France
Germany
Iceland
Indonesia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Papua New Guinea
Portugal
Samoa
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

W0.4

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

EUR

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

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

W0.7

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

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

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

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

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

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

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Sugar	61-80	Sourced	Sugar is a key ingredient in many of our brands and products, with sugar-sweetened beverages representing 62% of our revenue in 2022. We purchase the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups, for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar, are managed together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. From our ongoing focus on water footprinting, we also know that the majority (80%) of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain, particularly farming, production and processing of sugar beet. We require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. The majority of sugar we use across our territories is sugar beet (67.7% in 2022) grown in Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. The remaining 32.3% comes from cane sugar grown in Australia, Brazil, India, Thailand and South Africa. In 2022, 97.5% (100% in Europe and 90.3% in API) of our sugar was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA.
Other crop commodity, please specify (Paper and pulp)	10-20	Sourced	By weight, pulp and paper accounts for ~10% of packaging used, with ~20% of our revenue driven by products which include pulp and paper (e.g. cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box). We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point of sale material over the coming years. Many of our key agricultural raw materials, such as pulp and paper, are purchased together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. We require our suppliers to adhere to the SGPs and PSA. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In 2022, we used a total of ~135,000T (85,000T in Europe/50,000T in API) of board for secondary and tertiary packaging, and marketing materials – 92.5% (99.8% in Europe/98.3% in API) was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point of sale material over the coming years. Since 2015 we have also included a requirement for third party certification (e.g. FSC and PEFC), in all our supplier contracts related to paper and pulp. Every new contract relating to paper and pulp now includes a requirement for third-party certification.
Other crop commodity, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	10-20	Sourced	In 2022, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for approximately 16% of our revenue. Oranges and citrus fruits are a key ingredient in a number of our products, such as Fanta, as well as a number of our juices. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as orange juice, are done together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the SGPs and PSA. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including non TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in these regions as a result of changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw materials, including oranges and other citrus fruits, that we use to produce our products. We work with partners such as the SAI, in areas where we source some of our products, such as Spain, to improve the sustainability of our juice supply.
Other crop commodity, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Less than 10%	Sourced	It is estimated that around 3% of our revenue is dependent on coffee and tea for our Honest, Chaqwa and Fuze Tea brands through The Coca Cola Company (TCCC). Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, including coffee and tea are done together with TCCC and other Coca-Cola bottlers. We therefore address many of the issues we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system. We also know that the majority of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain. As a result, we require our suppliers to adhere to the SGPs and the PSA. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In 2022, 98% of coffee and 100% of tea sourced by TCCC at global level was PSA-compliant – including the coffee in our Honest Coffee brand which was 100% PSA-compliant, meeting Fairtrade and other third-party certification standards. Our Fuze Tea brand, contains tea extracts from 100% PSA-compliant suppliers, via Rainforest Alliance certification. The 'green frog' seal, confirming the tea has been sourced from Rainforest Alliance -certified™ farms, is included on all packaging for the complete Fuze Tea range. In API, 64% of coffee sourced for our Grinders brand was sourced through suppliers in compliance with our PSA.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	On-site water measurement using water meters.	All our production facilities measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes, on at least a monthly, and in some cases on a weekly basis. This is fundamental to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used, following international standards. In 2022, we published our water stewardship performance data for 2022 in our 2022 Integrated Report and in our2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021. In 2022, we withdrew 26,584 megalitres of water. The performance data has been assured by DNV on a limited basis including our manufacturing water use ratio.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	On-site water measurement using water meters.	All our production facilities measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes by source. Water withdrawals by source are measured through on-site water meters and monitoring systems, on at least a monthly, and in some cases a weekly basis. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used. In 2022, 77.5% of water was withdrawn from municipal supplies, 20.8% from borehole supplies and 1.7% from surface water. We published water data in our 2022 Integrated Report and in our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis. Our water volumes by source will vary year on year depending upon overall sales volumes, and which products are sold by country.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Daily	Water quality tests include pH, alkalinity, hardness, turbidity, Chlorine dioxide residual and total dissolved solids are done on a daily basis at several stages during the manufacturing process by trained staff. They also monitor taste, odour and appearance. The physical and chemical water quality is measured according international standards, in line with TCCC's KORE requirement standards.	All our production facilities measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal quality. This is critical to manufacturing consumable products which adhere to strict food safety requirements, ensuring our beverages are safe for consumption. Each facility must develop a documented water monitoring plan including source, treated and packaged water. It must identify parameters to be monitored for risk identification, compliance and/or process control. It is essential to understand the compounds present in the source water, which may show concentrations greater than the maximum limits allowed for treated water. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity which could cause a further deterioration of water quality where we or our suppliers operate. Increased production costs or capacity constraints could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell beverages. Monitoring and measuring water quality at CCEP is fundamental for risk mitigation purposes.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	Meter reading	All our production facilities measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges. Total volumes discharges are measured on a daily basis through on-site water meters and monitoring systems. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured according local regulations which are aligned with international (ISO) standards and TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. In 2022, our total water discharge was 9,684 megalitres. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2022 Integrated Report and in our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis, including our water use ratio.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Flow rates are continuously monitored with daily reporting on-site and monthly reporting in reporting dashboard Integrum. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use.	Through on-site flow meters at the point of discharge, 100% of our production facilities measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharged by destination, to nature after internal treatment or to external wastewater treatment. Flow rates are continuously monitored with daily reporting on-site and monthly reporting in reporting dashboard Integrum. This is fundamental to our commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Daily	All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements through on-site flow meters and meet at least all local regulations. Measures such as pH, flow and temperature are monitored through calibrated on-site monitoring systems and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum to analyse organic load (COD/BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).	All our production facilities measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by treatment method. We recognise that water is critical to the sustainability of our business, the local communities in which we operate and the local ecosystems upon which we depend. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by treatment method is key to our water stewardship approach. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements through on-site flow meters and meet at least all local regulations. Measures such as pH, flow and temperature are monitored through calibrated on-site monitoring systems and samples are completed on a daily basis as a minimum to analyse organic load (COD/BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS). We publish our water stewardship data in our 2022 Integrated Report and online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	CCEP follows The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE). Sites are required to perform the required testing related to following parameters: BODs, chlorine, color, fecal coliform, total nitrogen, total suspended solids, temperature variation, amonia, dissolved oxygen pH and phosphorus.	All our production facilities measure and monitor water discharge quality data by standard effluent parameters. We are committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use. We believe that measuring and monitoring the quality of our water discharges is essential in supporting our commitments. All wastewater is treated physio-chemically and or biologically on-site or off-site to achieve the required quality standard. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which meet all local regulations. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are daily completed as a minimum. For wastewater analysis we use accredited analytical laboratories. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our 2022 Integrated Report and 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Quarterly	CCEP follows The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE). These apply to the extent that they are not contrary to or inconsistent with applicable law or regulation. If any requirement does not meet or satisfy an applicable legal requirement, then that legal requirement will apply. If an internal requirement is more stringent than an applicable legal requirement, then the internal standard will apply.	TCCC's KORE requirements apply to all Coca-Cola operations including: manufacturing, distribution, offices and laboratory, that generate waste waters of any kind (e.g., process, sanitary, cooling, or stormwater). The analysis of water parameters, including nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, is performed quarterly (for compliance evidence) unless regulations require more frequent analysis. Our site have developed and implemented a pollution prevention program to prevent stormwater pollution, to prevent contamination of process wastewater which could negatively impact wastewater treatment processing and to inspect and maintain pollution prevention controls. Wastewater is being treated based on the type of wastewater stream (process, sanitary, stormwater, and non-contact cooling water) and discharge location, following local regulation and the TCCC's KORE requirements.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Daily	All our production facilities measure and monitor discharge temperature through calibrated on-site monitoring systems on at least a daily basis.	We are committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE requirements, which define the policies, standards, and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. All our production facilities measure and monitor discharge temperature through calibrated on-site monitoring systems on at least a daily basis to ensure the wastewater temperature stays well within legal limits to avoid any impact on nature. Non-contact cooling water is compliant with TCCC's KORE standards and cannot cause variation of the receiving waterbody of more than 5°C when discharged as wastewater. As CCEP does not discharge hot water directly to a water body, discharge temperature is not included in our KPIs.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	On-site water measurement using water meters.	All our operational sites measure and monitor total water consumption. Water is our main ingredient and is critical to CCEP, local communities and the ecosystems. Measuring and monitoring our water consumption is central to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. Total water consumption is measured at all our production facilities through calibrated on-site water meters and monitoring systems on at least a monthly and in some cases a weekly basis. We have improved our water efficiency by 5.36% since 2019. In 2022, our total water consumption was 16,900 megalitres, being total withdrawals of 26,584 megalitres less 9,684 megalitres of water discharge. In 2022, we withdrew 26,584 megalitres of water. We publish our water performance data in our 2022 Integrated Report and in our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Yearly	Water recycling is often undertaken using small recycling loops within a process and is hard to measure. The water recycled/reused numbers are a mixture of metered (actual) and calculated.	We have active programmes in place across our production facilities to reuse and recycle water. These support our target to reduce our overall water use by 2030. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn). Water recycling is often undertaken using small recycling loops within a process and is hard to measure. The water recycled/reused numbers are a mixture of metered (actual) and calculated. On a yearly basis we estimate the amount of water which has been recycled based on the annual water use. E.g., in our production facility in Toulouse we reuse the water from our PET bottle rinser in other processes. The recycled water is often reused to clean bottles or crates.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Yearly	To monitor our WASH services provided to all workers, the KORE Audits through TCCC are conducted every three years, but we also conduct internal audits on an annual basis.	All our production facilities provide access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all employees at an acceptable standard. Access and standards are monitored and measured as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health and Safety (QESH) processes. Sites are audited on QESH standards, including WASH, through TCCC's KORE auditing process. To monitor our WASH services provided to all workers, the KORE Audits through TCCC are conducted every three years, but we also conduct internal audits on an annual basis.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	26584	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Total withdrawals are equal to total discharge (9,684 megalitres/year) + total consumption (16,900 megalitres/year). In 2022, our total water withdrawals were 5.9% higher compared to 2021, mainly due to a 7.9% increase in production volumes. This is largely due to an increase in production volumes and a change in our production volume mix as we recover from COVID-19. The total water withdrawn from production facilities in areas of water stress (24 sites) increased from 12,076 megalitres in 2021 to 13,038 megalitres in 2022 (7.9%). This increase was due to increased production volumes and changes to our product mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,000 m³ per year. In 2022, we achieved a water use ratio across our manufacturing operations in Europe and API of 1.60 litres of water per litre of product produced. This represents a 5.4% improvement since 2019 and a 1.9% improvement versus 2021. We expect that future absolute water usage will increase in line with anticipated production volumes increases. Our total use of water is also likely to increase as a result of using more refillable packaging. Policy makers in Europe are aiming to limit one-way packaging and refillable packaging requires more water for cleaning prior to reuse. In 2022, we updated our water reduction targets to cover all of our territories, including API.
Total discharges	9684	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Divestment from water intensive technology/process	In 2022, our total water discharge increased by 5.2%, compared to 2021, mainly due to higher production volumes (+7.9%) and changes in our production volume mix across all our production facilities. During COVID-19, HoReCa (Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes) were closed, but with the reopening all returnable glass and PET lines restarted. This consequently created an increased waste water flow from bottlewashers. Wastewater discharged for treatment by municipal water treatment works increased by 5.7% versus 2021 (5,973 megalitres in 2022 vs 5,649 megalitres in 2021). Wastewater treated on-site and discharged for offsite treatment by municipal water treatment facility increased by 4.4% versus 2021 (3,528 megalitres in 2022 vs. 3,377 megalitres 2021). Wastewater treated onsite and discharged to surface water increased by 3.4% versus 2021 (182 megalitres in 2022 versus 176 megalitres 2021). We expect that future waste water volumes will increase with anticipated production volume increases. Our total use of water is also likely to increase as a result of using more refillable packaging. Policy makers in Europe are aiming to limit one-way packaging and refillable packaging requires more water for cleaning prior to reuse. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we apply the highest standards set by local regulations and KORE standards.
Total consumption	16900	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	CCEP's water consumption is the amount of water that is drawn by CCEP and not discharged back to the water environment or a third party. We expect that future water consumption will increase as a result of our anticipated production volume increases, however the rate of increase should be curtailed by improvements in our water efficiency of our manufacturing and cleaning processes. We monitor our total water use, and water use efficiency, setting annual targets and identifying opportunities to reduce our water consumption. We measure this through our water use ratio, which is calculated as the total water withdrawals divided by total production volumes from CCEP production facilities within the reporting period. We aim to reduce our water use ratio by investing in technology improvements to reduce the water we consume. In 2022, although we increased our water withdrawals by 5.9% and water discharges by 5.2% compared to 2021, we achieved a water use ratio across our production facilities of 1.60 litres of water per litre of product produced, which is a 2.4% decrease compared to 2021, and a 5.4% decrease compared to 2019. In 2022, our total water consumption was 6.2% higher than in 2021 due to a 5.2% increase in water discharge and a 7.9% increase in production volumes due to recovering from COVID-19. Despite higher water withdrawals, we are focusing on investment into water reduction programmes. In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,000 m³ per year. In 2022, water withdrawals from municipal sources increased by 6.0% versus 2021 (20,599 megalitres versus. 19,440 megalitres) and water withdrawals from boreholes increased by 5.8% (5,526 megalitres versus 5,225 megalitres). This was due to a 7.9% increase in production volumes as a result of the impact of recovering COVID-19 as well as changing in our production mix.

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Lower	Mergers and acquisitions	WRI Aqueduct	Through WRI Aqueduct analysis (Aqueduct 3.0), we have been able to identify that in 2022, 24 of our 66 NARTD production facilities were located in water stressed areas. In 2022, 49.0% of our total water withdrawals (representing 49.0% of our total production volumes) came from sites in areas of water stress, compared to 48.1% in 2021. The total water withdrawn from 24 sites in water stressed areas increased from 12,076 megalitres in 2021 to 13,038 megalitres in 2022 (+7.9%) due to increased production volumes and changes in our production sales mix. We use WRI Aqueduct as our water stress identification tool as it provides us with the levels of water stress and scarcity, based upon future changes in water quantity and quality, covering the catchment areas where each of our production facilities are located, providing valuable insight into our risk mitigation processes. Using WRI Aqueduct, physical risks associated with water stress and scarcity are assessed quantitatively by analysing the availability and quality of water at a local level. This approach includes conceptual hydrological modelling of local watersheds. Transition water-related risks are assessed qualitatively through analysing regulatory and tariff changes. This helps to give us a robust view of anticipated water stress at facility-level. WRI Aqueduct is used consistently across the Coca-Cola system as a water-risk assessment tool. 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

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

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

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our production facilities and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 7% (by weight) of cane sugar and 0% (by weight) of sugar beet, of their respective sourcing regions, are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium-High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%). Therefore, we can say that 5.5% of our total sugar is sourced from watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies. This validates our findings from a 2014 study whereby we found that 80% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural supply chain – in particular, the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. Building on our work with Bonsucro, SAI/FSA and on water footprinting, we are currently consolidating our learnings in line with TCCC, updating where appropriate and planning our next steps in engaging our value chain.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our production facilities and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 3%, (by weight) of the sourcing regions of orange are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium-High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%) Therefore, we can say that 3% of oranges we source are grown in watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies. This validates our findings from a 2014 study whereby we found that 80% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural supply chain – in particular, the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. Building on our work with Bonsucro, SAI/FSA and on water footprinting, we are currently consolidating our learnings in line with TCCC, updating where appropriate and planning our next steps in engaging our value chain. Using WRI Aqueduct, we plan to overlay this information and calculate the percentage over the next year or 18 months.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our production facilities and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. According to this study, approximately 8%, (by weight) of the sourcing regions of coffee and tea are considered extremely high in baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium-High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%). The tea extracts in Fuze Tea come from 100% sustainably sourced tea leaves and all farms that supply tea extracts must be certified to demonstrate that they meet an independent standard such as Fairtrade International, Rainforest Alliance or SAI/FSA Silver or Gold. This includes water-related standards and requirements which our suppliers are required to adhere to, helping us to develop our understanding of the water footprint of our use of coffee and tea going forward. We will continue to engage with our suppliers on sourcing coffee and tea sustainably.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Paper and pulp)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2018, TCCC worked with the World Resources Institute (WRI) on a global Enterprise Water Risk assessment for the whole Coca-Cola system. This assessment includes all our production facilities and commodity sourcing regions and builds upon our previous studies which have helped to determine our supply chain exposure to water-related risks. The work provides a holistic global view of our exposure to systemic water-related hazards, including baseline water stress, project water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges. Paper/pulp was not evaluated; however we know through previous water footprinting analysis that up to 19% of our value chain water footprint comes from our packaging, including paper/pulp. Since 2015, we have included a requirement for third-party certification, e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), in all our supplier contracts. In 2022, 99,2% of our cardboard for secondary and tertiary packaging was certified as FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. Our strategy for collecting data on water stress in relation to paper/pulp is to continue expanding reporting in this category, to include additional areas such as printed and point of sales material over the coming years.

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

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

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Sugar	1-10	We estimate that 1-10% of the total sugar we source by volume is grown in areas with high water stress. Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy and with TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which aims to promote advanced water management practices for our global priority ingredients grown in water-stressed regions. Through TCCC, we use water stress data from for sugar, lemons and other commodities to map priority ingredient sourcing regions and watersheds according to highest exposure to water stress. By adhering with TCCC's 2030 Water Strategy, we aim to support suppliers in water-stressed regions to adapt to emerging water risks. Watershed risks vary from location to location. For some, water availability may be the primary risk; for others, it might be water quality, water access, soil health or forest fires. By adopting a context-based approach, we aim to support interventions relevant to our priority watersheds. We aim to develop and implement watershed health plans in all global priority sourcing watersheds facing water stress that overlap with Leadership Locations. This will help drive supply chain continuity across our agricultural supply chain around the world and support improved watershed health and water management practices in priority sourcing regions. We continue to leverage replenish projects with agricultural water users to address watershed health challenges. For example, in Australia, we partner with WWF Australia, TCCF, natural resource management bodies and the Federal Government to support sugar cane growers to adopt beneficial farming practices to reduce agricultural runoff by up to ~180 tonnes per year. In 2022, the project replenished 297 megalitres of water, significant for a region that suffers from extreme water stress. The project also led to cost savings for the farmers by reducing their spend on water, energy and fertilisers.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	1-10	We estimate that 1-10% of the total citrus we source by volume is grown in areas with high water stress. Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy and with TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which aims to promote advanced water management practices for our global priority ingredients grown in water-stressed regions. Through TCCC, we use water stress data for sugar, lemons and other commodities to map priority ingredient sourcing regions and watersheds according to highest exposure to water stress. By adhering with TCCC's 2030 Water Strategy, we aim to support suppliers in water-stressed regions to adapt to emerging water risks. Watershed risks vary from location to location. For some, water availability may be the primary risk; for others, it might be water quality, water access, soil health or forest fires, to name a few. By adopting a context-based approach, we aim to support interventions relevant to our priority watersheds. We aim to develop and implement watershed health plans in all global priority sourcing watersheds facing water stress that overlap with Leadership Locations. This will help drive supply chain continuity across our agricultural supply chain around the world and support improved watershed health and water management practices in priority sourcing regions. We continue to leverage replenish projects with agricultural water users to address watershed health challenges. For example, in Spain, we promote advanced water management practices where we source citrus fruits. Since 2017, we have worked with WWF on the "Misión Posible – Desafio Guadalquivir" project which has two main objectives: (1) to help restore a local wetland in the estuary of the Guadalquivir and (2) to implement sustainable farming practices in the Guadalquivir valley by optimising irrigation water use and fertiliser application. This is done by installing sensors and providing training and advice to local farmers. In 2022, the project replenished 297 megalitres of water, significant for a region that suffers from extreme water stress. The project also led to cost savings for the farmers by reducing their spend on water, energy and fertilisers.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Coffee and tea)	1-10	We estimate that 1-10% of the total coffee we source by volume is grown in areas with high water stress. Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy and with TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which aims to promote advanced water management practices for our global priority ingredients grown in water-stressed regions. Through TCCC, we use water stress data for sugar, lemons and other commodities to map priority ingredient sourcing regions and watersheds according to highest exposure to water stress. By adhering with TCCC's 2030 Water Strategy, we aim to support suppliers in water-stressed regions to adapt to emerging water risks. Watershed risks vary from location to location. For some, water availability may be the primary risk; for others, it might be water quality, water access, soil health or forest fires, to name a few. By adopting a context-based approach, we aim to support interventions relevant to our priority watersheds. We aim to develop and implement watershed health plans in all global priority sourcing watersheds facing water stress that overlap with Leadership Locations. This will help drive supply chain continuity across our agricultural supply chain around the world and support improved watershed health and water management practices in priority sourcing regions. We are working with our suppliers to further evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions for our ingredients. As a result, using this metric we have built the business case internally to develop management and response plans which includes replenishment projects related to reducing water used for irrigation, such as for our Fuze Tea, which is Rainforest Alliance certified and compliant with the TCCC's PSA.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Pulp and paper)	1-10	We estimate that 1-10% of the total pulp and paper we source by volume is grown in areas with high water stress. Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy and with TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which aims to promote advanced water management practices for our global priority ingredients grown in water-stressed regions. Through TCCC, we use water stress data for sugar, lemons and other commodities to map priority ingredient sourcing regions and watersheds according to highest exposure to water stress. By adhering with TCCC's 2030 Water Strategy, we aim to support suppliers in water-stressed regions to adapt to emerging water risks. Watershed risks vary from location to location. For some, water availability may be the primary risk; for others, it might be water quality, water access, soil health or forest fires, to name a few. By adopting a context-based approach, we aim to support interventions relevant to our priority watersheds. We aim to develop and implement watershed health plans in all global priority sourcing watersheds facing water stress that overlap with Leadership Locations. This will help drive supply chain continuity across our agricultural supply chain around the world and support improved watershed health and water management practices in priority sourcing regions. We are working with our suppliers to further evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions for our raw materials. Pulp and paper suppliers can attain a Sustainable Forest Management accreditation such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or a certification endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), compliant with TCCC's PSA. These include assessments on areas of water stress and water scarcity.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	459	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Water quality is critical to our operations and the production of high-quality drinks which meet strict food safety standards. As such we do not source surface water from wetlands, rivers & lakes. Our direct use of rainwater is limited to 2 production facilities in Europe and 4 in API. Because of a greater use of rainwater in our operations in API, rainwater use increased by 2.3% from last year from 449 to 459. As part of our commitment to minimise the water impacts within our own operations and to set the standard for water efficiency, we have invested in rainwater harvesting systems for non-production water use in our production facility in Chaudfontaine (BE). In 2021 the site obtained the platinum certificate for sustainable water management from the worldwide Alliance for Water Stewardship. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels. 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<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	5526	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Water quality and ensuring a sustainable supply of our source water is fundamental to our operations and the production of high-quality beverages. In 2022, 20.8% of our water was from on-site and off-site groundwater renewable wells, all of which are licensed. Groundwater is used for bottling, such as at our Chaudfontaine production facility in Belgium. In 2022, the percentage of our total water withdrawals from groundwater increased by 5.8% versus 2021 (5,526 megalitres in 2022 versus 5,225 megalitres in 2021). This is largely due to changes in the production volume mix (which is reflected in the amount of water from third party sources in 2021), and an increase in production volumes. 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<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>	<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	20599	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Consumption of 3rd party sources relates to our consumption from municipal water supplies. 77.5% of the water we use for our production processes & other operations comes from municipal sources. In 2022 water withdrawals from municipal sources increased by 6.0% vs 2019 (20,599 ML in 2022 to 19,440 ML in 2021). This is largely due to an increase in production volumes (+7.9% vs 2021) and a change in our production volume mix as we recover from COVID-19. Our capital expenditure also increased. In 2022 we invested ~€1.6m in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. This could result in water savings of ~125,000m³/ year. In comparison, in 2021 we invested €1.3m, saving 31,950m³. Our overall water efficiency improved by 2.4% vs 2021 and -5.4% vs 2019. In 2022 our water use ratio was 1.60l of water/l of product produced vs 1.64 in 2021. 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	3710	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2022, we increased the amount of water discharged to fresh surface water by 4.4% compared to 2021 from 3,554 ML to 3,710 ML. This increase is less than the increase in our production volumes of 7.9% in 2022 versus 2021.11 of our production facilities in Europe and 10 of our facilities in API have an on-site wastewater treatment plant that enables wastewater to either be released directly to fresh water or via the local municipal system. We anticipate future trends by destination to be in line with current levels. 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<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>	<Not Applicable>	CCEP sites do not discharge to groundwater. We anticipate future trends to be in line with current levels.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	5973	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Being water efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. Most wastewater from our production processes is discharged back into the municipal system. Wastewater discharged to municipal systems increased by 5.7% in 2022 versus 2021, which is mainly due to volume mix changes as a result of the return to normal business operations post COVID-19, which resulted in a 7.9% production volume increase compared to 2021. In 2022, we saw a significant increase in certain production volumes as consumer buying habits changed, mainly seeing a significant increase in multipack can sales. Not all our production facilities have Can lines, so the amount of wastewater by destination will vary depending on how much we sell and where it is produced. We expect future trends to continue to change. 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	955	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	1-10	For 9.9% of our total manufacturing wastewater (with high levels of organic pollutants (COD)) we apply a tertiary 3-step treatment (e.g.anaerobic ozone treatment), before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. This reduces COD from more than 5,000 mg/L to less than 1,000 mg/L. This applies at 4 of our manufacturing sites; 955 ML in 2022 versus 886 ML in 2021 (+8%). We expect the future trend to remain the same in that 1-10% of total waste water would be in this category. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we apply the highest standards of treatment, meeting or exceeding all standards set by local regulations and KORE standards. While most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and then send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 11 of our production facilities in Europe and 10 of our facilities in API carry out full wastewater treatment on site. All our manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are daily completed as a minimum. For wastewater analysis we use accredited analytical laboratories. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/ EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC). 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	2421	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	21-30	For 25% of our manufacturing waste water we apply a secondary biological treatment before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. Depending on the needs of the site, secondary treatments may consist of an aerobic or an anaerobic treatment or a combined treatment of both to remove organic pollutants (COD). For low level polluted water, aerobic treatment removes ~90% of COD. This applies at 20 of our production facilities; 2,421ML in 2022 vs 2,369ML in 2021 (+2.2%). We expect future trends to remain the same in that around 21-30% of total waste water would be within this category. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities we apply the highest standards of treatment. While most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 11 of our production sites in Europe and 10 of our sites in API carry out wastewater treatment on site. All manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are gathered daily as a minimum. We use accredited analytical laboratories for waste water analysis. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard, which defines the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/ EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC). 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	5960	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	61-70	For 61.5% of our total manufacturing wastewater we apply primary treatment only. This includes sieving/screening to remove large particles, including plastics, and a pH neutralisation treatment before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. This applied at 38 of our production facilities; 5,960 ML in 2022 versus 5,637 ML in 2021 (+5.7). We expect future trends to be around 61-70% of total wastewater to be within this category. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we apply the highest standards of treatment, meeting all standards set by local regulations and TCCC's KORE standards. While most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and then send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, 11 of our production facilities in Europe and 10 of our facilities in API carry out full wastewater treatment on site. All our manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are daily completed as a minimum. For wastewater analysis we use accredited analytical laboratories. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/ EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC). 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge any water to the environment without treatment. In all of our sites we work with a buffer system where water is captured; the pH-values and temperature of the water is continually being measured. Water that does not meet the relevant quality criteria is immediately escalated for further treatment.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	347	Much higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	11-20	Only 3.6% of our total manufacturing wastewater is not being treated before it is discharged to municipality for further treatment. This is applicable in 10 of our production facilities; 347 ML in 2022 versus 311 ML in 2021 (+11.5%). We expect future trends to remain at around 1-10% of total waste water to be within this category. We ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from any of our production facilities, we ensure it meets all standards set by local regulations and TCCC's KORE standards. All our manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. Key measures such as pH levels, BOD and TSS are monitored continuously through on-site monitoring systems and samples are daily completed as a minimum. For wastewater analysis we use accredited analytical laboratories. All water discharged is measured against TCCC's KORE standard requirements, which define the policies, standards and requirements for managing safety, environment and quality throughout our operations and which meet or exceed local regulations. This includes at EU level The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU); The Best Available Technology conclusions of the BREF studies (Best available technologies reference studies)(2019/2031/ EU) and local regulations are set to meet the EU requirements on surface water quality (Directive 2008/105/EC). 'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not use any other water treatment methods.

W1.2k

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

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	0	Nitrates Phosphates Pesticides	<Not Applicable>	To comply with KORE requirements, each site analyses wastewater quality internally and externally. TCCC's KORE requirements apply to all Coca-Cola operations including: manufacturing, distribution, offices and laboratory, that generate waste waters of any kind (e.g., process, sanitary, cooling, or stormwater). The analysis of water parameters, including nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, is performed quarterly (for compliance evidence) unless regulations require more frequent analysis. Our sites have developed and implemented a pollution prevention program to prevent stormwater pollution, to prevent contamination of process wastewater which could negatively impact wastewater treatment processing and to inspect and maintain pollution prevention controls.

W1.3

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

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	17320000000	26584	651519.711104424	We do not use water withdrawal versus revenue to measure water efficiency. We use a water use ratio: the average amount of water used to produce a litre of product. It is calculated as the total water withdrawals divided by total production volumes from our production facilities. Total water withdrawals is the total of all water used by production facilities, from all sources, including municipal, borehole and rainwater sources. This does not include water recycled internally within facilities.

W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3

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

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy. This includes a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – both operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress. In 2020, TCCC conducted a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) which provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. Cane sugar accounts for approximately 18% of our total supply chain footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)	Not applicable	Yes	Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy. This includes a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – both operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. Oranges account for approximately 20% and lemon juice for approximately 10% of our total supply chain footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Coffee and tea)	Not applicable	Yes	Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy. This includes a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – both operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. Coffee accounts for approximately 3% and tea for approximately 1% of our total supply chain footprint. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Paper and pulp)	Not applicable	Yes	Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy. This includes a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – both operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual (2011), covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. Upstream supply chain accounts for the majority of the total water footprint with ingredients accounting for 73% and packaging for 24% with secondary packaging (cardboard approximately 23%) the most significant portion. The sustainability performance of our suppliers is rated by EcoVadis, an independent evaluation company. EcoVadis evaluates suppliers against criteria such as environment, including water and carbon management, human rights and fair business practices. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance.

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

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

Agricultural commodities
Sugar

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
352

Numerator: Water aspect
Total water consumption

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
In 2020, TCCC conducted an Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) which provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water). The value is the average water intensity rate for the cultivation of sugar across the countries where we source this ingredient. This is based on the total water consumption (green, blue and grey water) per tonne of sugar cultivated.

The 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is a tool to begin to understand water use beyond our operations and will inform the strategies on water security in our

value chain. The assessment will inform the prioritization of commodities and sourcing regions together with other tools and business priorities. TCCC is working on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and developing a methodology on water footprint impact assessment. This assessment is not yet completed, as a result water intensity values remain the same as previous year. This assessment on a commodity level is expected to be updated every few years, not annually. As this work is not yet completed, we do not yet have a view on future anticipated water intensity for commodities. We will continue to work with our key suppliers of ingredients to understand and manage the water footprint of our key ingredients, including sugar, to reduce future water intensity.

Changing weather patterns and/or extreme weather events could impact the yield and/or quality of key ingredients or raw materials that we use to produce our products - for example, sugar beet, sugar cane, orange juice or coffee. This could reduce availability or increase the cost of ingredients. The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues (based upon WRI Aqueduct water risk analysis).

To manage water risks within our supply chain, we aim for 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials to be sourced in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). We invest in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions – focusing on supporting advanced water management practices.

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

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
233

Numerator: Water aspect
Freshwater consumption

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
In 2020, TCCC conducted an Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) which provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's Manual, covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water).

The value is the average water intensity rate for the cultivation of oranges across the countries where we source this ingredient. This is based on the total water consumption (green, blue and grey water) per tonne of oranges cultivated.

The 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is a tool to begin to understand water use beyond our operations and will inform the strategies on water security in our value chain. The assessment will inform the prioritization of commodities and sourcing regions together with other tools and business priorities. TCCC is working on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment. This assessment is not yet completed, as a result water intensity values remain the same as previous year.

This assessment on a commodity level is expected to be updated every few years, not annually. As this work is not yet completed, we do not yet have a view on future anticipated water intensity for commodities. We will continue to work with our key suppliers of ingredients to understand and manage the water footprint of our key ingredients, including oranges, to reduce future water intensity.

Changing weather patterns and/or extreme weather events could impact the yield and/or quality of key ingredients or raw materials that we use to produce our products - for example, sugar beet, sugar cane, orange juice or coffee. This could reduce availability or increase the cost of ingredients. The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues (based upon WRI Aqueduct water risk analysis).

To manage water risks within our supply chain, we aim for 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials to be sourced in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). We invest in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions – focusing on supporting advanced water management practices.

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

Water intensity value (m3/denominator)
6400

Numerator: Water aspect
Total water consumption

Denominator
Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
In 2020, TCCC conducted an Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) which provides an overview of where our main water use occurs across the value chain. The assessment, based on the Water Footprint Network's manual, covers the whole product portfolio of TCCC and includes all 3 water footprint components (green, blue and grey water).

The 2020 Water footprint materiality assessment is a tool to begin to understand water use beyond our operations and will inform the strategies on water security in our value chain. The assessment will inform the prioritization of commodities and sourcing regions together with other tools and business priorities. TCCC is working on refining the water footprint materiality assessment with local conversion factors where data is available and develop a methodology on water footprint impact assessment. This assessment is not yet completed, as a result water intensity values remain the same as previous year. This assessment on a commodity level is expected to be updated every few years, not annually. As this work is not yet completed, we do not yet have a view on future anticipated water intensity for commodities. We will continue to work with our key suppliers of ingredients to understand and manage the water footprint of our key ingredients, including coffee, to reduce future water intensity.

Changing weather patterns and/or extreme weather events could impact the yield and/or quality of key ingredients or raw materials that we use to produce our products - for example, sugar beet, sugar cane, orange juice or coffee. This could reduce availability or increase the cost of ingredients. The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues (based upon WRI Aqueduct water risk

analysis).

To manage water risks within our supply chain, we aim for 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials to be sourced in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). We invest in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions – focusing on supporting advanced water management practices.

W1.4

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	We adhere to The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE), which define operational controls and prioritise sustainable sourcing of ingredients. All CCEP production facilities are certified to the internationally recognised food safety standard, FSSC 22000. In addition, all of our European and Indonesian production facilities are OHSAS 18001/ISO45001 certified.

W1.5

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

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

W1.5a

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

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

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

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

400

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

76-99

Please explain

Through the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment conducted by TCCC we know that 97% of our value chain water footprint comes from ingredients (73%) and packaging (24%). We place a priority on water management with key ingredients and packaging suppliers. Of our 17,000 suppliers, 400 are identified as strategic suppliers, representing 2% of our supplier base and 80% of our procurement spend.

For these suppliers we assess sustainability performance and any areas of risk annually through EcoVadis. This includes sustainability questions related to water consumption & reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination. Completion of the Ecovadis scorecard is a requirement of the contract agreement for supply of goods/services signed by our suppliers. Our suppliers need to achieve an average score of 65 by 2025 (59 in 2022). Suppliers with a low score have to develop an action plan and provide evidence of improvement.

Note: % above is based on '22 spend

W1.5b

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

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

W1.5c

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

Water-related requirement

Engaging with their suppliers on water security actions

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

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

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

Comment
We are committed to ensuring that 100% of our suppliers abide by our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP), which includes TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs) and commitments and expectations around water management. Progress is tracked by measuring supplier compliance with our RSP, through our SGPs and PSAs. The RSP applies to all suppliers and our SGPs are embedded within our contracting and supplier management processes. Through PSA principle 8 suppliers need to ensure long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community & ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas actively manage their source water to highest standards and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change.

Water-related requirement
Providing fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

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

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

Comment
We are committed to ensuring that 100% of our suppliers abide by our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP), which includes TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs) and commitments and expectations around water management. Progress is tracked by measuring supplier compliance with our RSP through our SGPs and PSAs. The RSP applies to all suppliers and our SGPs are embedded within contracting and supplier management processes.
Through PSA principle 5 our suppliers need to ensure that all workers have access to drinking water, toilets & hygiene facilities and are made aware of medical care facilities. All worker accommodations provided by employer are safe, sanitary and in line with applicable standards outlined in ILO Recommendation 115 (Workers Housing).
Suppliers with a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance. If they do not improve their performance within a set timeframe they may not be used in the future.

Water-related requirement
Reducing total water withdrawal volumes

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

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

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

Comment
We are committed to ensuring that 100% of our suppliers abide by our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP), which includes TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs) and commitments and expectations around water management. We track our progress by measuring supplier compliance with our RSP, through our SGPs and PSAs. The RSP applies to all suppliers and our SGPs are embedded within our contracting and supplier management processes. Through PSA principle 8 suppliers need to ensure long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community & ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas actively manage their source water to highest standards and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change.

Water-related requirement
Reducing water demands in water stressed basins

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

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

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

Comment
We are committed to ensuring that 100% of our suppliers abide by our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP), which includes TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs) and commitments and expectations around water management. We track our progress by measuring supplier compliance with our RSP, through our SGPs and PSAs. The RSP applies to all suppliers and our SGPs are embedded within our contracting and supplier management processes. Through PSA principle 8 suppliers need to ensure long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community & ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas actively manage their source water to highest standards and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change.

Water-related requirement
Substituting hazardous substances with less harmful substances

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

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

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

Comment
We are committed to ensuring that 100% of our suppliers abide by our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP), which includes TCCC's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs) and commitments and expectations around water management. We track our progress by measuring supplier compliance with our RSP, through our SGPs and PSAs. The RSP applies to all suppliers and our SGPs are embedded within our contracting and supplier management processes. Through PSA principle 11 suppliers need to separate, classify, safely store, transport and dispose of all waste. Reduce, reuse and recycle waste where possible and no waste is incinerated on farm or disposed via freshwater ecosystems (rivers, lakes, etc.). Leakage of plastics, liquid waste or manure from farms into soil or watercourses are prevented. Containers for hazardous materials are disposed of appropriately. There are measures to manage organic waste enhancing soil health, including through composting.

Water-related requirement
Other, please specify (strategic suppliers to undergo an Ecovadis assessment)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
76-99

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

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

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

Comment
For our strategic suppliers we assess sustainability performance and any areas of risk annually through EcoVadis. This includes sustainability questions related to water consumption and reduction, wastewater treatment, pollutants, water effluent and groundwater contamination. Completion of the Ecovadis scorecard is a requirement of the contract agreement for supply of goods/services signed by our suppliers. Our suppliers need to achieve an average score of 65 by 2025 (59 in 2022). Suppliers with a low score have to develop an action plan and provide evidence of improvement.

Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance. If suppliers do not improve their performance within a set timeframe they may not be used in the future.

W1.5d

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

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
76-99

Rationale for your engagement
Water is the first ingredient in our products, so our commitment to water stewardship is essential for long-term business growth.

Through the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) conducted by TCCC, we know that 97% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients (73%) and packaging (24%) so we place a priority on water management with key ingredients and packaging suppliers. Of our 17,000 supplier, 400 are identified as strategic suppliers. This group represents 2% of our supplier base and 80% of our procurement spend. Within this group are included our key suppliers of agricultural commodities.

Our water-related supplier engagement is focused on the onboarding and compliance of all of our agricultural ingredients and raw material suppliers to achieve compliance with TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). This is verified through TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA, like the Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI-FSA), Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance (for sugar) and FSC/PEFC (for pulp, board and paper).

Our approach to water stewardship, including with suppliers, is aligned with TCCC's 2030 Water Strategy. The target for TCCC's 2030 water strategy is to achieve 100% advanced water management practices for ingredients grown in global priority sourcing watersheds, that all suppliers in global priority sourcing watersheds comply with PSA Principle 8 on water management.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Our measure of success is for 100% compliance with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), for suppliers of our key agricultural commodities, including compliance with Principle 8: water management. PSA compliance is verified through adherence to a limited set of third-party sustainable agriculture standards approved by TCCC. In 2022, 97.6% of our sugar - including beet and cane - was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA and 99.2% of our pulp and paper was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. We aim to increase the compliance of our all of our other suppliers of key agricultural ingredients to 100%. This is an ongoing target.

The PSAs are aligned with leading third-party sustainable farming standards and assurance schemes, such as the Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI-FSA), Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance, and we encourage suppliers to use these.

PSA Principle 8 aims for long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas should actively manage their source water to highest standards (e.g. using Alliance for Water Stewardship) and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change. Farms should avoid converting important water-related areas (e.g. wetlands). The SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment, one of the standards the PSA is aligned to, specifically includes a focus on water management, including a requirement to ensure that water used in irrigation complies with food safety requirements, water supply regulations and national legislation.

Through the increased adherence of our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients to the PSAs, we expect to see improvements in water efficiency, water quality impacts from waste water discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. E.g., in 2022, we saw an increase in water efficiency for the cultivation of oranges in Sevilla, Spain, and in Queensland, Australia, the water quality for the cultivation of sugar cane improved.

The rollout of PSAs was started in 2021, we will be able to share further improvement data for suppliers of key agricultural ingredients in future years.

Comment

W1.5e

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

Type of stakeholder
Customers

Type of engagement
Education / information sharing

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the impacts on water that (using) your products, goods, and/or services entail

Rationale for your engagement
We run volunteering activities as part of our beach clean up programmes across markets.

In Spain, we continued to support our Mares Circulares project, in partnership with Ecomar Foundation, in the fight against ocean littering. The initiative helps clean coasts, seabeds and aquatic environments, creating awareness and training for citizens and promoting a circular economy. We also engage with customers, and invite them to take part in employee volunteering activities. In 2022, we renewed our collaboration with Carrefour, carrying out 12 beach clean-ups with them. We also collaborate with smaller local clients, each year around 15 or 20 different ones take part.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
We measure success based upon the number of participating volunteer employees from both companies, the amount of waste collected, the number of schools and public institutions that participate and the number of final clean-ups we carry out. In 2022 Carrefour participated in 12 clean-ups, with a total of 168 employees volunteering and 1,740 kg of waste collected. In 2023 we are planning a new collaboration with them in 12 clean-ups and a specific Schools Contest in the autumn.

Type of stakeholder
Customers

Type of engagement
Education / information sharing

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy

Rationale for your engagement
In Spain, we continue to support the ECODES Foundation Community's HOSTELERIA #PorElClima platform, which aims to reduce the carbon footprint of the hotel, café and restaurant sector, by giving guidance and recommendations and by raising awareness of carbon management practices in the industry.
Participants on the platform have to complete a questionnaire which analyses their actions against climate change, including a section on water called "How can I improve? Tips for implementing and updating your Action Plan: Actions that can be implemented immediately with a change of habits that do not require complex technology." This section includes suggested actions such as putting flow restrictors on all taps, installing drip irrigation systems in their gardens, employing water reuse systems and opting for water-saving appliances.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
We measure the success of HOSTELERIA#PorElClima by tracking the number of participating customers, the number of climate change actions, the success stories and number of geographical areas involved. In 2022, 3,797 customers participated in the programme and over 50,000 actions to tackle climate change were undertaken. In 2023, 5,624 outlets participated in the programme, increasing the number of new customers in the platform by 1,827 only in 6 months (+48% vs. prior year) and over 85,000 actions to tackle climate change were taken.

Type of stakeholder
Other, please specify (NGOs and local communities)

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

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

Rationale for your engagement
We have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration.
We have a target to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with TCCC and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds. We engage with local NGOs and local communities to develop these projects and lead on water stewardship.

Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 water security strategy, helping us to prioritise the areas of our value chain most at risk from water stress. To address water scarcity and water quality challenges, we adopt a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on water efficiency within our own operations and protecting the future sustainability of the water sources that our business, our communities and our suppliers rely upon. We engage with stakeholders including national and local governments, NGOs and suppliers, to understand water risks and impacts within watersheds, via our EWRAs, SVAs, and FAWVAs.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
We set context based water use reductions targets for our own operations, and have a target to replenish 100% of the water used in our beverages. This includes projects both near our manufacturing sites, as well as those in key sourcing regions. Measurement success for this indicator is based on replenishment volumes.

In 2022, 24 of our 66 NARTD production facilities were located in water stressed areas. 49% of our total water withdrawals (representing 49% of our total production volumes) came from sites in areas of water stress, compared to 48% in 2021. The total water withdrawn from 24 sites in water stressed areas increased from 12,076 megalitres in 2021 to 13,038 megalitres in 2022 (+7.9%) due to increased production volumes and changes in our production sales mix.

In 2022, we partnered with key NGOs, charities, and social enterprises within these regions to manage 22 water replenishment projects in Europe and six in API. As a result, we replenished 19.7 million m3 of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m3 in Europe and 4.6 million m3 in API. This represents 102% of water we sourced to make our drinks in areas of water stress in Europe, and 121% in API.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

W2.2

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	In 2022, CCEP was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

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

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	The areas of our value chain most likely to be directly impacted by water pollutants are in our direct operations at our production facilities and upstream from our agricultural suppliers. To identify and manage potential upstream water pollutants throughout our value chain various principles and guidance are used, such as the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. We expect all of our suppliers to comply with the SGPs and PSA, including requirements on water management (including pollutants) and minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. PSA-compliance is monitored through 3rd party organisations such as Bonsucro, SAI and FSC/PEFC. Our direct operations comply with TCCC's KORE requirements to promote effective and responsible water use, treatment, and disposal and reduce the risk of adverse effects on water ecosystems. It is applied to Coca-Cola system locations (manufacturing, distribution, offices, labs, and all others) worldwide with the potential to generate wastewater or affect stormwater. Sites are also required to follow the legally mandatory requirements for wastewater testing. The quality of water discharged 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.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

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

Water pollutant category

Nitrates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Fertilizer is used in our supply chain to grow agricultural commodities such as sugar beet and cane sugar, coffee, tea, juices, and others. Potential pollutants impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates, two of the key pollutants outlined in TCCC's KORE Requirements. As identified in TCCC Water Footprint Sustainability Assessment (WFSA), it is possible that nitrate and ammonia from fertilizer could be found in the groundwater as a consequence of nitrate leaching from fields into the groundwater where crops are grown, in particular sugar beet.

Fertilizer could also pollute water eco-systems via stormwater, or due to improper treatment of wastewater, and could impact nearby water bodies and watersheds affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Ammonia discharges from sugar processing plants may also impact surface and groundwater quality. Fertilizer release to waterbodies leads to eutrophication which could negatively impact aquatic fauna and flora, however the magnitude of the impact of fertilizers is considered medium to high risk, but low impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

Please explain

We manage the potential impact of fertilizer throughout our supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply with the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA outline the requirement for ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. The PSA are in line with the minimum standards we set ourselves, as outlined by TCCC's KORE standards. These require that our suppliers produce our key ingredients within the acceptable limits of 2mg/litre for ammonia and 0.5mg/litre for chlorine and is our measure of success. CCEP expects full compliance to the limit of ammonia and chlorine. Therefore, success is measured and evaluated against these thresholds.

We are developing projects with farmers to encourage sustainable farming practices. E.g., in GB, The Rivers Trust and The Coca-Cola Foundation programme has been structured around 6 water management and environmental conservation projects. The aim of each is to help improve water quality, reduce flood risk, store carbon, enhance habitat and biodiversity and improve the health and well-being of local communities. In 2022, 254 million litres of water were replenished through the programme.

Water pollutant category
Pesticides

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

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

Please explain
We manage the potential impact of pesticides throughout our supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply with
SGPs and PSA. The PSA outline the requirement for ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. The PSA are in line with the minimum standards we set ourselves, as outlined by TCCC's KORE standards. This therefore requires that our suppliers produce our key ingredients within the acceptable limits of 2mg/litre for ammonia and 0.5mg/litre for chlorine and is our measure of success. CCEP expects full compliance to the limit of ammonia and chlorine. Therefore, success is measured and evaluated against these thresholds.

E.g., in Spain, in partnership with WWF and TCCF, we support Misión Posible: Desafío Guadalquivir since 2018, a project based in Seville and Cádiz. The project aims to improve the irrigation of agricultural crops in the area and enhance the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir River by restoring local marshland. Through this project, the fourteen participating citrus farms have managed to save more than 700 million litres of water per year, helping to preserve and protect the watershed of Spain's only navigable river. In total, between 2018 and 2022, 3.6 million litres of irrigation water have been saved thanks to the implementation of the programme (1.1 million litres were saved just in 2022).

Water pollutant category
Pathogens

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

Value chain stage
Direct operations
Supply chain

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

Please explain
We manage the potential impact of faecal coliform throughout our supply chain by encouraging suppliers to comply
with the SGPs and PSA. The PSA outline the requirement for ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by minimising water quality impacts from wastewater discharges. The thresholds for acceptability for use range from 0 mg/litre for surface waters with bathing or use as drinking to 2,000 mg/litre to surface water body with no bathing or use as drinking water. Therefore, success is measured and evaluated against these thresholds.

We routinely verify compliance alongside TCCC, using independent third-parties to assess suppliers' compliance. In our direct operations, the KORE Requirements outline the standards set by TCCC, in terms of acceptable limits of faecal coliform in wastewater discharge, dependent on where the wastewater is discharged to. These are standardised requirements applied company-wide across direct operations. Through the standard methods 9221 E for the examination of water and wastewater, it is possible to measure the success of this approach if the acceptable limits have not been breached. The acceptable limits depend on the type of bacteria present.

Water pollutant category
Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Petroleum is identified as a key potential pollutant as determined by TCCC's KORE
requirements.

This has been identified as a potential pollutant near vehicles, boilers, or emergency generator refueling areas, impacting our direct operations in manufacturing and distribution, and our supply chain in distribution. The main pollutant pathway is via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater, impacting nearby water bodies affecting local ecosystems and other water users. Petroleum can harm wildlife directly through contaminated food supplies, as well as affecting buoyancy and natural waterproofing of birds. The magnitude of the impact of petroleum is considered low risk, but medium to high impact. Although mostly expected to be a localised impact around our facilities, there is potential for these pollutants to become more widespread as they enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters.

Value chain stage
Direct operations
Supply chain
Other, please specify (Manufacturing – direct operations Distribution – direct operations Distribution – supply chain)

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

Please explain
In our direct operations, the KORE requirements outline the standards set by TCCC, in terms of pollution prevention. These are standardised requirements applied company¬wide across direct operations, and align to EU and national regulatory standards.

All direct operations are required to develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program which ensures we have the necessary controls in place to prevent any discharge from our sites into surface water drainage systems.

For areas where petroleum is a potential risk (e.g., car parks and loading bays) we have oil/water separators or interceptors to capture such materials and prevent any release to the environment.

All tanks containing hazardous substances that pose a potential risk to the environment are bunded or double walled. These interceptors and bunds are managed through our asset care routines to ensure they remain clean and effective. Therefore, we measure success by ensuring that all tanks containing hazardous substances meet the required standard.

W3.3

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

W3.3a

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

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

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

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

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

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

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

All the above contextual issues considered are part of our water-related risk assessment.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

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

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

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

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Local communities
Suppliers

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

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Full

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

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

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
WWF Water Risk Filter
COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
Life Cycle Assessment
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
External consultants
Other, please specify (ISO14046)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Water utilities at a local level

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

W3.3b

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

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to water-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks – is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and our company's overarching governance processes. ISO 31000, the COSO ERM framework, TCCC's KORE requirements and best practices from the Information Security Forum have all been considered in the development of our ERM processes. Water-related risks are reviewed annually and reported externally in our Integrated Report. Location-based water risks are assessed for our production facilities using TCCC's Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA) tool and Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) tool and by using World Resource Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data. FAWVAs are undertaken annually, and SVAs are undertaken every five years, and are aligned to the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard. Through our enterprise-wide risk management programme, we identify, measure and manage risk, and embed a strong risk culture across our business. Our risk management framework looks at both risks and opportunities.	As a result of our top-down and bottom-up risk assessments we have identified 12 principal risks – including climate change and water-related risks – as most impactful to our business by our enterprise risk assessment. We define these as risks that could materially and adversely affect our business or could cause a material difference to our financial results. We also undertake water risk assessments at each of our production facilities. Our enterprise water risk assessment (EWRA) maps our exposure to water stress risks across our own manufacturing and our agricultural supply chain. In our direct operations, water-related risks are assessed using the FAWVAs and SVAs and the WRI Aqueduct water stress mapping tool to identify areas of water stress and assess the long¬term sustainability of water sources we rely upon. The contextual issues and stakeholders identified in 3.3a are all included within our FAWVA and SVA assessments, as they are critical issues for the watersheds that we operate in and source from; and the stakeholders selected are key users or stakeholders within the same watersheds. We are also assessing our climate and water-related risks through further physical and transition risk modelling, with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School, reviewing impacts from warming scenarios from >4°C through 1.5°C warming.	Our annual enterprise risk assessment gives us a top-down, strategic view of risks we face across our business. During this assessment we carry out a risk survey with our senior leaders, followed by interviews with Board members and members of our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) to identify both current and emerging risks, including those related to water. This risk assessment is reviewed and updated annually. To gain a bottom-up view of risk from an operational perspective, we also carry out risk assessments at a business unit (BU) level. Each BU discusses risks during their regular leadership team meetings. This includes a review of environmental and water-related risks at our local production facilities.	The outcome of our risk assessments help to inform the site-specific Water Management Plans (WMPs) which are built to address and mitigate the risks we face at a local level. Comprehensive mitigation plans are built and implemented, taking into account future water needs and community watershed risks. Monitoring is completed at site-level and checked via TCCC's internal KORE audits. In 2022, 100% of our production facilities in Europe carried out FAWVAs, SVAs and had WMPs in place. Water risks in our value chain are assessed using product and value chain water footprint analysis using the ISO 14046 standard. We know that approximately 80% of the total water footprint of our products is associated with our agricultural ingredients. Insight into key agricultural commodity and raw material risk has also been gained through product and value chain water footprint analysis.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

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

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

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

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

"Significant" impact is defined as a financial impact between €30m and €100m and could lead to a significant impact to the successful achievement of our company's strategic objectives.

"Major" impact is defined as a financial impact of over €100m and could lead to a major impact to the successful achievement of our company's strategic objectives.

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

The likelihood of risks is also assessed based on their expected occurrence during the medium-term (i.e. three-years aligned to our long-range planning period).

Risks that are deemed to have

- a less than 25% chance of occurrence are categorized as "unlikely".;

- those with a 25%-50% chance of occurrence, as "possible";

- those with a 50%-75% chance of occurrence, as "'likely" and

- those with a greater than 75% chance of occurrence are categorized as "highly likely".

The velocity of risks will enable us to determine how quickly we will be impacted and the level of preparedness we should have.

Risks

- for which impact will materialize over 3 years are categorized as "slow";

- those which will materialize within 1 to 3 years are considered as "moderate";

- those which will impact us in less than a year are considered "rapid" and

- those which will impact us in less than a month are classified as "very rapid".

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

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	24	26-50	Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. This represents 24 out of 66 NARTD production facilities, or 36%.

W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thames

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Thames River basin in South East England where we have two production facilities (Edmonton and Sidcup).

Country/Area & River basin

France	Seine

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Seine River basin in northern of France, where our Grigny production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

France	Garonne

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Garonne River basin, located in the South West of France and northern Spain. Our Toulouse production facility is located in the Garonne river basin.

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Maas)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Maas River basin, a major European river, rising in France and flowing through Belgium, where our Chaudfontaine production facility is located, and in the Netherlands.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Pirineo Oriental River basin, where we have two production facilities (Barcelona and Aguas Vilas del Turbón) located.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Guadalquivir

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Guadalquivir River basin, where our Sevilla production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
Less than 1%

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Canary Islands River basin, where we have one production facility (Tenerife).

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Ebro river basin, where we have one production facility (Aguas de Santolín).

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
3

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 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 three production facilities (Güdderath, Deizisau and Mannheim).

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Danube

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Danube River basin, where our Knetzgau production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Flanders area of Belgium, in particular, the Scheldt River basin, where our Antwerp and Gent production facilities are located.

Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands	Other, please specify (Maas)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Maas River basin, a major European river, rising in France and flowing through Belgium and the Netherlands, where our Dongen production facility is located. .

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Elbe River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Elbe River basin, where our Genshagen and Halle production facilities are located.

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Weser

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Weser River basin, where our Hildesheim production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal	Other, please specify (Tajo)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Tajo River basin, where we have one production facility (Lisboa).

Country/Area & River basin

Australia	Other, please specify (Brisbane)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Brisbane River basin, where our Richlands production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

Australia	Other, please specify (Torrens)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Torrens River basin, where our Salisbury production facility is located.

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
Through our company-wide Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 17 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Brantas River basin, where our Surabaya production facility is located.

W4.2

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Edmonton and Sidcup in Great Britain, which equates to 49% of our production volumes in 2022 in GB, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facilities in Edmonton and Sidcup extracted a total of 1,833 megalitres of water from the Thames river basin. This represents 7.3% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed community related water

risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
200000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
3700000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Great Britain, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €200,000. The maximum impact would be if both sites remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, which is estimated to cost €3.7 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m^3 per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In Great Britain, together with the Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we are working with WWF on a three-year programme to improve water quality and replenish water sources in East Anglia, an area where much of the sugar we use is grown. The programme will employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area. The project has also expanded to support urban water projects.

The local rivers are located in areas used for the growing of sugar beet and the river catchments suffer from agricultural pollution, failing to meet European Water Directive targets. We are replenishing water in these catchments and working with farmers to provide them with tailored advice to enrich soils and reduce runoff and nutrient leaching, which in turn helps to improve river health, water quality and habitats. We engage with policy makers and stakeholders on water stewardship and track policy developments across the country. We work with local stakeholders to manage any local water-related risks, including their approach towards water protection, infrastructure management, and their long-term development plans and priorities.

Cost of response
667000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and TCCF, we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m^3 of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m^3 in Europe and 4.6 million m^3 in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API).

While we did not invest in replenish projects in 2022, we are still seeing replenish benefits from projects in Great Britain such as our three-year water replenish partnership in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland River catchments in East Anglia. In partnership with The-Coca-Cola Company we invested €2 million in a three-year water replenish partnership in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland River catchments in East Anglia. Through this programme, the Coca-Cola system replenished 3.2 billion litres of water in Great Britain in 2021. We represent this above as an investment of €667k per year. In total in 2022, we replenished 3.3 million m3 of water in Great Britain.

Country/Area & River basin

France	Other, please specify (Seine and Garonne)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Grigny and Toulouse, which equates to 42% of our production volumes for France in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facilities in Grigny and Toulouse extracted a total of 974 megalitres of water from the Seine and Garonne river basins. This represents 3.7% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
300000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
2300000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For France, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which would cost €300,000. The maximum impact in France would be if all sites remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, estimated to cost €2.3 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m^3 per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In France, our SVAs have shown we operate in areas of water stress in the Rhone River Valley, near our Marseille Facility. To address this, we are working with TCCC, WWF-France and other conservation bodies in the Camargue, a coastal area where the River Rhône flows into the Mediterranean. The aim of the project is to restore the natural flow of the Rhône and to improve the region’s ecosystems and biodiversity. The three-year program, near our Marseille operations will help us achieve most of our overall replenishment target.

In 2022, in France we replenished 6.4 billion litres of water to local catchment areas.

We are also developing a new replenish project in the north of France near the CCEP Socx site. The ACCLIMO project will replenish surface water in the Moëres area, located to the east of Dunkirk, thanks to construction works that will make up to 8 million m3 of water available for the local community. CCEP have joined forces with 16 local partners in Dunkirk including the water agency (DREAL), and local associations and institutions (Sous-Préfecture, Communauté Urbaine de Dunkerque). This collaborative approach is an example of our commitment to collective action for watershed health.

Cost of response
100000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m^3 of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m^3 in Europe and 4.6 million m^3 in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). In 2022, we began our investment in the "ACCLIMO" project in Dunkirk, which aims to replenish surface water in the Moëres area, located to the east of Dunkirk. In 2022, we invested €100,000 into this project, which will replenish close to 8 million m3 of water. In total in 2022, we replenished 6.4 billion litres of water in France.

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt and Maas)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Chaudfontaine, Antwerp and Ghent, which equates to 100% of our production volumes for Belgium in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facilities in Chaudfontaine, Antwerp and Ghent extracted a total of 1,303 megalitres of water from the Scheldt and Maas river basins. This represents 4.9% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
150000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
2600000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Belgium, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which would cost €150,000. The maximum impact in Belgium would be if all sites remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, estimated to cost €2.6 million.

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

Description of response

We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m³ per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration.

In Belgium, our SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the Scheldt river basin, near our Ghent and Antwerp production facilities and the Maas river basin, near our Chaudfontaine production facility.

Through TCCF, we supported two water replenishment projects (Stappersven and Demervallei) run by the conservation group, Natuurpunt. Together, these projects replenished 414 million litres of water in 2022. We also launched a partnership with TCCF and Natuurpunt to replenish 247 million litres of water a year over the next three years, through the redesign of heath and fenlands in the Aa river, which draws water from the same river basin as our production facility in Antwerp.

We have also begun using operational scenario analysis to understand the impact of water-related risks at some of our sites. In 2022 and 2023, we simulated how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium. Learnings from this exercise will be used to improve our resilience to water scarcity, and we are planning to extend this exercise to our other territories in in the future.

Cost of response
88000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). In Belgium, our SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the Scheldt River Basin, near our Antwerp and Ghent production facilities and in the Maas River Basin near our production facility in Chaudfontaine.

Through TCCF, we supported two water replenishment projects (Stappersven and Demervallei) run by the conservation group, Natuurpunt. Together, these projects replenished 414 million litres of water in 2022. We also continued our partnership with TCCF and Natuurpunt to replenish 247 million litres of water a year over the next three years, through the redesign of heath and fenlands in the Aa river, which draws water from the same river basin as our production facility in Antwerp. In total in 2022, we invested €88,000 in replenish projects in Belgium.

Country/Area & River basin

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

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facilities located in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Tenerife and Aguas de Santolín in Spain which together account for 60.0% of our production volumes for Spain in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facilities in Barcelona, Aguas Vilas del Turbón, Sevilla, Tenerife and Aguas de Santolín extracted a total of 2,989 megalitres of water from the Pirineo Oriental, Guadaliquivir, Canary Islands and Ebro river basins. This represents 11.2% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
585000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
4850000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from one week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Spain, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €585,000 in Spain. The maximum impact in Spain would be if all sites remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, which is estimated to cost €4.9 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m^3 per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration.

In Spain, our SVAs have shown that nine of our production facilities are located in areas of water stress. As a result, we work in partnership with TCCC to support eight water replenishment and conservation programmes. These programmes work together with partners such as WWF-Spain, Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and Jaume I University. In Spain, we continue supporting Misión Posible: Desafío Guadalquivir (Mission Possible: Guadalquivir Challenge) a project based in Sevilla and Cádiz and run in partnership with WWF and the Coca-Cola Foundation. The project aims to improve the irrigation of agricultural crops in the area and the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir river by restoring a nearby marsh. We have also begun a new project in Tenerife to regenerate up to 350m3 wastewater/day in the Punta del Hidalgo area for reuse for agricultural irrigation.

We have also begun using operational scenario analysis to understand the impact of water-related risks at some of our sites. In 2022 and 2023, we simulated how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium. Learnings from this exercise will be used to improve our resilience to water scarcity, and we are planning to extend this exercise to our other territories in in the future.

Cost of response
75000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m^3 of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m^3 in Europe and 4.6 million m^3 in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). In 2022, we invested 75,000 euros. In Tenerife, in 2022 we began a new project to regenerate up to 350m3 wastewater/day in the Punta del Hidalgo area for reuse for agricutural irrigation. In 2022, in Spain, through existing and new projects, we replenished 4.7 billion litres of water in 2022.

Country/Area & River basin

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

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shutdowns (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress in the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Weser river basins – including our production facilities located in Gütderath, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Grenshagen, Halle and Hildesheim which account for 55.3% of our production volumes for Germany in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facilities in Gütderath, Deizisau, Mannheim, Knetzgau, Genshagen, Halle and Hildesheim extracted a total of 3,397 megalitres of water from the Rhine, Danube, Elbe and Weser river basins. This represents 12.8% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
935000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
8100000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week, going up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Germany, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €935,000 in Germany. The maximum impact in Germany would be if all sites remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, estimated to cost €8.1 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m³ per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration. In Germany, our SVAs, together with water stress mapping from the WRI's Aqueduct project have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in three production facilities across four river basins. As a result, we established a water replenishment and conservation programme with TCCC and EUROPARC. Together we've been working to dredge and restore the water storage and filtering capacity of the Alte Elbe Klieken river oxbow. The aim of the project was to restore a part of the oxbow that had become silted up by removing sediment and allowing water from the Elbe River flood flows to refill it. This increases biodiversity and benefits the natural habitat for protected species and general wildlife. It also helps to restore some of the natural flood retention volume of the Elbe river basin. We replenished 37,000,000 L of water through this water replenishment and conservation project. In 2021, we started a new biodiversity and climate project: renaturation of a bog at the UNESCO biosphere reserve Schaalsee.

Cost of response
80000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). In total in Germany in 2022, we invested 80,000 euros into the continuation of the Schaalsee project and replenished 38 million litres of water.

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal	Tejo

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shutdowns (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress in the Tejo river basin – including our production facilities located in Lisbon which accounts for 100% of our production volumes for Portugal in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facility in Lisbon extracted a total of 347.5 megalitres of water from the Tejo river basin. This represents 1.3% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
80000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
690000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Portugal, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €80,000 in Portugal. The maximum impact in Portugal would be if the site remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, estimated to cost €690,000.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m^3 per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

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 Portugal, our SVAs, together with water stress mapping from the WRI's Aqueduct project have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in three production facilities across four river basins. As a result, in 2019, we launched Plantar Água, a project in partnership with Associação Natureza Portugal, WWF and TCCF. Through the project, we support the recovery of 100 hectares of Mediterranean forest which has been devastated by fires. By the end of 2022, over 50,000 trees and shrubs will be planted in order to improve the retention and absorption of rainwater.

Cost of response
350000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). Together with TCCF we have invested €350,000 in Plantar Água since 2019. In 2022, we replenished 200 million litres of water through this project. Water replenishment programmes provide a strong benefit for CCEP, in that it helps us mitigate water scarcity and water quality risks in the areas where we operate that are water stressed.

Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands	Other, please specify (Scheldt and Maas)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shut downs (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress – including our production facility located in Dongen where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. Our production facility in Dongen extracted a total of 851,875,000 litres of water from the Maas river basins in 2022. This represents 3.2% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
205000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
1800000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

Increased water scarcity or declining water quality, particularly in water stressed areas could increase the cost of water or impact our ability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For the Netherlands, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €205,000 in the Netherlands. The maximum impact in the Netherlands would be if the site remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, estimated to cost €1.8 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of

approximately 125,360 m³ per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

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.

Through The Coca-Cola Foundation we support nature restoration projects with Natuurmonumenten. Together we are working on the 'De Liskes' project, a fish pond complex located in North Brabant, in the same river basin where the groundwater comes from that is used in the production facility in Dongen. The project will restore the thirteen existing fish ponds, support water recharge, enhance biodiversity and support community activities such as bird watching and tourism. In 2022, 57,130,000 litres were replenished through the programme.

Cost of response
50000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). In total in the Netherlands, 57,130,000 litres were replenished in 2022. CCEP spent 50,000 Euros on replenish projects in the Netherlands, focusing on the restoration of natural ponds, supporting local wildlife populations.

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Other, please specify (Java -Timor)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shutdowns (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress in the Tejo river basins – including our production facility located in Surabaya which accounts for 23.5% of our production volumes for Indonesia in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facility in Surabaya extracted a total of 481.76 megalitres of water from the Java-Timor river basin. This represents 1.8% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
100000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
850000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce.

In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Indonesia, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €100,000. The maximum impact in Indonesia would be if the site remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, which is estimated to cost €0.8 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m³ per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration.

Cost of response
1600000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API).

We have five replenish projects in Indonesia, which are a series of infiltration wells and biopores aimed at improving groundwater recharge, which replenished approximately 2 million m3 of water in 2022. In addition, in 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that these investments could help us avoid annual water and waste treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year. For example, in 2022, three of our Indonesian production facilities (Medan, Semarang and Bekasi) completed implementation of reverse osmosis technology which enables us to reuse treated wastewater in production processes such as cleaning and in our boilers.

Country/Area & River basin

Australia	Other, please specify (Brisbane, Torrens)

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Closure of operations

Company-specific description
Climate change is linked to changing weather patterns and extreme weather conditions around the world. Climate change may also exacerbate water scarcity and cause a deterioration of water quality in affected regions.

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

A reduction in the volume of water available for our production facilities could impact our ability to produce high quality beverages. This may require partial shutdowns (specific lines) or trucking in water from other areas not impacted by water stress/restrictions.

This is a particular risk to the processes we use and the products we produce at production facilities which are located in areas of water stress in the Brisbane and Torrens river basins – including our production facilities located in Salisbury and Richlands which accounts for 30.6% of our production volumes for Australia in 2022, and where we see a decrease in water quality and increased water stress. In 2022, our production facilities in Richlands and Salisbury extracted a total of 859.52 megalitres of water from the Brisbane and Torrens river basins. This represents 3.2% of our company's total water withdrawal.

All sites have performed Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA's) with the objective to identify facility water risks as well as watershed and community related water risks. Further in line with TCCC requirements, we have completed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at all of our production facilities. This enables us to assess potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for our business, the local community, and the surrounding ecosystem. Within each catchment, SVAs evaluate local water resource systems, past and present water quality, current water stresses and potential risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.

Timeframe
4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
200000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
1700000

Explanation of financial impact
To enhance our understanding of the impact that climate change could have on our business we analysed the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. This work was undertaken in partnership with TCCC and defines material physical and transition climate-related risks for our business. This includes the risk that increased water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to an inability to produce. In 2022, we have enhanced our water risk modelling based on the work we did with Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School as part of our wider climate risk assessment. We developed different water stress scenarios and quantified the financial impacts for each of those scenarios. Scenarios have been assessed looking at different levels of impact and likelihood with underlying water restriction assumptions going from 0 to 10% and durations lasting from 1 week up to 3 months. For the more likely scenario, we have quantified the maximum potential impact value using a water restriction assumption of 5% for a period of 2 months, minimum impact is based on a 1 week disruption assumption (5% restriction). For Australia, the minimum impact would be a 5% restriction for a 1-week period, which could cost €200,000. The maximum impact in Australia would be if both sites remained at 95% capacity for 2 months, estimated to cost €1.7 million.

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

Description of response
We take a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources, which we, and our local communities, rely on.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that this could result in water savings of approximately 125,360 m³ per year. In Europe, in 2022, we estimate that we reused/recycled 846,164 m3 (4.1% of total water withdrawn), a 26% increase versus the amount of water we recycled/reused in 2021 (846,164m3 in 2022 versus 674,145 m3 in 2021). In API, we estimate that we reused/recycled 527,517 m3 (9% of total water withdrawn).

We also have an active programme of community-based water replenishment and conservation partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. Our replenishment programmes include projects such as reforestation, aquifer protection and wetland and natural habitat restoration.

Through Project Catalyst, sugarcane farmers from the Mackay, Burdekin and Wet Tropics regions of Queensland, have been empowered to undertake innovative trials to reduce run-off nutrients such as fertilizers into The Great Barrier Reef - which is the world's largest coral reef system and one of the seven wonders of the world.

Through agriculture techniques, such as targeted fertiliser application and controlled irrigations, Project Catalyst has helped to improve water quality of the 150 billion litres of water that flows into the reef each year. Project Catalyst is a partnership between The Coca-Cola Foundation, WWF Australia, Australian Government's Reef Trust and the Great Barrier Reef Foundation and was launched 15 years ago to bring together sugarcane farmers from across Queensland with the shared goal of improving water quality for The Great Barrier Reef.

Cost of response
229000

Explanation of cost of response
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds.

In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. This represents 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API). Through Project Catalyst, we have replenished 150 billion litres of water over 15 years. In total in 2022, in partnership with the Coca Cola Foundation, we invested €229,000 in replenish projects in Australia.

W4.2a

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water scarcity

Primary potential impact
Increased operating costs

Company-specific description
The risk that changing weather and precipitation patterns may impact the cost and/or availability of ingredients we use in our beverages.

To produce our products, we rely on the availability and quality of key ingredients (e.g. sugar, tea, coffee, juice) at a price that keeps our products competitive and profitable. Decreased agricultural productivity in our ingredient supply chains, as a result of changing weather and precipitation patterns, may limit the availability, or increase the cost of key raw ingredients, such as sugar beet, cane sugar or orange juice. This represents a significant long-term risk for our business.

The availability, quality and price of ingredients could all be impacted by changes to weather and precipitation patterns and/or increased water scarcity. This exposes CCEP to the risk of shortages of key ingredients. As a result, we may not be able to source key raw materials, may not be able to produce our beverages in line with customer demand and/or experience an increase in the cost of raw materials.

Changing weather patterns and/or extreme weather events could impact the yield and/or quality of key ingredients or raw materials that we use to produce our products - for example, sugar beet, sugar cane, orange juice or coffee. This could reduce availability or increase the cost of ingredients. The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues (based upon WRI Aqueduct water risk analysis).

To address this risk we
• are asking all of our carbon strategic suppliers to set their own science-based GHG reduction emissions targets, including our ingredients suppliers.
• aim for 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials to be sourced in compliance with our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA).
• invest in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions – focusing on supporting advanced water management practices.
• support suppliers in being able to measure, set targets and reduce their emissions through training programmes such as the Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition programme.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Likely

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
1

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
30000000

Explanation of financial impact
Changes in precipitation patterns or water scarcity exacerbated by climate change could limit the availability and therefore increase the cost of key ingredients, like sugar beet. In the future, this could result in supply restrictions and/or increased costs for our business.

In 2022, we partnered with Risilience, a specialist risk consultancy which utilises technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. In partnership with Risilience, we have developed a digital twin platform enabling us to model physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20–30 year timeline, in line with various warming scenarios. This digital twin model used data from CCEP's financial forecasts, operational footprint, supply chain information, product portfolio and environmental data.

We assessed physical and transition risks and opportunities in the short (five years), medium (2030) and long term (2040 and beyond). This is in line with a slight extension of our business planning timeframes, our 2030 GHG emissions reduction target, and our long-term 2040 Net Zero target. The time horizon used for our short-term financial impact assessment is five years, during which we can influence outcomes through strategic, capital allocation, commercial and operational decisions. Due to the number of variables and current constraints of our climate risk scenario analysis, financial impact estimates have limitations beyond the short term. Beyond five years, there is significant uncertainty around the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, therefore we have only assessed the financial impact on this time horizon.

We assessed the directional cumulative five-year discounted cash flow at risk (assuming no mitigation) from changes to weather and precipitation patterns could cause disruption to supply of ingredients. We considered the materiality of this risk on a "gross risk" basis, not taking into account relevant risk mitigations and any opportunities that may be linked to this risk. This risk threat type was assessed in isolation and independently of other climate related risks and opportunities.

In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement	Introduce/strengthen water management incentives for suppliers

Description of response
We manage this risk by working with our suppliers to ensure that they meet our sustainable sourcing expectations, as set out in TCCC's Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA apply to all of our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. We aim to ensure that 100% of our main agricultural ingredients and raw materials are sustainably sourced - i.e. that our suppliers comply with the PSA. PSA compliance is verified through adherence to a limited set of third-party sustainable agriculture standards approved by TCCC.

The PSA are aligned with leading third-party sustainable farming standards and assurance schemes, such as the Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI-FSA), Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance. In 2022, 97.6% of our sugar - including beet and cane - was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA.

The PSA include a strong focus on Water Management - aiming to ensure the long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by measuring their water use and quality where crops are irrigated, maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges, erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. Farms located in water-stressed areas are expected to actively manage their source water to highest standards (e.g. using Alliance for Water Stewardship) and build resilience to climate change by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change. Farms are also expected to avoid converting important water-related areas (e.g. wetlands).

The PSA aim to ensure the long-term sustainability of local water resources and include a focus on water efficiency, wastewater, water discharges and erosion and

nutrient/agrochemical runoff.

For sugar beet, our preferred method is the SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) whereby farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social, and economic indicator. To manage the impact of limited availability of raw ingredients and materials, we also use supplier pricing agreements and derivative financial instruments to manage volatility and market risk with commodities.

Cost of response
500000

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

W4.3

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
The adoption of water efficiency measures across our manufacturing operations (representing 12% of our value chain carbon emissions), provides a significant opportunity for our business and is aligned with our core strategic priority to reduce our water use ratio. We are investing in, and introducing, new technologies which help to reduce water consumption and recycle water at our production facilities. This is helping to enhance the long-term resilience of our business, reduces our operating costs, and protects against water regulation and any future increase in the total cost of water.

We measure this through our water use ratio (the ratio of water used per litre of product produced). Our manufacturing water use ratio is a key metric to measure water efficiency and all of our NARTD production facilities must set site-level water use ratio reduction targets, the level of which is based on the local site risk. In 2022, we achieved a 5.4% improvement in water use efficiency since 2019. We also measure and report on total water withdrawals and production volumes from areas of baseline water stress. Our central Supply Chain function is responsible for the development of water efficiency programmes in our production facilities and oversees investments in water efficiency.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that these investments could help us avoid annual water and waste treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year. For example, in 2022, three of our Indonesian production facilities (Medan, Semarang and Bekasi) completed implementation of reverse osmosis technology which enables us to reuse treated wastewater in production processes such as cleaning and in our boilers.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
100000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
125000

Explanation of financial impact
We adopt a value chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on water efficiency within our own operations, and work to protect the sustainability of the water sources that our business, our communities and our suppliers rely upon. Our manufacturing water use ratio (measured as litres of water per litre of finished product produced. All beverage production facilities) is a key metric to measure water efficiency and all of our NARTD production facilities must set site-level water use ratio reduction targets, the level of which is based on the local site risk. In 2022, we achieved a 5.4% improvement in water use efficiency since 2019.

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that that this could result in savings of approximately 125,000 m³ per year and help us avoid annual water and waste water treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

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

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Edmonton

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thames

Latitude
51.61497

Longitude
-0.04569

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
965.97

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
133.79

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
832.18

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
429.91

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
429.91

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
536.06

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 13% from 853.15 megalitres in 2021 to 965.97 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 28% from 336.33 megalitres in 2021 to 429.91 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 4% from 516.82 megalitres in 2021 to 536.06 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for the increase in water consumption is due to increases in non-production water usage in 2022, resulting in the water use ratio increasing from 1.40 in 2021 to 1.72 in 2022. This is not expected to occur again in 2023. The production site had a 7% decrease in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Sidcup

Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thames

Latitude
51.416

Longitude
0.118

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
867.55

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
867.55

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
229.79

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
229.79

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
637.76

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 8% from 806.94 megalitres in 2021 to 867.55 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges decreased by 4% from 239.81 megalitres in 2021 to 229.79 megalitres in 2021. Total water consumption increased by 12% from 567.14 megalitres in 2021 to 637.76 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for these increases was due to a 6% increase in production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
Grigny

Country/Area & River basin

France	Seine

Latitude
48.64708

Longitude
2.38519

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
778.13

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
754.05

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
24.08

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
207.53

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
207.53

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
570.6

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 7% from 725.25 megalitres in 2021 to 778.12 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 21% from 170.95 megalitres in 2021 to 207.53 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 3% from 554.29 megalitres in 2021 to 570.60 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 7% increase in production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Toulouse

Country/Area & River basin

France	Garonne

Latitude
43.511

Longitude
1.521

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
195.64

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
195.64

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
34.82

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
34.82

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
160.82

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 6% from 183.98 megalitres in 2021 to 195.64 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges decreased by 4% from 36.31 megalitres in 2021 to 34.82 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 9% from 147.67 megalitres in 2021 to 160.82 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 9% increase in production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Dongen

Country/Area & River basin

Netherlands	Other, please specify (Maas)

Latitude
51.6089

Longitude
4.9983

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
851.88

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
714.87

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
137.01

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
310.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
310.57

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
541.3

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 14% from 749.59 megalitres in 2021 to 851.88 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 10% from 283.63 megalitres in 2021 to 310.57 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 16% from 465.96 megalitres in 2021 to 541.30 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this is a 16% increase in production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. The water use ratio decreased by 2.4% vs. 2021.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Chaudfontaine

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Maas)

Latitude
50.5875

Longitude
5.6487

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
226.51

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.75

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
222.42

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
3.34

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
82.3

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
82.3

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
144.21

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 9% from 207.83 megalitres in 2021 to 226.51 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges decreased by 12% from 93.58 megalitres in 2021 to 82.30 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 26% from 114.25 megalitres in 2021 to 144.21 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for the increase of 35% production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 was due to the recovery of the site being impacted by a flood in July 2021 which resulted in a loss of production and increased water withdrawals and waste water to clean the site as well as a significant increase in cleaning bottles with a reduction in actual production volumes. This volume increase is also a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. 2022 also saw a 19.5% improvement in the water use ratio from 2.01 in 2021 to 1.62 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Antwerp

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Latitude
51.1559

Longitude
4.3755

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
516.29

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0.6

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
515.69

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
176.38

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
176.38

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
339.9

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 9% from 475.79 megalitres in 2021 to 516.29 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 36% from 129.23 megalitres in 2021 to 176.38 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption decreased by 2% from 346.56 megalitres in 2021 to 339.90 megalitres in 2022. The water use ratio improved by 1,4% in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
Ghent

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Latitude
51.0168

Longitude
3.7208

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
560.56

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
560.56

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
282.76

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
282.76

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
277.8

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 10% from 511.88 megalitres in 2021 to 560.56 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 12% from 251.94 megalitres in 2021 to 282.76 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 7% from 259.95 megalitres in 2021 to 277.80 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for these increase was due to a 4% increase in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Barcelona / Valles

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

Latitude
41.53682

Longitude
2.235932

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1134.31

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
1134.31

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
528.13

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
528.13

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
606.18

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 6% from 1,069.63 megalitres in 2021 to 1,134.31 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 9% from 486.57 megalitres in 2021 to 528.13 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 4% from 583.06 megalitres in 2021 to 606.17 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 15% increase in production volumes 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. Water use ratio improved by 7.6% in 2022 from 1.87 in 2021 to 1.73 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
Aguas Vilas del Turbón

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Pirineo Oriental)

Latitude
42.380869

Longitude
0.471713

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
18.39

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
18.39

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1.12

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
1.12

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
17.27

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 84% from 10.0 megalitres in 2021 to 18.39 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 6% from 1.05 megalitres in 2021 to 1.12 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 93% from 8.94 megalitres in 2021. to 17.27 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 118% increase in production volumes 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. A 16% improvement in the water use ratio in 2022 from 1.58 in 2021 to 1.33 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Sevilla

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Guadalquivir

Latitude
37.405105

Longitude
-5.93128

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
1433.13

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
1433.13

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
574.88

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
574.88

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
858.25

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 9% from 1.309.84 megalitres in 2021 to 1,433.13 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 13% from 510.85 megalitres in 2021 to 574.88 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 7% from 799.0 megalitres in 2021 to 858.25 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 9% increase in production volumes at the site and changes in the production mix in 2022 versus 2021 including more refillable glass bottles, as a result

of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

‘About the same’ is defined as <5% variance, ‘Higher/Lower’ between 5-10% variance and ‘Much Higher/Much Lower’ as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name (optional)
Tenerife

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Other, please specify (Canary Islands)

Latitude
28.485216

Longitude
-16.385144

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
248.01

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
233.94

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
14.07

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
131.2

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
131.2

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
116.81

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 14% from 216.9 megalitres in 20210 to 248.01 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 7% from 122.11 megalitres in 2021 to 131.20 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 23% from 94.79 megalitres in 2021 to 116.81 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 24% increase in production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 as well as changes in production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. An 8% improvement in the water use ratio in 2022 from 2.38 in 2021 to 2.20 in 2022.

‘About the same’ is defined as <5% variance, ‘Higher/Lower’ between 5-10% variance and ‘Much Higher/Much Lower’ as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Aguas de Santolín

Country/Area & River basin

Spain	Ebro

Latitude
42.566077

Longitude
-3.447284

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
155.72

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
155.72

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
55.26

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
55.26

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
100.46

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 15% from 134.93 megalitres in 2021 to 155.72 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges decreased by 3% from 57.0 megalitres in 2021 to 55.26 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 29% from 77.93 megalitres in 2021 to 100.46 megalitres in 20221. The main reason for this increase is due to a 17% increase in production volumes at the site in 2022 versus 2021 as well as changes in the production mix, including more refillable glass bottles, as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. A 1.1% improvement in the water use ratio in 2022 from 1.54 in 2021 to 1.53 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name (optional)
Lisboa

Country/Area & River basin

Portugal	Other, please specify (Tajo)

Latitude
38.555218

Longitude
-8.986614

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
347.56

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
345.24

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
2.32

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
119.9

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
119.9

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
227.66

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 8% from 320.64 megalitres in 2021 to 347.56 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 2% from 117.45 megalitres in 2021 to 119.90 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 12% from 203.18 megalitres in 2021 to 227.66 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 11% increase in production volumes and changes in the production mix in 2022 versus 2021, including more refillable glass bottles as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. A 2.5% improvement in the water use ratio in 2022 from 1.59 in 2021 to 1.55 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name (optional)
Knetzgau

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Danube

Latitude
49.99106

Longitude
10.55039

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
832.9

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
832.9

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
291.73

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
291.73

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
541.17

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 10% from 758.73 megalitres in 2021 to 832.90 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 14% from 256.86 megalitres in 2021 to 291.73 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 8% from 501.87 megalitres in 2021 to 541.17 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 8% increase in production volumes 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
Deizisau

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
48.713033

Longitude
9.402022

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
204.04

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
204.04

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
97.64

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
97.64

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
106.39

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 1% from 205.80 megalitres in 2021 to 204.04 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 3% from 95.17 megalitres in 2021 to 97.64 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption decreased by 4% from 110.63 megalitres in 2021 to 97.64 megalitres in 20221. The main reason for this decrease is due to a 6% decrease in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name (optional)
Genshagen

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Elbe River

Latitude
52.309813

Longitude
13.298233

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
315.14

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
284.64

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
30.5

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
46.19

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
46.19

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
268.95

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 8% from 342.1 megalitres in 2021 to 315.14 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges remained about the same with 46.32 megalitres in 2021 compared to 46.19 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption decreased by 9% from 295.78 megalitres in 202 to 268.95 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this decrease is due to a 7% decrease in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021. The water use ratio improved by 1.4% in 2022 from 1.18 in 2021 to 1.16 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name (optional)
Güdderath

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
51.120743

Longitude
6.436726

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
624.83

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
590.11

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
34.72

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
326

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
326

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
298.83

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 18% from 529.54 megalitres in 2021 to 624.82 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 25% from 259.94 megalitres in 2021 to 326.00 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 11% from 269.6 megalitres in 2021 to 298.83 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 11% increase in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name (optional)
Halle

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Elbe River

Latitude
51.463352

Longitude
11.899307

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
264.16

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
264.16

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
131.38

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
131.38

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
132.78

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 25% from 211.78 megalitres in 2021 to 264.16 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 9% from 120.31 megalitres in 2021 to 131.38 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 45% from 91.47 megalitres in 2021 to 132.78 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 43% increase in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021 as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name (optional)
Hildesheim

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Weser

Latitude
52.170424

Longitude
9.9928

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
718.14

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
718.14

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
188.46

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
188.46

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
529.67

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 5% from 685.82 megalitres in 2021 to 718.14 megalitres in 2022. Waste water discharges increased by 4% from 181.94 megalitres in 2021 to 188.46 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 5% from 503.88 megalitres in 2021 to 529.67 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this is due to an increase of 4% in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021 as well as changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name (optional)
Mannheim

Country/Area & River basin

Germany	Rhine

Latitude
49.513192

Longitude
8.557375

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
437.87

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
437.87

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
235.85

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
235.85

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
202.02

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 15% from 382.41 megalitres in 2021 to 437.87 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 49% from 158.03 megalitres in 2021 to 235.85 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption decreased by 10% from 224.39 megalitres in 2021 to 202.02 megalitres in 2022, despite a 5% increase in production volumes and changes in the production mix in 2022 versus 2021 as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name (optional)
Richlands

Country/Area & River basin

Australia	Other, please specify (Brisbane)

Latitude
-27.588595

Longitude
152.952086

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
850.35

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
59.63

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
790.72

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
363.24

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
363.24

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
487.11

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 4% from 885.33 megalitres in 2021 to 850.35 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges decreased by 17% from 435.27 megalitres in 2021 to 363.24 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption increased by 8% from 450.06 megalitres in 2021 to 487.11 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this increase is due to a 6% increase in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021 and changes in the production mix as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19. An 8% improvement in the water use ratio in 2022 from 1.93 in 2021 to 1.76 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name (optional)
Salisbury

Country/Area & River basin

Australia	Other, please specify (Torrens)

Latitude
-34.775273

Longitude
138.642555

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
9.18

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
7.95

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
1.23

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
2.08

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
2.08

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
7.1

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Water withdrawals decreased by 1% from 9.26 megalitres in 2021 to 9.18 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 12% from 1.85 megalitres in 2021 to 2.08 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption decreased by 4% from 7.41 megalitres in 2021 to 7.10 megalitres in 2022. The main reason for this decrease is due to a 4% decrease in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021.

‘About the same’ is defined as <5% variance, ‘Higher/Lower’ between 5-10% variance and ‘Much Higher/Much Lower’ as >10% variance.

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name (optional)
Surabaya

Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia	Brantas

Latitude
-7.63201

Longitude
112.688975

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
481.76

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
347.58

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
134.18

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
206.42

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
206.42

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
275.34

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Water withdrawals increased by 1% from 476.43 megalitres in 2021 to 481.76 megalitres in 2022. Wastewater discharges increased by 15% from 180.00 megalitres in 2021 to 206.42 megalitres in 2022. Total water consumption decreased by 7% from 296.43 megalitres in 2021 to 275.34 megalitres in 2022, despite a 3% increase in production volumes in 2022 versus 2021. A 1.6% improvement in the water use ratio from 2.03 in 2021 to 2.0 in 2022.

'About the same' is defined as <5% variance, 'Higher/Lower' between 5-10% variance and 'Much Higher/Much Lower' as >10% variance.

W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Reference to company water-related targets Other, please specify (Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs / Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations / Description of water-related standards for procurement / water efficiency standard)	Water is critical to our business. It's the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and critical to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we depend upon. Our approach to water stewardship is aligned with TCCC's 2030 global water strategy. This includes a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain (both operations and sourcing regions) most at risk from water stress. We have developed context-based water reduction targets across all of our production facilities, addressing the needs of local river basins. At our leadership locations(production facilities which rely on vulnerable water sources or have high water dependency), we have a target to achieve 100% regenerative water use by 2030, meaning we will replenish all of the water that we use at these production facilities through the beneficial use of wastewater and replenish projects in the minor river basin of the sites. We will continue to replenish 100% of the water that we use in our beverages, supporting replenishment projects in our key operating regions, communities and sourcing regions. Our sustainability action plan includes water targets related to our core business and our value chain. The targets are company wide and aligned across our business units. Our policy covers our water targets and outlines how we will work to protect local water sources for future generations. It is critical to our long-term business strategy, establishing how we will grow our business responsibly and sustainably. Our Forward on Water strategy supports SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by contributing to global efforts to protect the future sustainability of our water resources. We are also signatories to the UN CEO Water Mandate and the UN Global Compact, acknowledging the human right to water and sanitation. We align to internationally recognized environmental management systems ISO14001, and the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard. Our water management policy is aligned with TCCC's KORE requirements, promoting effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal. We ensure that our suppliers, service providers and contractors uphold the environmental standards set within TCCC's SGPs and PSAs. Our approach to environmental management covers these topics and more detail on our progress is included in our 2022 Integrated Report (pages 46 to 49). 2022 Integrated Report.pdf

W6.2

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

W6.2a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	Our Board of Directors has five committees including an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The ESG Committee is responsible for overseeing our "This is Forward" strategy and goals for sustainability (including performance against them). It also reviews the ESG risks our company faces with the Audit Committee ensuring that a robust assessment of the overall emerging and principal risks faced by CCEP is undertaken. Climate change and water is one of CCEP's 12 principal risks because of the significance of issues like water scarcity have for our business resulting in water also receiving attention at the Audit Committee. The focus of the ESG Committee as regards water is predominantly on water management targets (e.g. water use ratio), water quality, water replenishment work and the future sustainability of our water sources. Water-related risks are therefore overseen at the highest level within the company. Information and updates on CCEP's community partnerships are also provided to the ESG Committee, including reports on local water stress and the health of watersheds. The Chairman of the ESG Committee and Audit Committee provides the Board with detailed updates at most Board meetings. During 2022, the ESG Committee and Board considered and approved updated water targets to align with TCCC's new global water strategy. The development of the water pillar within our This is Forward sustainability action plan sets out targets for water efficiency, regenerative water use and water replenishment and outlines management actions and key mitigations taken to manage risk.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	We have a strong governance framework with a Board of Directors (Board) overseeing the interests of all stakeholders. The Board held six formal meetings during 2022, with additional ad hoc meetings with Board and Committee members held in line with business needs. The Board provides overall leadership, independent oversight of business performance and is accountable to shareholders for the Group's long-term success. The Board is primarily responsible for our strategic plan, risk appetite, systems of internal control and corporate governance policies, to ensure the long-term success of our business, underpinned by sustainability. It retains control of key decisions and ensures there is a clear division of responsibilities. The Board also has responsibility for our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", which includes forward looking targets and commitments on water stewardship. To demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that supports the Board is the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of "This is Forward" to the ESG Committee. The Board is also supported by the Audit Committee who play a role in their assessment of the emerging and principal risks faced by the Company and also in their oversight of the Company's risk management systems. All members of the ESG Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The Committee held five formal meetings during 2022. The Committee is responsible for identifying, analysing, evaluating and monitoring the social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect our business activities or performance. The Committee oversees performance against our sustainability strategy and goals, including reviewing water-related targets, water-related risks, environmental risks, and water-related activities to ensure they are aligned. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding how we should respond to social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns to more effectively achieve its business and sustainability goals. Aspects of "This is Forward", including on water-related matters, were considered at every ESG Committee meeting and are integrated into multiple governance mechanisms. The integration of these mechanisms allows for a holistic view of the impacts of water-related impacts on our business. To confirm as outlined above, our Audit Committee of the Board oversees our risk management processes, including our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA), which includes climate-related risks. Because of the potential impact that water-related risks could have on our business, climate-related issues are fully integrated into our business strategy, our enterprise risk management processes and business plans.

W6.2d

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

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

W6.3

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

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

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

Please explain
CCEP is a signatory to the UN Global Compact & CEO Water Mandate. Our CEO is empowered by our Board to put our agreed business strategy into effect., including responsibility for our actions to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, set context based water targets at all production facilities and achieve 100% regenerative water use by 2030. Our CEO works directly with our ELT to ensure we meet our targets and take management decisions as required to protect the future sustainability of the water sources we use. Our CEO also has overarching responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management which includes identifying and managing our principal risks, including water-related risks. Our CEO, together with the Chief Customer Service & Supply Chain Officer (CCSSCO) and Chief PACS Officer provide an update on water stewardship to our Board at least annually. This includes presentations on water-related regulation, water-related risks and a report on progress against our water goals.

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

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

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

Please explain
Our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with overall responsibility for and ownership of sustainability issues – including water-related issues at CCEP. Primary management responsibility for the ESG Committee is held by our Chief PACS Officer and they are responsible for providing the ESG committee with management updates on sustainability issues – including water-related and other policy and sustainability-related topics.

Alongside the Chief PACS Officer, other key individuals, including our Vice President, Sustainability and our CCSSCO, provide at least annual updates on water-related topics during these meetings. This includes presentations on sustainability related issues of importance to our stakeholders (including our people, suppliers, franchisors, investors, customers and consumers), water-related legislative and regulatory issues affecting CCEP, and updates on progress and performance against the CCEP's publicly stated sustainability goals.

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

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)

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

Please explain

Our CCSSCO is the ELT member responsible for sustainability issues across our business operations and value chain, including all water-related issues. Our CCSSCO is responsible for climate and water-related risks, has performance objectives linked to our water-related risks and is directly responsible for tracking and monitoring progress against our water-related commitments and targets.

Our CCSSCO is responsible for our Customer Relationship, Supply Chain and Quality Environment Health and Safety functions, which lead on commitments and targets related to climate, water, packaging and sustainable sourcing. This includes efforts to enhance water efficiency at our production facilities. They are responsible for providing and reviewing monthly updates against our water targets (e.g. our water use ratio) and they are responsible for providing management updates and reports on water-related issues to CCEP's Board-level ESG Committee.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (General Counsel)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security

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

Please explain
Our General Counsel provides updates on water related risks including water-related legislative and regulatory issues to the Audit Committee as part of the General Counsels update at most Audit Committee meetings or incorporated as part of the overall risk updates to the Audit Committee.

W6.4

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

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Sustainability performance is part of incentive plan, including progress against our This is Forward sustainability action plan. Our action plan is derived from a context-based approach to water security, which allows us to prioritise the areas of our value chain – both operations and sourcing regions – most at risk from water stress.

W6.4a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board chair Board/Executive board Director on board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations	We have developed context-based water reduction targets across all of our production facilities, addressing the needs of local river basins. We measure performance through our water use ratio – the average amount of water we need to produce a litre of product. At our leadership locations, we have a target to achieve 100% regenerative water use by 2030, meaning we will replenish all of the water that we use at these production facilities through the beneficial use of wastewater and replenish projects in the minor river basin of the sites. We will continue to replenish 100% of the water that we use in our beverages, supporting replenishment projects in our key operating regions, communities and sourcing regions. Our executive compensation programme aligns the interest of senior leaders with those of CCEP's shareowners, rewarding performance that meets and exceeds business-wide goals. Our Chief PACS Officer has objectives related to our sustainability action plan, which includes our water strategy, and its integration across CCEP. These measures reflect that sustainability is a key part of our long-term strategy and it is important that management incentives are aligned with this ambition.	Our remuneration schemes reflect our business-wide strategy and goals including our sustainability targets to ensure management fully supports our sustainability action plan. Our CEO and Executive Leadership Team receive monetary rewards based on our compensation programme and annual review process which includes performance linked to achievement of sustainability objectives, with specific objectives selected each year to reflect importance to the individual's performance each year, and water specific objectives can vary by individual. Assessment of objectives is carried out by the Rem Co at year end. The weighting of each individuals' bonus assessment based on the performance of our sustainability measures and targets varies by individual, but is typically c.20%. A significant portion of executive compensation is performance-based, with capped upside-earning potential.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify (Directors and employees within our Supply Chain Function)	Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations	We believe that engagement and awareness among our employees within our supply chain functions on our water-related targets play an important role in reaching our commitments. Directors within our Supply Chain function, including those with responsibility for our manufacturing operations have sustainability and water-related targets included within their annual performance objectives. This provides a direct incentive to manage water-related issues (e.g. water efficiency) and ensures personal accountability for our water-related targets. These measures have been chosen to reflect that sustainability, and water stewardship in particular, is a key part of our long-term strategy and it is considered important that management incentives are aligned with this ambition. We also have several internal Awards which can be used to recognise who have made significant progress in sustainability, including water management and water efficiency within our operations.	Performance is evaluated as part of an annual review process, which is linked to an annual compensation review. In 2022, CCEP also had several internal awards schemes across our operations to recognize employee performance on sustainability issues, including water efficiency. These include the ICON and CSSC awards, which are open to employees within our Supply Chain function.

W6.5

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

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

W6.5a

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

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

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

W6.6

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

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
2022 Integrated Report.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is the most critical ingredient in our products and future water availability and water quality has significant implications for our long-term business objectives, which includes growing our business in a sustainable way and expanding and diversifying our product portfolio. Deteriorating water quality and water scarcity caused by over exploitation, poor water management and the impacts of climate change, have become major issues for our business. All our production facilities are assessed through a global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) using the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct 3.0 tool. As of the end of 2022, all of CCEP's non-alcoholic drinks production facilities had Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments in place. These assess a range of physical, regulatory and social risks at a production site level. Through the EWRA, we have identified that 21 of our 42 NARTD production facilities in Europe, and 3 out of 24 NARTD production facilities in API are located in areas of high baseline water stress. To address these challenges, to take care of water resources we reply on, and to ensure we are able to grow and diversify our business, we have set long-term business objectives related to water. This includes adopting a context-based approach to water stewardship and developing a detailed understanding of the water risks we face, through alignment with TCCC's 2030 water strategy.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Our long-term objectives for water are: 1) Set context-based water targets at all production facilities 2) Replenish 100% of water we use in our beverages 3) 100% regenerative water use in 'leadership locations' by 2030 - Adopting a context-based approach to water security and risks via facility level water vulnerability assessments (FAWVAs) which are supported by Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). This helps us to assess potential water quality risks and future availability risks to our business, the local community and the wider ecosystem. Our production facilities carry out SVAs every five years. SVAs feed into our site Water Management Plans (WMPs), which support context-based target management. In 2022, all of our non-alcoholic production facilities had SVAs and WMPs in place. > Utilising water efficiency best practices at our production facilities, making our manufacturing and cleaning processes more water efficient. > Ensure that 100% of our wastewater is safely returned to nature. Before water is discharged from our production facilities, we apply the highest standards of treatment, in every case equal to the standard set by local regulations. > Using recycled water in our manufacturing processes. As we continue to grow our business, we expect our use of recycled water will also grow in the next 5-10y. This will help us to reduce our reliance on freshwater.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is the most critical ingredient in our products and future water availability and water quality has significant implications for our financial planning and future capital expenditure projections. For example, water scarcity and water quality in the future could impact capital investments needed for water treatment. Due to the importance of water availability, water quality, and water security to our business we use a 5-10, and >10 year time-frame for our assessments. Water risks are assessed annually, both at an enterprise, a local, and supply chain level. We continue to evaluate local water-related risks that could impact our business growth strategy and the decisions we make in terms of portfolio growth. This includes an assessment of water quality risks which, even if temporary, could lead to capacity constraints, which could impact production volumes. We have modelled our growth strategy using future production volumes and have converted these to future water requirements based on current use, availability and modelled projections. Our work to improve water efficiency and wastewater treatment in our sites takes into account future medium-to long term (5-10 year) investment costs, and also includes a long-term (>10 year) view on the return on investments in water stewardship, including financial, reputational and supply security factors.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

25

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

5

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

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

5

Please explain

In 2022, we invested approximately €1.6 million in water efficiency technology and processes in our sites. We estimate that that this could result in savings of approximately 125,000 m³ per year and help us avoid annual water and waste water treatment costs of approximately €125,000 per year. This investment is an increase of nearly 25% versus our €1.3m investment in 2021. Forward looking capex trend is expected to increase as we anticipate further water investments to be made in 2023 and beyond.

In 2022, we spent around €37 million on water-related OPEX, including incoming water, water treatment and wastewater treatment. This presents an increase of around 5% vs 2021 and is mainly driven by volume growth as we were still recovering from COVID-19 in 2021. Forward looking OPEX trend is expected to increase as our forward looking business plans include volume growth and water is one of our key ingredients.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Since 2021 we have s been working with external physical climate specialists Marsh Advisory to establish through scenario modelling, how climate change will impact on the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations locations across Europe and the API regions. In 2022 we partnered with Risilience, a specialist risk consultancy which utilises technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. In partnership with them, we have developed a digital twin platform enabling us to model physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20–30 year timeline, in line with various warming scenarios. We have also begun using operational scenario analysis at some of our sites. In 2022, we simulated how water shortages through physical or regulatory issues could impact our sites and incident management responses at our sites in Spain (Barcelona/Seville) and France (Dunkirk/Toulouse/Marseille).

W7.3a

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

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	Our expanded climate-related scenario analysis identified water related climate risks – including: 1) Drought, causing an increase in water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, even if temporary, could result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages. 2) Changes to weather and precipitation patterns could cause disruption to supply of ingredients In 2022, we partnered with Risilience, a specialist risk consultancy which utilises technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School. In partnership with Risilience, we have developed a digital twin platform, enabling us to model physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20–30 year timeline, in line with various warming scenarios. We have also worked with external physical climate specialists Marsh Advisory to establish how climate change will impact the frequency and severity of climate-related weather events on our manufacturing and operations, under RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios (~2.0°C and ~4.3˚C emissions pathways respectively). This covers all major climate-induced threats (coastal inundation, river flooding, surface water flooding, extreme heat, extreme wind, wildfire, freeze-thaw and drought-driven soil movement) through to 2100. Working with Risilience and Marsh enables us to quantify our exposure and potential financial impacts from climate change events for different emission pathways. At a site level, we have begun to use operational scenario analysis at our sites in Seville, Spain and Ghent, Belgium to simulate how water shortages caused by, eg., reduction in abstraction limits due to drought, water quality issues due to spills or pollution of water sources, stakeholder and community concerns regarding our abstraction of water could impact our sites and incident management responses. Learnings from this exercise will be used to improve our resilience to water scarcity.	Our physical climate risk scenario analysis identified that the possible impact to our business (assuming no mitigation) could include; • Water stress or water scarcity could cause disruption to our production, lead to regulation or limits on our water abstraction which could disrupt or restrict our ability to produce our products • Even if temporary, this could result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages, & increase costs • Changing weather patterns and/or extreme weather events could impact the yield and/or quality of key ingredients or raw materials that we use to produce our products - for example, sugar beet, sugar cane, orange juice or coffee. This could reduce availability or increase the cost of ingredients • The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain & Spain could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues (based upon WRI Aqueduct water risk analysis) On a 5 year horizon, our scenario analysis indicated that the risk of increasing water stress or water scarcity marginally increases under the >4°C & +2.5°C warming scenarios. Learnings from the operational scenario analysis exercise at our sites in Seville, Spain & Gent, Belgium have been used to simulate how water shortages in the short term could impact our sites & incident management responses cause our plants to shut for a short amount of time.	We are working to expand our scenario modelling capability, and the use of these outcomes in our strategy. We regularly review the water risks at our NARTD production facilities through WRI Aqueduct baseline water risk assessments, Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments, and Source Water Vulnerability Assessments. • These risks assessments inform the context based water targets at our production facilities, to effectively manage local water risks • At sites located in areas of higher water stress, we work with NGOs, local authorities, and the local community to help protect the watersheds we use • We target 100% regenerative water use in our 'leadership locations' by 2030. This includes reducing our water use ratio, finding a beneficial use for the wastewater we discharge • We invest in water replenishment programmes in our key sourcing regions – focusing on supporting advanced water management practices The physical climate materiality assessment will be used to inform CCEP's resiliency planning, where higher risk sites could be furnished with operational adaptation plans and risk engineering improvements to mitigate against damage and business interruption. Learnings from the operational scenario analysis exercise at our sites in Spain and Belgium have been used to run a simulation exercise to review our incident management responses to immediate water related incidents. Our responses and learnings here will be expanded and applied to other sites.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?
Yes

Please explain
We use a `True Cost of Water` Tool developed by TCCC which provides a clear picture of all internal and external costs associated with the use of water. The tool outlines the different type of costs associated with the use of water in facilities where the operational cost is considered in addition to the external cost. The internal cost of water, is calculated by the sum of the cost for acquiring water, wastewater disposal costs and the variable costs occurring in the plant through the use of water (operational costs). For locations with a high Facility Area score from Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment process (FAWVA), the internal costs are recognized to be higher for these facilities than the operational costs of water as they have high water-related business risks/vulnerabilities, which may eventually have an impact on business continuity.

W7.5

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	We class low-water impact products as those that are produced at sites that have been awarded Alliance for Water Stewardship 'Platinum' status.	<Not Applicable>	With a gold European Water Stewardship certificate since 2013, our mineral water bottling plant in Chaudfontaine, Belgium, obtained a platinum certificate for sustainable water management from the worldwide Alliance for Water Stewardship in 2021.The protection of sources to ensure the highest quality mineral water, and minimal water consumption in the bottling plant, have been a main focus for Chaudfontaine for several years. Since 2008, no less than € 1.8 million has been invested in 590 measures to secure the 250-hectare water extraction area and to keep it free from any pollution.

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

W8.1a

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, but we plan to within the next two years	100% of our production facilities provide access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all employees at an acceptable standard. Access and standards are monitored and measured as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health and Safety (QESH) processes. Sites are audited on QESH standards, including WASH, through TCCC's KORE auditing process. To monitor our WASH services provided to all workers, the KORE Audits through TCCC are conducted every three years, but we also conduct internal audits on an annual basis. In the next two years, we aim to set targets for WASH access in the communities where we operate, sell and source to ensure we align with TCCC 2030 Water Strategy.
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

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

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water pollution

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (safely return 100% of our wastewater to nature)

Year target was set
2019

Base year
2019

Base year figure
7375000

Target year
2022

Target year figure
9700000

Reporting year figure
9700000

% of target achieved relative to base year
100

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain
We aim to safely return 100% of our wastewater to nature. We aim to achieve this every year, and so there is no target year figure. Before wastewater is discharged from our production facilities, we apply high standards of treatment, meeting all local regulations and The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE). In 2022, we discharged 9.7 million m3 of wastewater. Most of our production facilities pre-treat wastewater on site and send it to municipal wastewater treatment plants, but 11 of 42 NARTD sites in Europe carry out full treatment on site. 10 of our 24 NARTD production facilities in API have on-site wastewater treatment plants.

In 2022, we invested approximately €3.7 million in wastewater treatment technology. In 2022, 100% of our total wastewater volume was safely returned to nature in both Europe and API, representing 100% of target achieved. Wastewater discharged for treatment by municipal water treatment works increased by 5.7% versus 2021 (5,973 megalitres in 2022 vs 5,649 megalitres in 2021). Wastewater treated on-site and discharged for offsite treatment by municipal water treatment facility increased by 4.4% versus 2021 (3,528 megalitres in 2022 vs. 3,377 megalitres 2021). Wastewater treated onsite and discharged to surface water increased by 3,4% versus 2021 (182 megalitres in 2022 vs. 1767 megalitres 2021).

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Water Use Ratio - the amount of water needed to produce a litre of product)

Year target was set
2019

Base year
2019

Base year figure
1.69

Target year
2022

Target year figure
1.6

Reporting year figure
1.6

% of target achieved relative to base year
100

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain
All our production facilities measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes by source. Water withdrawals by source are measured through on-site water meters and monitoring systems, on at least a monthly, and in some cases a weekly basis. We have water meters for all incoming water and water meters for all borehole water used.

In 2022, 77.5% of water was withdrawn from municipal supplies, 20.8% from borehole supplies and 1.7% from surface water. We published water data in our 2022 Integrated Report and in our 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, in accordance with the GRI Standards 2021, which has been assured by DNV on a limited basis. Our water volumes by source will vary year on year depending upon overall sales volumes, and which products are sold by country.

We measure our progress on reducing the water we use in our production facilities by using our water use ratio, which is the litres of water per litre of finished product produced. In 2022, we achieved a water use ratio across our manufacturing operations in Europe and API of 1.60 litres of water per litre of product produced. This represents a 5.4% improvement since 2019 and a 1.9% improvement versus 2021. As we set context-based water targets, we do not yet have a company-wide water use reduction target. Instead, we have developed context-based water reduction targets across all of our production facilities, addressing the needs of local river basins.

Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Replenish 100% of water we use in our beverages)

Year target was set
2020

Base year
2019

Base year figure
18141210000

Target year
2022

Target year figure
18708325848

Reporting year figure
19731930000

% of target achieved relative to base year
280.492954942074

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain
We aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, in partnership with local NGOs and community groups. This is an annual target. We have used 2019 as our consistent baseline across all of our This is Forward targets. However, we measure and report on replenish on an annual basis. Together with The Coca-Cola Company and The Coca-Cola Foundation (TCCF), we have supported multiple replenishment programmes across our territories in recent years. These projects address water risks near our operations, within our communities and in our priority watersheds. In 2022, we supported 21 water replenishment projects across Europe and 6 in API. Through these programmes, we replenished 19.7 million m³ of water across our territories - including 15.2 million m³ in Europe and 4.6 million m³ in API. In 2022, this represented replenishment of 105.5% of our total sales volume (101.6% in Europe; 120.8% in API).

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?
Yes
2022 Assurance statement.pdf

W9.1a

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

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced), percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished.	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W1 Current State, is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. DNV have verified our most material sustainability KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio, percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished. DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf."

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W3 Procedures	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced), percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished.	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W3 Procedures, is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. DNV have verified our most material sustainability KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio, percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished. DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf."
W4 Risks and opportunities	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced), percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished.	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W4 Risks and Opportunities, is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. DNV have verified our most material sustainability KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio, percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished. DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf."
W6 Governance	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced), percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished.	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W6 Governance, is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. DNV have verified our most material sustainability KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio, percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished. DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf."
W7 Strategy	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced), percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished.	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W7 Strategy, is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. DNV have verified our most material sustainability KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio, percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished. DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf."
W8 Targets	CCEP's data is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV within CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards 2021. DNV have verified selected claims throughout CCEP's 2022 Integrated Report and our online 2022 Sustainability Group data tables, as well as our most material KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio (litres of water used/litre of product produced), percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished.	ISAE 3000	CCEP's data, including data reported under W8 Targets, is independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. DNV have verified our most material sustainability KPIs. For water, this included manufacturing water use ratio, percentage of production facilities with context based water targets, total water withdrawal, total production volumes from areas of baseline water stress, water replenished as percentage of total sales volumes and total volume of water replenished. DNV performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised, – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that they comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance. DNV applied its own management standards and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/ IEC 17021:2011 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Included in their assurance statement is the following: "Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information is not fairly stated and has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. This conclusion relates only to the Selected Information, and is to be read in the context of this Independent Limited Assurance Report, in particular the inherent limitations explained overleaf."

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain

W10. Plastics

W10.1

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	We have mapped how plastics are produced and used in our value chain. Packaging plays an important role in protecting our drinks during transportation and for safeguarding their quality. Through our packaging we also provide clear and transparent nutritional information to our consumers and we offer them a variety of packaging sizes for consumption on the go or at home. Our packaging include primary (our PET bottles), secondary (Shrink-wrap for multipacks) and tertiary packaging (stretch film for stabilisation around pallets). We purchase our plastic packaging from our packaging suppliers and we closely collaborate with them to reduce the weight of our packaging and optimise the materials we use. In 2022, 48.5% of the plastic we used to make our PET bottles was made from recycled PET. Across our markets we are working with national and local governments and stakeholders to develop and fund collection solutions that provide high quality recycled plastic. While collection solutions will vary market by market, ultimately they all need to support a reduction in packaging waste, and reduce the amount of packaging that is littered or goes to landfill or incineration.

W10.2

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

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Waste and pollution, particularly plastic and packaging waste, is a global issue affecting our business. Although the vast majority of our packaging is fully recyclable, it is not always collected for recycling across our territories and can end up as land or marine litter. We are committed to reducing our use of packaging where possible and ensuring that the equivalent of all the packaging we do use is collected, reused or recycled. In 2022, 71.8% of the packaging (all types, not just plastics) we put on the market was collected for recycling. Our packaging represents 38% of our total value chain carbon footprint. Together with TCCC, we have conducted life cycle analysis (LCA) to assess the carbon footprint of our packaging allowing us to make informed decisions and to prioritise our efforts to reduce the GHG emissions of our packaging. In 2022, we updated our LCA work to help us compare the carbon footprints of our different packaging formats. For example, switching from PET to aluminium cans or one way glass could currently result in higher GHG emissions. We also know that 100% rPET has up to a ~70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET. We have an uncompromising commitment to the safety and quality of our drinks. All our drinks meet or exceed the highest safety standards set by the regulatory and food safety authorities where they are sold. This is overseen by our SRA Scientific and regulatory affairs department. Over the past few years, testing for microplastics has become more widespread in the food and beverage industry. While we don't currently have a standardized method to test our own drinks for microplastics, a wide range of academic, scientific, and regulatory authorities do test drinks for them, including ones made by us. Along with leading scientific and global regulatory authorities we are committed to building our understanding of them, as well as developing and improving state-of-the-art methods to test and filter our drinks for microplastics.

W10.3

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

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Regulatory Reputational Technology	Concerns regarding the environmental impacts of packaging have led to laws and regulations that aim to increase the collection and recycling of our packs; reduce packaging waste and litter, including through limiting the use of single use plastic; and introduce quotas for refillable packaging; as well as specific packaging design requirements. EU member states are in the process of implementing regulations to comply with the obligations of the Single Use Plastics Directive, including a 90% collection target by 2029, a requirement that plastic bottles contain at least 30% recycled content by 2030 and a requirement for plastic bottles to include tethered closures by 2024. In November 2022, the European Commission released a proposed revision of the Packaging & Packaging Waste Directive setting mandatory reuse targets on soft drinks and carbonated alcoholic beverages of EU member states (10% by 2030 - 25% by 2040) as well as takeaway beverages filled at the point of sale (20% by 2030 - 80% by 2040), recycled content targets for plastic packaging (30% per single use plastic bottle by 2030 - 65% by 2040) and mandatory Deposit Return Scheme by 01/01/2029 for single use plastic bottles and metal containers of up to 3 litres. Regulations will likely be adopted by EU member states in 2024. In addition, several countries in which we operate also have or are planning other legislative or regulatory measures to reduce the use of single use plastics, including plastic beverage bottles, and/or to increase plastic collection and recycling. Other measures may include rules on recycled content, requirements to purchase Packaging Recovery Notes to show that we meet our responsibilities for recycling and recovery of packaging waste, individual collection or recycling targets, or a "plastic tax". The adoption of new or more stringent rules in the countries in which we operate could increase our costs and have a material negative impact on our results of operations.

W10.4

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

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Waste management	Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled in the community	Our main packaging targets are: 1) Design: 100% of our primary packaging to be recyclable by 2025 2) Recycled: plastic 50% recycled plastic in our PET bottles by 2023 (Europe) and 2025 (API) 3) Virgin plastic: Stop using oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030 4) Collection: Collect and recycle a bottle or a can for each one we sell by 2030 In Europe we achieved our 50% rPET target 4 years early and we aim to use 50% recycled plastic in API by 2025. Scaling up rPET production requires a significant increase in collection rates. In markets with beverage packaging return schemes in place, we are advocating for fair access to the returned materials, to build bottle to bottle recycling loops and avoid high quality PET being downcycled and lost from the system. Since 2022, we are using materials from our Indonesian PET recycling plant, a joint venture with Dynapack Asia. Together with Pact Group, Cleanaway and Asahi Beverages, we have formed a joint venture to build and operate a new PET plastic recycling facility in Victoria, Australia. Construction started in 2022 and is expected to be completed in 2023. This will be the 2nd facility built by the joint venture in Australia, following the opening of the Albury-Wodonga site in New South Wales in 2022. We estimate that each facility will be capable of processing the equivalent of ~1 bn plastic bottles/year. To address the challenge of hard to recycle plastics, including plastic found in the oceans or sent to incineration or landfill, new depolymerisation recycling technologies are needed. We are investing to help scale this technology, including our investment in CuRe Technology through CCEP Ventures. This funding will enable CuRe Technology to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology. Once commercialised, we will receive access to output to support our target to stop using oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030.

W10.5

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

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Our drinks are bottled in different packaging types and materials, including plastic - for our primary packaging, including PET bottles, closures and labels, - for our secondary packaging, including shrink-wrap for multipacks, and - for our tertiary packaging, including stretch film for stabilisation around pallets.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	We offer our consumers drinks in a variety of packaging types and sizes. Plastic is used for - our primary packaging, including PET bottles, closures and labels, - our secondary packaging, including shrink-wrap for multipacks, and - our tertiary packaging, including stretch film for stabilisation around pallets.

W10.8

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

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	371096	% virgin fossil-based content % post-consumer recycled content	51.5	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	48.5	Using recycled material in our bottles and cans helps us to keep valuable resources in a circular economy and reduce the carbon footprint. Through our This is Forward sustainability action plan we have a target to have 50% recycled plastic in our PET bottles by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API. In Europe, we achieved our 50% rPET target four years early. By the end of 2022, 56.3% of our PET bottles in Europe was made from rPET, 26.9% in API. We also have a target to stop using oil-based virgin plastic in our bottles by 2030. We aim to achieve this by using only rPET or PET from renewable sources such as plantPET. This is a core part of our strategy to demonstrate that single use plastic can be fully circular.

W10.8a

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

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	% reusable % technically recyclable % recyclable in practice and at scale	8.2	98.7	71.8	Note: 98.7% is for Europe only & relates to all primary packaging types. 71.8% is across all markets and for all primary packaging types Recyclability is the first principle of the circular economy. For packaging to retain its value and for the material to be recycled, it must first be collected and be compatible with recycling infrastructure in practice and at scale. We're aiming for 100% of our primary packaging to be recyclable or reusable by 2025. In 2022, 98.7% of our primary packaging across European markets were technically recyclable. We are completing an assessment across API. We aim to report on this indicator for Group and API in 2023. Reusable packaging will help us become more resource efficient, and reduce our packaging waste, material use and carbon footprint. In 2022, 8.2% of the PET bottles we put on the market were returnable or refillable. In 2022, 71.8% of the primary packaging we put on the market was collected for recycling.

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.

W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	17320000000

SW1.1

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

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

SW1.1a

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

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name
Edmonton

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

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

Comment

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name
Sidcup

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

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

Comment

SW1.2

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.

SW1.2a

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

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Edmonton	51.61497	-0.04569	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Sidcup	51.416	0.118	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Antwerp	51.155891	4.375484	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Ghent	51.016833	3.720846	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Barcelona / Valles	41.53682	2.235932	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Aguas Villas del Turbon	42.380869	0.471713	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Sevilla	37.405105	-5.93128	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Tenerife	28.485216	-16.385144	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Aguas de Santolin	42.566077	-3.447284	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Lisboa	38.555218	-8.986614	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Knetzgau	49.99106	10.55039	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Grigny	48.64708	2.38519	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Toulouse	43.511	1.521	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Dongen	51.6089	4.9983	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Chaudfontaine	50.5875	5.6487	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Deizisau	48.713033	9.402022	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 24 sites in areas of water stress.
Genshagen	52.309813	13.298233	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Güdderath	51.120743	6.436726	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Halle	51.463352	11.899307	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Hildesheim	52.170424	9.9928	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Mannheim	49.513192	8.557375	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Richlands	-27.588595	152.952086	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Salisbury	-34.775273	138.642555	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.
Surabaya	-7.63201	112.688975	We capture the Latitude and Longitude for the 22 sites in areas of water stress.

SW2.1

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

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Category of project
Communications

Type of project
Joint case studies or marketing campaign

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

Estimated timeframe for achieving project
Up to 1 year

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

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

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Category of project
Promote river basin collective action

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

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

Estimated timeframe for achieving project
2 to 3 years

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

Projected outcome
Employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area and the support of urban water projects, improving the water replenishment realisations from 2022 in which 254 million litres of water were replenished through the programme.

SW2.2

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

SW3.1

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

Product name

Water intensity value

Numerator: Water aspect
Please select

Denominator

Comment
We are unable to provide this information this year.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

No

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms