

**Module: Introduction****Page: W0. Introduction**

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**W0.1****Introduction****Please give a general description and introduction to your organization**

Coca-Cola European Partners was formed in May 2016 from the merger of three companies: Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke. Serving 300 million people across thirteen countries in Western Europe, Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) markets, produces, and distributes non-alcoholic beverages and is the world's largest independent Coca-Cola bottler based on revenue. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Life, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola zero sugar, Fanta and Sprite as well as a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks and ready-to-drink teas. CCEP operates 53 manufacturing operations and employs approximately 24,500 people. In 2016, we sold approximately 2.5 billion unit cases, generating approximately €10.9 billion in revenue and €1.4 billion in operating income. The company is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, the New York Stock Exchange, Euronext London and the Spanish stock exchange, and trades under the symbol CCE. We are headquartered in London, UK.

As a result of the merger, we are currently in the process of building a new sustainability plan, in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, which we aim to release in Q4 2017. As this plan is not yet released, we have shared the water stewardship targets for our legacy CCE business, against a 2007 baseline. We have publicly reported all of our water data for the full year 2016 (January 2016-December 2016) for the full CCEP organization. We have shared our performance, and reduction data versus a 2010 baseline. We intend to use a baseline of 2010 going forward, as this is in alignment with the baseline year of the Coca-Cola Company, and is the first year for which we can reliably source data across the three legacy bottlers.

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**W0.2****Reporting year**

**Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data**

**Period for which data is reported**

Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

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**W0.3**

**Reporting boundary**

**Please indicate the category that describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water-related impacts are reported**

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

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**W0.4**

**Exclusions**

**Are there any geographies, facilities or types of water inputs/outputs within this boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

Yes

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**W0.4a**

**Exclusions**

**Please report the exclusions in the following table**

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

**Further Information**

**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W0.Introduction/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W0.Introduction/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)

**Module: Current State**

**Page: W1. Context**

**W1.1**

**Please rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your organization**

Water quality and quantity	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital for operations	Important	Direct Use: As a manufacturer and distributor of soft drinks, access to high-quality freshwater is vital to the long-term sustainability of our business. Water is the main ingredient in our beverages and essential to our manufacturing processes where it is used for rinsing, cleaning, heating and cooling. Indirect Use: Water is critical to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we use in our products. Through water footprinting studies across our value chain, we know that approximately 80 percent of the water footprint of our products is from our agricultural supply chain, for example, the

Water quality and quantity	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
			farming, processing and production of sugar beet and sugar cane, as well as other ingredients such as coffee, fruit juices and pulp and paper. We also recognise that access to safe water for drinking and sanitation is essential to the communities where we operate and across our value chain.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Direct primary use: Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. The use of re-used and recycled water in our operations is limited to non-product activities, such as cleaning-in-place processes and water treatment operations. For these types of processes, we have implemented water recovery systems to enable us to use water that meets or exceeds drinking water standards. We have been able to expand the range of applications suitable for recycled water, helping us to minimize our water impacts. We do not source brackish water. Indirect primary use: Recycled, brackish or other types of water can be treated and used in our agricultural supply chains, for example to reduce freshwater withdrawals for irrigation. Access to sufficient amounts of such water is important as it can help to reduce the freshwater extraction required, reducing the impact on local water tables, and improving water availability for local communities.

**W1.2**

**For your total operations, please detail which of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored and provide an explanation as to why or why not**

Water aspect	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes. Measuring and monitoring our water withdrawals is fundamental to our water stewardship approach, particularly with respect to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016 DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our

Water aspect	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	<p>manufacturing water use ratio.</p> <p>100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes by source. Measuring and monitoring our water withdrawals by source is key to water stewardship approach and is a fundamental element of CCEP's site water management practices. Measurement and monitoring is also critical to our work to reduce the amount of water we use by becoming more water-efficient and our commitment to protecting the water sources that supply our operations and our local communities. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016, DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our manufacturing water use ratio.</p>
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	<p>100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges. CCEP is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use, and to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe measuring and monitoring our water discharges is essential in supporting our commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016, DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our manufacturing water use ratio.</p>
Water discharges- volume by destination	76-100	<p>100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by destination. CCEP is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use and to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by destination is key to our water stewardship approach and is essential in supporting our water stewardship commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016, DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our manufacturing water use ratio.</p>
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	76-100	<p>100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by treatment method. We recognise that water is critical to the sustainability of our business, the local communities in which we operate, and the local ecosystems upon which we depend. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by treatment method is key to our water stewardship approach and essential in supporting our commitment to reduce the amount of water we use and safely return to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016, DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our manufacturing water use ratio.</p>

Water aspect	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	76-100	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor water discharge quality data by standard effluent parameters. CCEP is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use and to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe that measuring and monitoring the quality of our water discharges is key to our water stewardship approach and essential in supporting our commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016, DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our manufacturing water use ratio.
Water consumption- total volume	76-100	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor total water consumption volumes. Water is our main ingredient and is critical to our business, manufacturing, local communities and the ecosystems upon which we depend. We are committed to increasing our water efficiency and sustainability. Measuring and monitoring our water consumption, and reducing our water usage is central to our water stewardship strategy. We have improved our water efficiency by 2% since 2015 and by 10.5% since 2010. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Stakeholder Progress Report in accordance with the GRI Standards at Core level. Our Stakeholder Report has been assured by DNV GL. In 2016 DNV-GL assured the total water withdrawn in our manufacturing operations, and our manufacturing water use ratio.
Facilities providing fully-functioning WASH services for all workers	76-100	100% of our operational sites provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees at an acceptable standard. Access and standards are monitored and measured as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health & Safety (QESH) processes.

**W1.2a**

**Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please provide total water withdrawal data by source, across your operations**

Source	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water withdrawals for this source compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
Fresh surface water	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not source surface water.
Brackish surface water/seawater	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites are not located near coastal areas, nor do they source brackish surface water or seawater.
Rainwater	1	About the same	Water quality is critical to our operations and the production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. As such, the direct use of rainwater is limited. However, as part of our commitment to minimize the water impacts within our own operations, and to set the standard for water efficiency and establish a water sustainable operation, we have invested in rainwater harvesting systems for non-production water use in our manufacturing plant, in Chaudfontaine, in Belgium.
Groundwater - renewable	5789	Higher	Water quality and ensuring a sustainable supply of our source water is fundamental to our operations and the production of high quality beverages. Most of the water we use comes from municipal sources. The rest is drawn mainly from on-site groundwater renewable wells, all of which are licensed. In 2016, the percentage of our total water withdrawals from groundwater was 2% higher than 2015. This has been largely driven by process and production changes at our Mineral Water production site in GB.
Groundwater - non-renewable	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not source water from non-renewable ground water sources.
Produced/process water	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not source water from produced or process sources.
Municipal supply	14937	Lower	Being water-efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2016, improvements in our water efficiency and reductions in our total water consumption have included a 4% reduction in our absolute water withdrawn from municipal sources despite an overall increase in production volume of 1.2%. In 2016 our overall water efficiency improved by 2% versus 2015 and 10.3% versus 2010.
Wastewater from another organization	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not source waste water from other organisations.
Total	20727	Lower	Being water-efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. Our total water withdrawals were down 1% compared to the previous year, despite an increase in production volumes of just over 1% versus 2015. In 2016, we achieved a water-use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.61 l/ of product produced, which is a 2% improvement since 2015 and a 10.3% improvement since 2010. We aim to continue this progress in the future and will be reviewing our overall water stewardship commitments, including our water usage targets as

Source	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water withdrawals for this source compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
			part of our process to establish sustainability targets and commitments for CCEP.

**W1.2b**

**Water discharges: for the reporting year, please provide total water discharge data by destination, across your operations**

Destination	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water discharged to this destination compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
Fresh surface water	3350	Higher	Being water-efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2016 some of our sites which discharge to fresh surface water experienced significant increase in production volumes, however the full impact on our wastewater volumes has been mitigated by our continued focus on improving our water efficiency at these sites.
Brackish surface water/seawater	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not discharge to groundwater.
Municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant	4596	Lower	Being water-efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2016 improvements in our water efficiency and reductions in our total water withdrawals have resulted in reductions in our wastewater discharges to municipal wastewater treatment plants.
Wastewater for another organization	0	Not applicable	CCEP sites do not discharge wastewater for another organization.
Total	7946	Lower	Being water-efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2016 improvements in our water efficiency and reductions in our total water withdrawals have resulted in

Destination	Quantity (megaliters/year)	How does total water discharged to this destination compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
			reductions in our wastewater discharges in total.

**W1.2c**

**Water consumption: for the reporting year, please provide total water consumption data, across your operations**

Consumption (megaliters/year)	How does this consumption figure compare to the last reporting year?	Comment
12780	Lower	Being water-efficient is key to our water stewardship strategy. In 2016, we reduced our water withdrawals and wastewater discharges, resulting in a reduction in total water consumption, despite an increase in productions volumes of just over 1% versus 2015. As such we achieved a water-use ratio across our manufacturing operations of 1.61 l/ of product produced, which is a 2% improvement since 2015. We aim to continue this progress in the future and will be reviewing our overall water stewardship commitments, including our water usage targets as part of our process to establish sustainability targets and commitments for CCEP.

**W1.3**

**Do you request your suppliers to report on their water use, risks and/or management?**

Yes

**W1.3a**

**Please provide the proportion of suppliers you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management and the proportion of your procurement spend this represents**

Proportion of suppliers %	Total procurement spend %	Rationale for this coverage
1-25	51-75	<p>All suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which include water management criteria, and are independently audited. In 2016, contracts incorporating our SGPs accounted for approximately 79.6 of our supplier spend. Suppliers who fail to meet our SGPs will not have their contracts renewed. Through water footprinting, we know that about 80% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients. We work with suppliers through our Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) process to encourage them to improve their performance. Through Ecovadis, suppliers are assessed and scored on their sustainability, including water management and water policy implementation. Suppliers are encouraged to improve performance through the development of risk reduction and action plans. We incentivise suppliers to share their water performance information through our Supplier of the Year and Best Sustainability Supplier Awards. Our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), 15 of which are focused on water management, help support our commitment to sustainably source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2020. Our SAGPs cover key agricultural ingredients, identified through an analysis of sustainability risks and opportunities and annual spend. Supplier compliance with our SAGPs can be validated through third-party certification systems and standards, such as the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI), Bonsucro and FSC.</p>

**W1.3b**

**Please choose the option that best explains why you do not request your suppliers to report on their water use, risks and/or management**

Primary reason	Please explain
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**W1.4**

**Has your organization experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the reporting year?**

No

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**W1.4a**

Please describe the detrimental impacts experienced by your organization related to water in the reporting year

Country	River basin	Impact driver	Impact	Description of impact	Length of impact	Overall financial impact	Response strategy	Description of response strategy
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**W1.4b**

Please choose the option below that best explains why you do not know if your organization experienced any detrimental impacts related to water in the reporting year and any plans you have to investigate this in the future

Primary reason	Future plans
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**Further Information**

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W1.Context/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W1.Context/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)

**Module: Risk Assessment****Page: W2. Procedures and Requirements**

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**W2.1**

**Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?**

Water risks are assessed

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**W2.2**

**Please select the options that best describe your procedures with regard to assessing water risks**

Risk assessment procedure	Coverage	Scale	Please explain
Comprehensive company-wide risk assessment	Direct operations and supply chain	All facilities and suppliers	Water is the lifeblood of our business – the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. Direct operations and supply chain water risks are assessed as part of our enterprise wide Risk Management programme. The Risk Management structure is led by a Chief Compliance and Risk Officer reporting to the General Counsel, with a dedicated Enterprise Risk Management Team. The approach to risk includes a top-down strategic view of risk at the enterprise level and a bottom-up tactical view of risk at the operational level. Risks, including those concerning water quality and scarcity, are reviewed annually and are reported publicly in our Annual Report and Accounts (ARA). Direct operations: To provide more detailed location analysis, water risks have been assessed for all our operations, using The Coca-Cola Company’s Source Water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool and the World Resources

Risk assessment procedure	Coverage	Scale	Please explain
			Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data. Based upon the outcome of the SVAs, risk mitigation plans are implemented through site-specific Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for all our manufacturing facilities. Supply chain: Water risks within our full value chain have been assessed through our product and value chain water footprint analysis, in line with the ISO14046 standard, an internationally recognized, approach which considers water use, stress and quality risks.

**W2.3**

**Please state how frequently you undertake water risk assessments, at what geographical scale and how far into the future you consider risks for each assessment**

Frequency	Geographic scale	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Annually	River basin	>6 years	CCEP and its suppliers operate across multiple countries, in multiple river basins. CCEP's environmental and water risks are reviewed annually in line with our enterprise-wide Risk Management approach. CCEP uses its Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), as well as value chain water footprinting, to better understand water risks at a river basin level, and at a country and regional level.

**W2.4**

**Have you evaluated how water risks could affect the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?**

Yes, evaluated over the next 5 years

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**W2.4a**

**Please explain how your organization evaluated the effects of water risks on the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy?**

CCEP recognises the value of water and the importance of protecting water sources. We have conducted a water balance evaluation through to 2020, to identify the water risks that could constrain our business strategy and developed plans to prevent and mitigate those risks.

For example, these could include water quality risks which, even if temporary, could lead to capacity constraints. This process involved modelling our growth strategy and future production volumes, and converting these to water needs based upon current use, availability and modelled projections. Future availability, water quality and source water vulnerability is assessed across all our manufacturing sites through our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), which consider social, environmental, economic & regulatory risks for our business, the local community and the surrounding ecosystem. SVAs take a river catchment-based approach to evaluating local water resources (hydro-geology, groundwater and surface water); current and historic water quality; water scarcity (current and potential water stress concerns); potential risks due to extreme weather conditions or natural disasters; and water availability and quality for the local community. This process enables us to estimate future growth and water demand and determine the suitability of our current water sources. Each of our plants have Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) in place, which consider the site SVA results, our growth strategy and the plants' future water needs, and set out any needed risk mitigation actions. For example, as part of our growth strategy, we recently evaluated the potential for a new production line and resulting volume increases at a site in France, and identified the need to resolve local source water constraints. Following a local assessment, we identified additional supply and made the necessary investments.

We are committed to protecting the sustainability of our source water and reduce the amount of water we consume in line with our business growth strategy. This is why we have made a commitment to reduce the amount of water we use to an average of 1.2 litres of water for every litre of product we produce, by 2020. Furthermore, we set annual site based water efficiency targets, which are also informed by our water balance model, SVAs and SWPP risk mitigation actions.

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**W2.4b**

**What is the main reason for not having evaluated how water risks could affect the success (viability, constraints) of your organization's growth strategy, and are there any plans in place to do so in the future?**

Main reason	Current plans	Timeframe until evaluation	Comment
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**W2.5**

**Please state the methods used to assess water risks**

Method	Please explain how these methods are used in your risk assessment
<p>Internal company knowledge                      Life Cycle Assessment                      Regional government databases                      WRI Aqueduct                      WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter                      Other: The Coca-Cola Company's global Source-water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool and the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data together with detailed local hydrogeological studies.</p>	<p>We have assessed water risks across our operations using The Coca-Cola Company's global Source-water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool and World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data and developed site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP). The global SVA tool provides a comprehensive and consistent approach to assess water risk across the global Coca-Cola system, while providing granularity at a local level, supported by the WRI Aqueduct geospatial data, regional government databases, internal company knowledge and local hydrogeological studies. The SVAs assess water quality and availability risks for our business and operational sites, the local community and the ecosystem, identifying and evaluating the social, environmental, economic, regulatory &amp; political risks associated with our water sources. Past and present water stresses and water quality levels are considered together with future demands and risks arising from extreme weather conditions or natural disasters. The process is integrated within our water stewardship strategy and our enterprise wide Risk Management process, which is reviewed annually. In addition, water risks in our value chain have been assessed through our product and value-chain water footprint analysis. This work has involved four water footprinting studies, including a project with the University of Twente to understand the water footprint of a 0.5 litre PET bottle of Coca-Cola produced in Dongen, as well as projects with Denkstatt and the Technical University of Vienna to understand the water footprint of sugar beet. We have also reviewed the water footprint of the cane sugar imported into Europe, and developed a better understanding of our own water footprint in line with the ISO 14046 methodology, through a project with the Water Footprint Network and the University of Twente. We will continue to develop our understanding of our water footprint through further projects in the future. This work has highlighted that up to 80% of the water footprint of our products is associated with our agricultural ingredients and that the production of sugar and juice have emerged as our water footprint 'hot spots'.</p>

**W2.6**

**Which of the following contextual issues are always factored into your organization's water risk assessments?**

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
Current water availability and quality parameters at a local level	Relevant, included	Water is the lifeblood of our business – the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages and increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Water quantity and quality in areas where we operate meet our current demands without materially impacting the basins within which we operate. Risks of current water availability and quality parameters are assessed at a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) which include water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project. Any identified risks are included in and mitigated by our site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Current water regulatory frameworks and tariffs at a local level	Relevant, included	Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Our plants operate within the relevant regulatory frameworks and local tariffs, ensuring that their requirements are met. Risks of current water regulatory frameworks and tariffs are assessed at a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Current stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level	Relevant, included	We recognise that water is critical to the communities in which we operate. Given that the river basins in which our plants are located also support local communities and other businesses, it is essential that we deliver strong water stewardship for the long-term sustainability of the water resource systems. As part of our water risk assessment process, we identify local stakeholders, assess their interests and potential impacts. We include any identified conflicts in our risk assessments. Stakeholder and local community concerns are incorporated in our corporate environmental sustainability enterprise wide Risk Management process and site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Current implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	Around 80% of the total water footprint of our products is associated with our agricultural ingredients – in particular, the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. This insight into the risks related to our key commodities and raw materials has been a result of our product and value-chain water footprint analysis. This has involved four water footprinting studies, including a project with the University of Twente to understand the water footprint of a 0.5 litre PET bottle of Coca-Cola produced in Dongen, as well as projects with Denkstatt and the Technical University of Vienna to understand the water footprint of sugar beet. We have also reviewed the water footprint of the cane sugar imported into Europe, and developed a better understanding of our own water footprint in line with the ISO 14046 methodology, through a project with the Water Footprint Network and the University of Twente. As a result we have a commitment to source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients sustainably by 2020. This commitment to sustainable sourcing includes water management practices. Much of the sugar that CCEP uses is from sugar beet grown within our countries of operation. In view of the geographical differences that can

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
		impact the footprint of ingredients, we are working with organisations like the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, Bonsucro, and the Rainforest Alliance, to ensure that our agricultural suppliers are able to adhere to our SAGPs, and the water management standards included in them.
Current status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, included	Risks associated with the current status of ecosystems and habitats are assessed at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP). We recognise that water is critical to the ecosystems in which we operate and it is essential that we act as a strong water steward. In support of this approach, our Source Vulnerability Assessments are prepared under the direction of water resource experts, including the consideration of risks to local ecosystems and habitats. Sustainable Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) are then developed detailing mitigation actions as necessary.
Current river basin management plans	Relevant, included	We recognize that the future quantity and quality of available water in the areas where we operate could be impacted by a number of internal and external factors. Risks of current river basin management plans are assessed through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) & Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). Our assessments take into account our own projected water use at each operation site, along with projected water use for other uses, as well as the potential risks due to extreme weather patterns.
Current access to fully-functioning WASH services for all employees	Relevant, included	Ensuring CCEP facilities provide fully-functioning WASH services to our workers is a fundamental element of our commitment to the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees. Current access to fully-functioning WASH for all employees is assessed and monitored as part of our Quality, Environmental and Health & Safety (QESH) processes, site visits, and site audits.
Estimates of future changes in water availability at a local level	Relevant, included	Future quantity and quality of available water in the areas where we operate could be impacted by internal and external factors. Risks of future changes in water availability at a local level are assessed through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) & Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP). Our assessments take into account our own projected water use at each operation site, along with projected water use for other uses, as well as the potential risks due to extreme weather patterns.
Estimates of future potential regulatory changes at a local level	Relevant, included	We assess regulatory conditions and monitor potential changes on an EU, national and local level, at both a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process; and at a local level through our Source Water Vulnerability Assessment (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). Water regulators are a stakeholder group whom we engage with, and a review of River Basin Management Plans and their implications is included within our site SVAs. We also engage with policy makers and stakeholders on water stewardship and track policy developments across the EU and at a country level. As part of our river catchment work with the WWF-UK, lessons learned have been shared to encourage best practice, raise debate and help develop national policy.
Estimates of future potential stakeholder conflicts at a local level	Relevant, included	Continual development of strong local partnerships is a key element of our stakeholder engagement. We engage with local stakeholders to develop our understanding and further develop local community involvement. As such, the identification of local stakeholders, their interests, potential conflicts and

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
Estimates of future implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	<p>impacts is assessed in our enterprise wide Risk Management process and our site SVAs.</p> <p>Future implications of water risks on our key commodities and raw materials have been assessed through our product and value-chain water footprint analysis. Our analysis involved four water footprinting studies, including a project with the University of Twente to understand the water footprint of a 0.5 litre PET bottle of Coca-Cola produced in Dongen, as well as projects with Denkstatt and the Technical University of Vienna to understand the water footprint of sugar beet. We have also reviewed the water footprint of the cane sugar imported into Europe, and developed a better understanding of our own water footprint in line with the ISO 14046 methodology, through a project with the Water Footprint Network and the University of Twente. Agricultural ingredients account for the largest share of water use across our value chain (80%). A decrease in the availability of water for the growing of these ingredients has the potential to significantly impact our organisation. We have assessed the future risks of a decrease in water quality or availability on our key agricultural commodities through corporate-level water footprint projects. In addition, we have also developed Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles, in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, which include water management principles. These principles are a key component of our commitment to source 100% of our ingredients sustainably by 2020.</p>
Estimates of future potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>Assessment of future potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level is included in our site SVAs and SWPPs. Potential future changes in the status of local systems and water resources are included within the conceptual hydrological modelling of our watersheds. Any specific actions required to address these risks would be specific to the local environment and stakeholder input.</p>
Scenario analysis of availability of sufficient quantity and quality of water relevant for your operations at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>Scenario analysis of availability of sufficient quantity and quality of water relevant for your operations at a local level is assessed through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments which include conceptual hydrological modelling of the watershed and groundwater. Detailed consideration is applied where the availability of water in the short or longer term is identified as a risk to our business or local water users and/or natural environment. Where appropriate, contingency plans are put in place, such as development of new water sources, or limiting volume growth at a particular operation.</p>
Scenario analysis of regulatory and/or tariff changes at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>Scenario analysis of regulatory and or tariff changes at a local level is assessed through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and at a corporate level, through our enterprise wide Risk Management process. Through these processes, we have identified that future water scarcity could result in changes to legislation. We are engaging with industry and policy makers to lead developments in water stewardship and share best-practice. For example, as part of our replenishment work with WWF-UK, we have shared the lessons learned from these projects with others to encourage best practice, raise debate and help develop national policy.</p>
Scenario analysis of stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>Our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) include assessments of stakeholder interests, potential conflicts, impacts and conceptual modelling of local watersheds. We aim to ensure fair usage conditions for all stakeholders. Where appropriate, we work with other stakeholders to influence local policy. For example, In Spain, we have established eight water replenishment programmes in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Foundation. Partners include WWF-Spain, Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and</p>

Issues	Choose option	Please explain
Scenario analysis of implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, included	Jaume I University. Scenario analysis of implications of water on our key commodities/raw materials has been assessed through our value chain water footprint analysis. Our analysis has involved four water footprinting studies, including a project with the University of Twente to understand the water footprint of a 0.5 litre PET bottle of Coca-Cola produced in Dongen, as well as projects with Denkstatt and the Technical University of Vienna to understand the water footprint of sugar beet. We have also reviewed the water footprint of the cane sugar imported into Europe, and developed a better understanding of our own water footprint in line with the ISO 14046 methodology, through a project with the Water Footprint Network and the University of Twente. In conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, we have a commitment to source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients sustainably by 2020. We have set rigorous processes in place to embed sustainability across our value chain, and developed a set of Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, and are implementing them through 3rd party organisations such as the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI).
Scenario analysis of potential changes in the status of ecosystems and habitats at a local level	Relevant, included	Conceptual hydrological modelling of local watersheds, groundwater, ecosystems and habitats is undertaken as part of our water risk management approach and site SVAs. This is reviewed for each assessment. Actions are developed where locally relevant.
Other	Relevant, included	CCEP is implementing a number of programs to improve water efficiency and overall water stewardship measures. In May 2016, CCEP was formed through the merger of three franchise bottlers – Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE), Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP) and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke (CCEG). Following the merger, we are in the process of developing a new Sustainability Plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, including new water stewardship and water replenishment targets, which we aim to release in Q4 2017. Until the new plan, we continue to track progress against our legacy CCE target of using 1.2 litres of water for each 1 litre of product we make, by 2020. CCEP is also applying the principles of the European Water Stewardship Standard at its manufacturing plants and has achieved gold-level certification at two plants – Chaudfontaine in Belgium and Dongen, in the Netherlands.

**W2.7**

**Which of the following stakeholders are always factored into your organization's water risk assessments?**

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, included	<p>We work closely with our stakeholders throughout the year, engaging on a local and national level to develop responses to the issues that we face as a business and as a society through open and honest dialogue. Our Stakeholder Progress Report 2016 describes our overall approach to stakeholder engagement. This year we have held stakeholder roundtables in Brussels, London, Madrid, Paris and Rotterdam. We have conducted 25 interviews with major customers and other external stakeholders and gained consumer insights from 12,000 stakeholders in six countries through research with the Coca Cola Company. As a result of those engagements we have again identified water stewardship as one of our seven material issues for inclusion in our new sustainability plan to be issued in Q4 2017. Our Stakeholder Progress Report is externally verified by DNV who provided the following narrative in the report “We observed a good level of stakeholder engagement at both the corporate and operational levels that considers the views of a wide range of internal and external stakeholders and is clearly disclosed in the Report through examples and case studies.”</p>
Employees	Relevant, included	<p>Employees are regularly involved in internal training and communication on the need for water efficiency and responsible use. Each of our manufacturing operations has an Environmental manager, whose responsibility covers water management practices, risk management, and local stakeholder engagement for that facility. Those activities are part of our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and Source Water Protection Plans. Employees are also involved in local community programmes to clean and protect water in local rivers, lakes and beaches (e.g., through our partnerships with the ECOMAR Foundation in Spain and Portugal, and the Surfrider Foundation in France). We also engage employees through our corporate and country intranet sites.</p>
Investors	Relevant, included	<p>We work closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the issues such as Water Stewardship that we face as a business and as a society. Through stakeholder engagement we have identified Water Stewardship as a material issue for continued inclusion in our new sustainability plan. Water stewardship is included in our regular investor communications such as our Annual Report and Accounts, our CDP Water responses and through direct dialogue. We engage with our investors through the sustainability section of our corporate website, and through targeted sharing of our Stakeholder Progress Report and related information. Water related risks, our Corporate Social Responsibility board governance, and information concerning our water use ratio in 2016 have been shared in our Annual Report and Accounts on Form 20-F.</p>
Local communities	Relevant, included	<p>We work closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the sustainability issues- including water stewardship- that we face as a business and as a society. We do this with local communities through various methods including local facility community engagement meetings and events for example, site local community and family open days. The importance of the role of local communities in stakeholder engagement depends on local context and the interests of the local communities. Through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments and Source Water Protection Plans, consideration is always given to local communities. We also engage local communities through our water replenishment partnership projects in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company throughout our territories. Partners include WWF-UK, WWF-France, and WWF-Spain, Natuurpunt in Belgium, EUROPARC in Germany and a variety of partners in Spain including SEO/Birdlife, Ecodes, Accionatura and Jaume I University. . Through our three-year project in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland river catchments in East Anglia with WWF-UK, we are able to engage with local farmers, the local Rivers Trust and other local catchment management stakeholders. Intensively used for sugar beet production, many of</p>

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
		<p>the rivers in this area fail to meet European Water Directive targets. We hope through this programme to learn more about the water footprint of sugar beet production and to reduce the impact by helping to support the development of more sustainable farming practices. In Spain, our project on the Tancat de la Pipa Wetland system has resulted in an improved habitat for birds and aquatic life, and provided bird-watchers in the community with a new platform, as well as having improved the quality of the water entering the Mediterranean. Lessons learned from the programme will be applied to other wetland programmes in the future.</p>
NGOs	Relevant, included	<p>At a company-wide level, NGOs are an important stakeholder group which we work closely with to develop responses to the sustainability issues such as water stewardship, which we face as a business and as a society. Over the past year we have been actively engaging through roundtables and stakeholder interviews to gain views and feedback to understand expectations and help us identify our most material issues, for inclusion in our upcoming new Sustainability Plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe. In addition, we have partnered with NGOs such as WWF, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance in developing and progressing our water replenishment and sustainable agriculture commitments. Through The Coca-Cola Company and denkstatt, we have piloted the evaluation methodology outlined in the The Natural Capital Protocol to value the ecosystem service benefits of our water replenishment programmes, and provide recommendations on how to maximise the ecosystem benefits from water-related interventions. At a local operational level, engagement with NGOs is factored into our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs), with the level of engagement dependent upon local conditions. For example, involvement can be greater when a plant is located close to a conservation area or where there are particular environmental concerns.</p>
Other water users at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>In our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments, consideration is given to other water users, however the engagement depends on local relevance. For example, local stakeholder influence can be greater in areas where water use is perceived to have an impact on local availability of supply. Engagement with other water users at a local level is managed through site or country Environment managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 or local site or community meetings. This local level engagement is particularly important for the 21 manufacturing sites we have identified as operating in regions of water stress.</p>
Regulators	Relevant, included	<p>In all areas where we operate, our water use is subject to local regulation and is factored into our approach. Regulation at a local level will have a direct relevance where our operations own private supplies. Where supplies are provided by an external water supplier, the supplier themselves are regulated. We engage with regulators at a local site and country level, through site or country environment managers; through local site meetings, correspondence and compliance reporting. We also share, as appropriate, corporate communications on our progress; for example, through our Stakeholder Progress Report.</p>
River basin management authorities	Relevant, included	<p>In our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments, consideration is given to river basin management authorities at a local level. Importance and relevance depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with river basin management authorities at a local level is managed through site or country Environment managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 meetings. In addition, we engage with these groups on specific water replenishment partnership projects with The Coca-Cola Company and other NGO partners, such as WWF-UK. For example, through our three-year project in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland river catchments in East Anglia with WWF-UK, we are</p>

Stakeholder	Choose option	Please explain
		<p>engaging with local farmers, the local rivers trust and river basin management authorities and other local catchment management stakeholders. Intensively used for sugar beet production, many of the rivers in this area fail to meet European Water Directive targets. We hope through this programme to learn more about the water footprint of sugar beet production and to reduce the impact by helping to support the development of more sustainable farming practices. In Spain, together with The Coca-Cola Company and SEO/Birdlife we have supported a wetland habitat enhancement project in the Tancat de la Pipa wetland system in the Albufera de Valencia National Park. The project has worked to restore the area's vegetation and habitats and to improve the flow and quality of water into the Mediterranean. Lessons learned from the programme will be expanded to other wetland programmes in the future.</p>
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>Through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), consideration is given to statutory special interest groups at a local level. Importance and relevance depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with special interest groups at a local level is managed through site or country Environment managers, or through country Public Affairs and Communications managers as appropriate, through 1-1 or local meetings.</p>
Suppliers	Relevant, not yet included	<p>We have worked with our suppliers, in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, to understand our value-chain water footprint. Our studies show that our key agricultural ingredients account for 80% of the total water footprint of our products – in particular from the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. Together with The Coca-Cola Company we have a commitment to sustainably source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2020, and have established our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). We engage our suppliers through a variety of channels and communications. At a corporate level this includes the sustainability section of our corporate website, our annual Stakeholder Progress Report and through multi-stakeholder roundtables. We engage suppliers on sustainability issues, including water stewardship and sustainable agriculture through our Supplier Relationship Management process, using a third-party sustainability assessment, undertaken by Ecovadis. We also hold annual Supplier of the Year and Sustainability Supplier of the Year awards, and hold an annual Supplier meeting. In support of our sustainable agriculture commitment we have engaged our key agricultural ingredient suppliers, industry partners, and The Coca-Cola Company to ensure compliance with our SAGPs, aiming to drive the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. 100% of our sugar suppliers have agreed to comply with our SAGPs, and we are working with third-parties, such as the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, Bonsucro and the Rainforest Alliance, to develop compliance pathways and best practices for sugar and other agricultural ingredients.</p>
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, included	<p>The majority of the water we use comes from municipal sources, with a small proportion coming from local groundwater sources. As such, external water suppliers are a key stakeholder group whom we engage with on an ongoing basis. When assessing risk exposure, we engage with local water suppliers as part of our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). This includes engaging in 1 to 1 dialogue and working with them to understand the sustainability of the water supply, as well as their approach towards water protection, infrastructure management, and their long-term development plans and priorities.</p>
Other	Relevant, included	<p>Our Stakeholder Engagement process is intended to identify additional relevant stakeholders. Additional stakeholders are identified within our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) process, as relevant to individual operations and their local context.</p>

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W2.8

Please choose the option that best explains why your organisation does not undertake a water-related risk assessment

Primary reason	Please explain
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**Further Information**

**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W2.ProceduresandRequirements/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W2.ProceduresandRequirements/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)

**Module: Implications**

**Page: W3. Water Risks**

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W3.1

**Is your organization exposed to water risks, either current and/or future, that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure?**

Yes, direct operations and supply chain

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W3.2

**Please provide details as to how your organization defines substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure from water risk**

Water is a precious resource, critical to our communities, our ecosystems and the sustainability of our business. It is also the main ingredient in our beverages and essential to our manufacturing processes and to the key agricultural ingredients we use. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world, as a result of water risks, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials we use.

Water risks which represent a substantive change across our operations and supply chain are assessed using our enterprise wide Risk Management Process, which maps the likelihood of occurrence, seriousness of impact and effectiveness of internal controls. The process defines 'substantive change' using our environmental impact scale. This characterises risks based upon two indicators: potential for environmental impact to exceed the limits of natural variations; and impacts resulting in restrictions or cost increases on operations or supply (e.g., a stop in production, commodity supply constraints, or restrictive/multinational regulation). Risks are ranked using a 1-4 scale assessing impacts from 'minor' to 'major', and 'unlikely' to 'highly likely'. A substantive risk would be both major and highly likely, ranked at level 4. 'Major' risks are those whose environmental impacts could exceed the limits of natural variations, which may be recoverable but would require intervention and mitigation. Likely risks are those which have been identified as having a probability of greater than 75%. Through this process, CCEP has developed a residual risk map, which is used to drive our risk management processes.

Risks and uncertainties that, if they were to occur, could materially and adversely affect our business or could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements, are included within our annual report.

### W3.2a

**Please provide the number of facilities\* per river basin exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure; and the proportion of company-wide facilities this represents**

Country	River basin	Number of facilities exposed to water risk	Proportion of company-wide facilities that this represents (%)	Comment
United Kingdom	Thames	2	6-10	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Thames River basin in South East England where we have two manufacturing operations (Edmonton and Sidcup). CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
United Kingdom	Other: Anglian	1	1-5	Through our Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Anglian River Basin, in the

Country	River basin	Number of facilities exposed to water risk	Proportion of company-wide facilities that this represents (%)	Comment
				South East of England, where our Milton Keynes manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
France	Rhone	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the South East of France, in particular, the Rhone River basin, where our Marseille manufacturing site is located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Belgium	Other: Scheldt	2	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Flanders area of Belgium, in particular, the Scheldt River basin, where our Antwerp and Gent manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Spain	Other: Galicia	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Galicia River basin, where our La Coruña manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Spain	Other: Norte	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Norte River basin, where our Bilbao manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Spain	Other: Pirineo Oriental	2	6-10	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Pirineo Oriental River basin, where we have two manufacturing operations (Barcelona and Aguas Vilas del Turbón) located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Spain	Other: Jucar	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Jucar River basin, where our Valencia manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Spain	Guadalquivir	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Guadalquivir River basin, where our Sevilla manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

Country	River basin	Number of facilities exposed to water risk	Proportion of company-wide facilities that this represents (%)	Comment
Spain	Other: Sur	1	Less than 1%	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Sur River basin, where our Málaga manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Spain	Other: Canary Islands	2	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Canary Islands River basin, where we have two manufacturing operations (Tenerife and Aguas del Toscal). CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site. NB - the Aguas del Toscal site was closed in 2017, but is included in our 2016 figures and risk assessment.
Spain	Ebro	2	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Ebro River basin, where we have two manufacturing operations (Aguas del Maestrazgo and Aguas de Santolín). CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Portugal	Tejo	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Tajo River basin, where our Lisboa manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Germany	Rhine	2	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Rhine River basin in Germany where we have two manufacturing operations (Liederbach and Sodenthal). CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.
Germany	Danube	1	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Danube River basin, where our Knetzgau manufacturing operations are located. CCEP defines a facility as a manufacturing site.

### W3.2b

For each river basin mentioned in W3.2a, please provide the proportion of the company's total financial value that could be affected by water risks

Country	River basin	Financial reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected	Comment
United Kingdom	Thames	% global production volume	6-10	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Thames River basin in South East England where we have two manufacturing operations (Edmonton and Sidcup). In 2016 these facilities together represented approximately 6.8% of our total production volume.
United Kingdom	Other: Anglian	% global production volume	1-5	Through our Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Anglian River Basin, in the South East of England, where our Milton Keynes manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 3.1% of our total production volume.
France	Rhone	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these include the South East of France, specifically the Rhone River basin, where our Marseille manufacturing site is located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 2.6% of our total production volume.
Belgium	Other: Scheldt	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. One of these includes the Flanders area of Belgium, specifically, the Scheldt River basin, where our Antwerp and Gent manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 these facilities together represented approximately 4.5% of our total production volume.
Spain	Other: Galicia	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Galicia River basin, where our La Coruña manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 1.3% of our total production volume.
Spain	Other: Norte	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These includes the Norte River basin, where our Bilbao manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 2.2% of our total production volume.
Spain	Other: Pirineo Oriental	% global production volume	6-10	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Pirineo Oriental River basin, where we have two manufacturing operations (Barcelona and Aguas Vilas del Turbón). In 2016 these facilities together

Country	River basin	Financial reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected	Comment
				represented approximately 5.7% of our total production volume.
Spain	Other: Jucar	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Jucar River basin, where our Valencia manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 3.4% of our total production volume.
Spain	Guadalquivir	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Guadalquivir River basin, where our Sevilla manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 these facilities together represent approximately 5.6% of our total production volume.
Spain	Other: Sur	% global production volume	Less than 1%	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Sur River basin, where our Málaga manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 0.6% of our total production volume.
Spain	Other: Canary Islands	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Canary Islands River basin, where we have two manufacturing operations (Tenerife and Aguas del Toscal). In 2016 these facilities together represented approximately 1.1% of our total production volume.
Spain	Ebro	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Ebro River basin, where we have two manufacturing operations (Aguas del Maestrazgo and Aguas de Santolín). In 2016 these facilities together represented approximately 1.4% of our total production volume.
Portugal	Tejo	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Tajo River basin, where our Lisboa manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 1.8% of our total production volume.
Germany	Rhine	% global production volume	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Rhine River basin in Germany where we have two manufacturing operations (Liederbach and Sodenthal). In 2016 these facilities together represented approximately 2.4% of our total production volume.
Germany	Danube	% global	1-5	Through our company-wide Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), 15 river basins

Country	River basin	Financial reporting metric	Proportion of chosen metric that could be affected	Comment
		production volume		where we have manufacturing operations have been identified as suffering from high water stress. These include the Danube River basin, where our Knetzgau manufacturing operations are located. In 2016 this facility represented approximately 3.8% of our total production volume.

### W3.2c

Please list the inherent water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure, the potential impact to your direct operations and the strategies to mitigate them

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
United Kingdom	Other: Thames and Anglian	Physical-Declining water quality	Higher operating costs	Water quality is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Declining quality of input water to	4-6 years	Probable	Low-medium	Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals	Nar and Cray Replenishment programme: €239,500 (£170,000) contributed by CCEP; €1.2million from The Coca-Cola Foundation. Cam/Ely/Ouse and Broadlands	The Coca Cola system replenishes the water used in its beverages through projects such as reforestation, protecting aquifers, revitalising rivers and restoring wetlands and natural habitats. In Great Britain, our

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				our manufacturing facilities could result in input water requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all our products and process for the sites stated.					Replenishment programme €84,500 (£60,000) contributed by CCEP, €1.4million from The Coca-Cola Foundation. €2.9million in total since 2012 from The Coca-Cola System. These investments are a benefit to CCEP, helping to mitigate water scarcity and water quality risks in the areas of water stress where we operate.	SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the South East of England –in the River Thames and Anglian River basins. We have three manufacturing facilities in these areas (Edmonton, Sidcup and Milton Keynes). In addition, some of the sugar beet used in our beverages in GB is sourced from the Anglian River basin, in Norfolk. To address these risks, in 2012 CCEP invested €239,500(£170,000 ), and The Coca-Cola Foundation contributed ; €1.2million to create a three-year partnership with The Coca-Cola Company and the WWF-UK to protect and replenish the River Nar and River

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										<p>Cray in the South East of England. Following the successful completion of this initial project and the replenishment of over 286,000 m3 of water, we decided to apply the lessons learned, extending the partnership to other river catchments. In 2015, in partnership with WWF-UK, The Coca-Cola Company, local farmers and other stakeholders, CCEP invested €84,500 contributed by CCEP, and The Coca-Cola Foundation contributed €1.4 million to a new three-year project in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland river catchments in East Anglia. In total, The Coca-Cola System has invested</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										€2.9million in total in water replenishment in the UK since 2012. These catchments are located in areas that are intensively used for sugar beet production and include important chalk river habitats. However, like many other river catchments in the UK, they suffer from agricultural pollution and many of the rivers within the catchments fail to meet European Water Directive targets.
France	Rhone	Physical-Declining water quality	Higher operating costs	Water quality is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Declining quality	4-6 years	Probable	Low-medium	Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals	Our Camargue, France replenishment project is a Coca-Cola system project, funded through The Coca-Cola Foundation, which contributed	Our water stewardship strategy includes a goal to replenish the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. In France, our SVAs have shown that we

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				of input water to our manufacturing facilities could result in input water requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all of our products and process for the sites stated.					€772,000. CCEP provided management time and technical advice to the project, valued at approximately €10,000. Investment in replenishment programmes provides 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.	operate in areas of water stress in the Rhone River Valley, near our Marseille Facility. To address this, we are working with The Coca-Cola Company, WWF-France and other conservation bodies in the Camargue, a coastal area where the River Rhône flows into the Mediterranean. The project is funded through The Coca-Cola Foundation, which contributed €772,000. CCEP provided management time and technical advice to the project, valued at approximately €10,000. The aim of the project is to restore the natural flow of the Rhône and to improve the region's ecosystems and biodiversity. The

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										three-year program, near our Marseille operations will help us achieve the majority of our overall replenishment target. In 2016 in France we replenished 1,920,000 m3 of water to local catchment areas.
Belgium	Other: Scheldt	Physical-Declining water quality	Higher operating costs	Water quality is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Declining quality of input water to our manufacturing facilities could result in input water requiring additional treatment and investment in	4-6 years	Probable	Low-medium	Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals	Our 5-year replenishment project with Natuurpunt in Belgium, is a Coca-Cola system project, funded through The Coca-Cola Foundation, which contributed €377,000. CCEP has provided management time and technical advice to the project, valued at approximately	Our water stewardship strategy includes a goal to replenish the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. In Belgium, our SVAs have shown that we operate in areas of water stress in the Scheldt River Basin, near our Antwerp and Gent facilities. To address these risks, in 2014, we partnered with the

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				<p>supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all our products and process for the sites stated.</p>					<p>€5000. Investment in replenishment programmes provides 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.</p>	<p>Coca-Cola Company to leverage \$371,000 in funding from the Coca-Cola Foundation on a 5-year river replenishment project with Natuurpunt. The project aims to restore the Stappersven Lake, part of the 3,750 hectare De Zoom-Kalmthoutse Heathland Park, considered one of Europe's top nature reserves. The site is an area of fen (wetland) and heath (dry sandy land) approximately 20 km north-east of Antwerp and straddling the border with the Netherlands. It is a Ramsar and Natura 2000 site. The partnership project aims to restore fens, inland dunes</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										and heathlands; and replace previously planted foreign species with more indigenous trees. The work aims to improve groundwater levels by improving rainwater penetration rates. In 2016 we replenished 30,000 m3 of water in Belgium.
United Kingdom	Other: South East of England	Physical-Increased water scarcity	Constraint to growth	Availability of good quality water is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Periods of drought and adverse weather could influence the availability of good quality	Current-up to 1 year	Probable	Medium	Establish site-specific targets	In 2016, we invested €2.7 million to improve plant water efficiency; this has included projects such as installing air rinsers, recycle and reclaim loops for water and electro-chemically activated water cleaning. In 2015, we invested €63,000 in our Edmonton	CCEP aims to reduce its water use ratio as far as possible, and in our legacy CCE territories, including Great Britain, we aim to reduce our water use ratio to 1.2 litres per litre of product produced. CCEP has put in place a program to assess and manage source water vulnerability and has implemented Source Water

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				input water for our business, products and manufacturing processes and ultimately could affect production volumes. This impact could affect all our products and all of our processes, including our manufacturing processes.					and Sidcup facilities to optimise and recover water from our water treatment processes. This investment helps us to reduce water risk, increases our water efficiency, and provides ongoing cost avoidance.	Protection Plans (SWPPs) for each of our production sites. These have been developed in conjunction with water providers, government agencies, and community organisations. Identifying water efficiency opportunities within our manufacturing plants and the investments we make in technologies to reduce water use allows us to mitigate potential risks and reduce input costs. In 2016, we invested €2.7 m in water efficiency technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient. This capital investment provides an ongoing opportunity for CCEP to

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										<p>become more efficient in manufacturing, helps us to avoid water risk, and provides ongoing cost avoidance. Furthermore, our improvements in our water efficiency have reduced our exposure to potential limits on water supply in the future. Based upon a 1% limit on water supply in areas of water scarcity, these measures help to protect CCEP against impacts to our production that could have potential losses of €3 million or more. Supporting our commitment, we operate company-wide water monitoring. Targets are set annually and reduction options are identified,</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										modelled and reviewed by senior management.
France	Rhone	Physical-Increased water scarcity	Constraint to growth	Availability of good quality water is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Periods of drought and adverse weather could influence the availability of good quality input water for our business, products and manufacturing processes and ultimately could affect production volumes. This impact could affect all our products and all of our	Current-up to 1 year	Probable	Medium	Establish site-specific targets	In 2016, we invested €2.7 m in water efficiency technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient. Over the past three years, we have installed air rinsers, recycle and reclaim loops for water and electro-chemically activated water cleaning. In 2015, we installed a new bottle washer in our Marseille facility, saving 15,000 m3 of water per year. This allows CCEP to reduce water risk and cost through	CCEP aims to reduce its water use ratio as far as possible, and in our legacy CCE territories, including in France, we aim to reduce our water use ratio to 1.2 litres per litre of product produced. In addition, CCEP has put in place a program to assess and manage source water vulnerability and has implemented Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for each of our production sites. These have been developed in conjunction with water providers, government agencies, and community organizations.

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				processes.					increased efficiency.	Identifying water efficiency opportunities within our manufacturing plants and the investments we make in technologies to reduce water usage allows us to mitigate potential risks and reduce input costs. In 2016, we invested €2.7 million in water efficiency technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient. Over the past three years, we have installed air rinsers, recycle and reclaim loops for water and electro-chemically activated water cleaning. In 2015, we installed a new bottle washer in our Marseille facility saving 15,000 m3 of water per year. Furthermore, our

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										improvements in our water efficiency have reduced our exposure to potential limits on water supply in the future. Based upon a 1% limit on water supply in areas of water scarcity, these measures help to protect CCEP against impacts to our production that could have potential losses of €3million or more. Supporting our commitment, we operate company-wide water monitoring. Targets are set annually and reduction options are identified, modelled and reviewed by senior management.
Belgium	Other: Flanders	Physical-Increased water scarcity	Constraint to growth	Availability of good quality water is fundamental to	Current-up to 1 year	Probable	Medium	Establish site-specific targets	In 2016 we invested €2.7 million in water efficiency	CCEP aims to reduce its water use ratio as far as possible, and in our

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				<p>CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Periods of drought and adverse weather could influence the availability of good quality input water for our business, products and manufacturing processes and ultimately could affect production volumes. This impact could affect all our products and all of our processes, including our manufacturing processes.</p>					<p>technologies and processes as well as €2.5 million for new bottle washer/returnable glass line in our Antwerp manufacturing operations, which will save approximately 10,000 m3 of water per year. Over the past three years, we have installed air rinsers, recycle and reclaim loops for water and electro-chemically activated water cleaning. This allows CCEP to reduce water risk and cost through increased efficiency.</p>	<p>legacy CCE territories, including in Belgium, we aim to reduce our water use ratio to 1.2 litres per litre of product produced. In addition, CCEP has put in place a program to assess and manage source water vulnerability and has implemented Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for each of our production sites. These have been developed in conjunction with water providers, government agencies, and community organisations. Identifying water efficiency opportunities within our manufacturing plants and the investments we make in technologies to</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										<p>reduce water usage allows us to mitigate potential risks and reduce input costs. In 2016, we invested €2.7 million in water efficiency technologies and processes to make our plants more water efficient. Over the past three years, we have installed air rinsers, recycle and reclaim loops for water and electro-chemically activated water cleaning. In 2016, we invested €2.5 million for new bottle washer/returnable glass line in our Antwerp manufacturing operations, which will save approximately 10,000 m3 of water per year. In our legacy CCE bottler territories of</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										<p>Belgium, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden we avoided cumulative associated water costs of €25 million between 2007 and 2015. In addition we estimate that our legacy CCE business avoided an additional €12 million in capital costs over the same period.</p> <p>Furthermore, our improvements in our water efficiency have reduced our exposure to potential limits on water supply in the future. Based upon a 1% limit on water supply in areas of water scarcity, these measures help to protect CCEP against impacts to our production that could have potential</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										losses of €3 million or more. Supporting our commitment, we operate company-wide water monitoring. Targets are set annually and reduction options are identified, modelled and reviewed by senior management.
Spain	Other: Galicia, Norte, Pirineo Oriental, Jucar, Guadalquivir, Sur, Canary Islands, Ebro	Physical-Declining water quality	Higher operating costs	Water quality is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet strict food safety standards. Declining quality of input water to our manufacturing facilities could result in input water requiring additional water treatment and investment in	4-6 years	Probable	Low-medium	Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals	The Coca-Cola Company, and the Coca-Cola Foundation in Spain contributed €520,000 in support and investment in replenishment programmes. Approximately €50,000 was provided directly by CCEP. Provides a strong benefit for CCEP, in that it helps us mitigate water scarcity	Together with the Coca-Cola Company, we have a target to replenish all of the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. In Spain, our SVAs have shown that we operate in 11 areas of water stress. In response, we have established eight water replenishment programmes in conjunction with The Coca-Cola

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				<p>supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all our products and process for the sites operating in water stressed region of Spain.</p>					<p>and water quality risks in the areas where we operate that are water stressed. In 2016 we replenished 95% of our total production volume in Spain, a total of 3,050,000 m3 of water through these eight projects.</p>	<p>Foundation. Partners include WWF-Spain, Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and Jaume I University. Two of the largest programmes are a project in the Tancat de la Pipa wetland system in Valencia and another to restore the natural water supply to Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park and other wetlands in La Mancha. In partnership with WWF-Spain, we've helped to restore the Tablas de Daimiel's Guadiana River by regenerating wetland vegetation to provide new wildlife habitats and by working with farmers to reduce demand on the park's aquifer.</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										Thanks to the introduction of more efficient irrigation techniques, less groundwater is now being withdrawn and the natural supply to the wetlands has been improved. In 2016, we replenished 3,050,000 m3 of water through these eight projects, equal to 95 percent of our total production volume in Spain. This was supported through €570,000 of investment from the Coca-Cola Foundation and CCEP, €50,000 of which was direct CCEP investment.
Germany	Other: Rheine & Main	Physical-Declining water quality	Higher operating costs	Water quality is fundamental to CCEP's operations and our production of high quality beverages which meet	4-6 years	Probable	Low-medium	Alignment of public policy positions with water stewardship goals	In 2016 we replenished 37,300m3 of water in Germany through EUROPARC projects such as	Our water stewardship strategy includes a goal to replenish the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				<p>strict food safety standards. Declining quality of input water to our manufacturing facilities could result in input water requiring additional water treatment and investment in supplementary water treatment technology and therefore higher operating costs, to ensure our strict water quality standard are met before the water can be used in our products and processes. This impact could affect all our products and process for the sites operating in the Rheine and Main river basins.</p>					<p>improving the water storage and filtering capacity of the Alte Elbe Klieken river oxbow, replenishing 37,300m3 of water. Together with The Coca-Cola Company, we provided a total of €976,000 (\$1,500,000); of which The Coca-Cola Foundation contributed €841,419 (\$1,000,000) from 2013-2015. This helps CCE by mitigating water scarcity and water quality risks in areas we operate in which are water stressed.</p>	<p>stress, by 2020. In Germany, our SVAs have shown that we operate three facilities in two river basins that are water stressed. In response we have established a water replenishment programme in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Foundation and EUOPARC. 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</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										habitat for protected species and general wildlife. It also helps to restore some of the natural flood retention volume of the Elbe river basin.

**W3.2d**

Please list the inherent water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure, the potential impact to your supply chain and the strategies to mitigate them

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
United Kingdom	Other: Not country or river basin specific. Our approach	Physical-Seasonal supply variability/Inter annual variability	Higher operating costs	Through the water footprint and water scarcity risk analysis of our product and value chain we have	>6 years	Probable	Medium	Engagement with suppliers	Over the past 4 years, our legacy CCE bottler invested €324,000 in water replenishment projects with	Our strategy regarding water impacts is company-wide; our HQ is based in The United Kingdom and all of our

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
	is company-wide			identified that up to 80% of our value chain water footprint is associated with our key agricultural ingredients. If our agricultural supply chain were to be affected by water stress, it could result in the disruption of our upstream supply chain -resulting in reduced availability or poor quality of ingredients, as well as increased commodity prices for those ingredients we purchase. This impact could affect all our products					Natuurpunt in Belgium and WWF-UK and France, replenishing 5.3 million m3 of water in 2016. We also partner with WWF-Spain, Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife and Accionature in Spain, and Europarc in Germany. Investment in replenishment programmes mitigates risk from water insecurity in water stressed areas where we operate.	operations and the majority of our sourcing is undertaken in Europe. Water consumption and scarcity are assessed throughout the value chain and by multiple water footprint studies which has revealed that approximately 80% of the total water footprint of our value chain comes from our agricultural ingredients, including beet and cane sugars, fruit juices, coffee, and pulp and paper products. We have therefore committed to sustainably source 100% of our key

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
				as well as our procurement processes.						agricultural ingredients by 2020 and have established a set of Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, which we expect our key agricultural suppliers to adhere to; 100% of our sugar suppliers have agreed to adhere by 2020. We are working with our suppliers and with partners like the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), Bonsucro and Rainforest Alliance to develop ways of monitoring

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										<p>compliance. Our water replenishment programmes are a key part of our value chain water strategy, as they help to replenish the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress. Over the past 4 years, our legacy CCE bottler has invested €324,000 in water replenishment projects with WWF-UK, WWF-France and Natuurpunt in Belgium. Together with the Coca-Cola Company, the Coca-Cola system has invested €1.7 million in</p>

Country	River basin	Risk driver	Potential impact	Description of potential impact	Timeframe	Likelihood	Magnitude of potential financial impact	Response strategy	Costs of response strategy	Details of strategy and costs
										replenishment projects in Western Europe. Through these projects, we have replenished 5.3 million m3 of water in 2016.

W3.2e

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not consider your organization to be exposed to water risks in your direct operations that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure

Primary reason	Please explain
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W3.2f

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not consider your organization to be exposed to water risks in your supply chain that could generate a substantive change in your business, operations, revenue or expenditure

Primary reason	Please explain
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**W3.2g**

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not know if your organization is exposed to water risks that could generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure and discuss any future plans you have to assess this

Primary reason	Future plans
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**Further Information**

**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W3.WaterRisks/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W3.WaterRisks/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)

**Page: W4. Water Opportunities**

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**W4.1**

**Does water present strategic, operational or market opportunities that substantively benefit/have the potential to benefit your organization?**

Yes

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**W4.1a**

Please describe the opportunities water presents to your organization and your strategies to realize them

Country or region	Opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity	Estimated timeframe	Comment
Company-wide	Cost savings	<p>We have assessed water throughout CCEP's value chain, enabling us to identify opportunities, including cost saving opportunities within our operations. CCEP aims to reduce its water use ratio, with territories from legacy CCE having a target to reduce their water use ratio to 1.2 litres per litre of product produced. Our Water Stewardship Steering Group oversees our water use ratio, is responsible for the development of water efficiency programs in our manufacturing sites, monitors our progress against our water stewardship strategy, and oversees CCEP's water efficiency site investments. In 2016, CCEP invested €2.7 million in new technologies and processes to make our plants more water-efficient. In addition, CCEP has established site SVAs and implemented Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for each of our production sites, in conjunction with water providers, government agencies, and the local community. By implementing water efficiency measures, we reduce our water and energy consumption, as well as costs to our business. For our legacy CCE business we estimated that our investments to enhance water efficiency within our manufacturing operations have helped us to avoid cumulative associated costs valued at approximately €25 million between 2007 and 2015. In addition, we estimate that the legacy CCE business avoided an additional €13 million in capital costs between 2007 and 2015. We will be updating our cost avoidance valuation for the entirety of CCEP in 2017.</p>	Current-up to 1 year	<p>Water is the lifeblood of our business – the main ingredient in our products and essential to our manufacturing processes. Water also is critical to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we use in our products. To ensure that we continue to have a high quality, reliable source of water, we have established a thorough water stewardship strategy. We aim to minimize the amount of water we use in our value chain, establish a water sustainable operation, and set the standard for water efficiency. We have set water use targets throughout our operations, and are committed to ensuring that 100% of our waste water is returned to nature safely. We also invest in water replenishment programs where we operate in areas of water stress. By taking these and other steps, we are able to reduce our exposure to potential limits on our water supply in the future. Based upon a 1% limit on water supply in areas of water scarcity, these measures help to protect CCEP against impacts to our production of potential losses of €3 million or more.</p>
Company-wide	Other: Employee engagement and environmental	<p>We measure employee engagement through an engagement survey held every two years. Our Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability (CRS) strategy includes water stewardship and is the second</p>	Current-up to 1 year	<p>We encourage employee engagement in our sustainability initiatives, both within their normal roles (e.g., within our Supply Chain Operations), as well as providing opportunities to become involved through our</p>

Country or region	Opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity	Estimated timeframe	Comment
		<p>highest driver of employee engagement. Through our programmes, we aim to encourage environmental awareness, and build a company employees are proud to work for, communicating results to employees through intranet sites and an Annual Stakeholder Progress Report. Employees are provided with opportunities to get involved with our sustainability program through our replenishment activities, such as our project with WWF-UK near our Sidcup facility and through local site river clean ups. We have also established 'ICON' awards to recognise employees who contribute new ideas and environmental efficiencies in our manufacturing operations. Programmes are established at a corporate level and are implemented throughout the business on a country and site level by local teams. We do not currently have a financial estimate for this opportunity, but know that building a talented, motivated workforce in a safe and healthy workplace will help us to achieve our sustainability and growth objectives.</p>		<p>annual during an annual CRS in Action week, which was in place for employees of our legacy CCE business, We recognise outstanding achievement in these areas through our annual ICON awards, for Supply Chain employees; and promote employee volunteering in environmental and community initiatives (such as our partnership with Clean the Beaches in Sweden), throughout the business.</p>
Company-wide	Other: Reputational benefits	<p>At CCEP, we have assessed our water impact throughout our value chain, which has allowed us to identify improvement opportunities throughout our value chain. To ensure that we continue to have a high quality, reliable source of water, we have established a thorough water stewardship strategy. We focus on reducing the amount of water we use within our own operations, ensuring that we safely discharge our wastewater safely, and that we replenish the water we use in our beverages where it is sourced from areas of water stress. We have set specific targets against these objectives - within our legacy CCE territories we aim to reduce our water use ratio to 1.2 litres per litre of product produced, and across CCEP we aim to replenish 100% of the water we use in our products (based upon production volumes, which change annually). Our central QESH team is responsible for</p>	Current-up to 1 year	<p>CCEP's manufacturing operations are some of the most water efficient in the soft drinks industry. As part of our drive for improvement, we operate company-wide water monitoring and are rolling out the implementation of Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES) which monitor water in real time. MES currently operates at 12 of our largest facilities. Targets are set annually and reduction options are identified, modelled and reviewed by senior management. In 2016, we again achieved the Carbon Trust Water Standard and our plants at Dongen and Chaudfontaine retained the gold-level European Water Stewardship Standard. Issued under the European Water Framework Directive, the Standard recognises excellence at every stage of water management from the protection of water sources, through efficient use of water, to the quality of wastewater we release into the environment.</p>

Country or region	Opportunity	Strategy to realize opportunity	Estimated timeframe	Comment
		the development of water efficiency programs in our manufacturing plants, our replenishment strategy, and for the monitoring of progress towards our goals. We also assess and manage source water vulnerability and have implemented Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) for each of our production sites. These programs help to drive an enhanced reputation for CCEP, and provides financial benefits through increased consumer loyalty, enhanced stakeholder engagement and customer relationships. We anticipate that this work offers CCEP reputational and financial benefits across 100% of our revenue.		The Standard is granted for three years and confirmed each year by a follow-up audit.

**W4.1b**

Please choose the option that best explains why water does not present your organization with any opportunities that have the potential to provide substantive benefit

Primary reason	Please explain
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**W4.1c**

Please choose the option that best explains why you do not know if water presents your organization with any opportunities that have the potential to provide substantive benefit

Primary reason	Please explain
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**Further Information**

See pages 37-44, 46-51, 74, 79

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W4.WaterOpportunities/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W4.WaterOpportunities/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)

**Module: Accounting**

**Page: W5. Facility Level Water Accounting (I)**

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**W5.1**

**Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please complete the table below with water accounting data for all facilities included in your answer to W3.2a**

Facility reference number	Country	River basin	Facility name	Total water withdrawals (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water withdrawals at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 1	United Kingdom	Thames	Edmonton	686.75	About the same	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.

Facility reference number	Country	River basin	Facility name	Total water withdrawals (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water withdrawals at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 2	United Kingdom	Thames	Sidcup	466.85	Higher	Increases in production volumes and process changes increased total water withdrawals however total impact mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures.
Facility 3	United Kingdom	Other: Anglian	Milton Keynes	562.98	Higher	Increases in production volumes increased total water withdrawals however implementation of water savings projects improved the site's water efficiency by 1%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 4	France	Rhone	Marseille	400.00	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower planned production volumes.
Facility 5	Belgium	Other: Scheldt	Antwerp	535.89	Higher	Impacted by process changes and slight increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures.
Facility 6	Belgium	Other: Scheldt	Gent	379.17	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower planned production volumes.
Facility 7	Spain	Other: Galicia	La Coruña	276.65	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating increases in production volumes.
Facility 8	Spain	Other: Norte	Bilbao	609.67	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating increases in production volumes.
Facility 9	Spain	Other: Pirineo Oriental	Barcelona	1313.58	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 10	Spain	Other: Pirineo Oriental	Aguas Vilas del Turbón	12.61	Higher	Increases in production volumes increased total water withdrawals however implementation of water savings projects improved the site's water efficiency by 2%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 11	Spain	Other: Jucar	Valencia	879.34	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 12	Spain	Guadalquivir	Sevilla	1159.63	Higher	Increases in production volumes increased total water withdrawals however mitigation of the full

Facility reference number	Country	River basin	Facility name	Total water withdrawals (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water withdrawals at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
						impact through implementation of water savings projects improved the sites water efficiency by 4%, minimising the increase.
Facility 13	Spain	Other: Sur	Málaga	235.92	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 14	Spain	Other: Canary Islands	Tenerife	294.94	Lower	Impacted by increases in production volumes increased however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, this minimised the full impact.
Facility 15	Spain	Other: Canary Islands	Aguas del Toscal	43.25	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 16	Spain	Ebro	Aguas del Maestrazgo	98.28	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating increases in production volumes.
Facility 17	Spain	Ebro	Aguas de Santolín	154.77	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 7%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 18	Portugal	Tejo	Lisboa	379.22	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating increases in production volumes.
Facility 19	Germany	Rhine	Liederbach	480.43	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 4%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 20	Germany	Rhine	Sodenthal	50.98	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 21	Germany	Danube	Knetzgau	725.12	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 4%, thus minimising the full impact.

Further Information

Page: W5. Facility Level Water Accounting (II)

W5.1a

Water withdrawals: for the reporting year, please provide withdrawal data, in megaliters per year, for the water sources used for all facilities reported in W5.1

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Brackish surface water/seawater	Rainwater	Groundwater (renewable)	Groundwater (non-renewable)	Produced/process water	Municipal water	Wastewater from another organization	Comment
Facility 1	0	0	0	291.86	0	0	394.90	0	
Facility 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	466.85	0	
Facility 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	562.98	0	
Facility 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	400.00	0	
Facility 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	535.89	0	
Facility 6	0	0	0	5.74	0	0	373.44	0	
Facility 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	276.65	0	
Facility 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	609.67	0	
Facility 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1313.58	0	
Facility 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.61	0	
Facility 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	897.34	0	
Facility 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1159.63	0	
Facility 13	0	0	0	168.27	0	0	67.65	0	
Facility 14	0	0	0	268.21	0	0	26.72	0	
Facility 15	0	0	0	43.25	0	0	0	0	
Facility 16	0	0	0	98.28	0	0	0	0	
Facility 17	0	0	0	154.77	0	0	0	0	
Facility 18	0	0	0	376.53	0	0	2.69	0	
Facility 19	0	0	0	209.17	0	0	271.29	0	
Facility 20	0	0	0	50.68	0	0	0.30	0	

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Brackish surface water/seawater	Rainwater	Groundwater (renewable)	Groundwater (non-renewable)	Produced/process water	Municipal water	Wastewater from another organization	Comment
Facility 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	725.12	0	

## W5.2

**Water discharge:** for the reporting year, please complete the table below with water accounting data for all facilities included in your answer to W3.2a

Facility reference number	Total water discharged (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water discharged at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 1	158.17	Higher	Impacted by changes in production mix.
Facility 2	138.70	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes and process changes increased however full impact mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures.
Facility 3	170.77	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however full impact mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures
Facility 4	60.58	Higher	Impacted by changes to waste water treatment processes however full impact mitigated by implementation of water-efficiency measures.
Facility 5	148.42	Lower	Slight increase in production volumes and process changes mitigated by Implementation of water efficiency measures.
Facility 6	256.98	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower planned production volumes.
Facility 7	165.46	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating slightly higher than planned production volumes.
Facility 8	469.17	Higher	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating increases in production volumes and process changes.
Facility 9	615.64	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.

Facility reference number	Total water discharged (megaliters/year) at this facility	How does the total water discharged at this facility compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 10	6.17	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 2%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 11	253.37	Higher	Impacted by process changes however mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 12	451.56	Lower	Implementation of water savings projects, mitigating increases in production volumes.
Facility 13	171.05	Higher	Impacted by process changes, however, mitigated by implementation of waste saving projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 1%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 14	195.27	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes and process changes, however mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures.
Facility 15	9.41	Higher	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus slightly lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 16	6.89	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes and process changes, however mitigated by implementation of water efficiency measures.
Facility 17	60.59	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 7%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 18	143.94	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures mitigating increases in production volumes.
Facility 19	232.49	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes however mitigated by implementation of water savings projects, which improved the site's water efficiency by 4%, thus minimising the full impact.
Facility 20	19.28	Lower	Implementation of water efficiency measures, plus lower than planned production volumes.
Facility 21	256.51	Higher	Impacted by increases in production volumes and process changes however mitigated by implementation of water savings project, which improved the site's water efficiency by 4%, thus minimising the full impact.

**Water discharge: for the reporting year, please provide water discharge data, in megaliters per year, by destination for all facilities reported in W5.2**

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant	Seawater	Groundwater	Wastewater for another organization	Comment
Facility 1	0	158.17	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 2	0	138.71	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 3	0	170.77	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 4	60.58	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 5	0	148.42	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 6	256.98	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 7	165.46	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 8	469.17	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 9	615.64	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 10	6.17	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 11	253.37	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 12	451.56	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 13	171.05	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 14	195.27	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 15	0	9.41	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 16	6.89	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 17	60.59	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 18	143.94	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.
Facility 19	0	232.49	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then

Facility reference number	Fresh surface water	Municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant	Seawater	Groundwater	Wastewater for another organization	Comment
						discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 20	0	19.28	0	0	0	Waste water is pre-treated on sites and then discharged under consent to the municipal water treatment plants.
Facility 21	256.51	0	0	0	0	Full waste water treatment is conducted on site.

### W5.3

**Water consumption: for the reporting year, please provide water consumption data for all facilities reported in W3.2a**

Facility reference number	Consumption (megaliters/year)	How does this compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 1	528.58	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 2	328.14	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 3	392.21	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the water converted to products,
Facility 4	339.42	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 5	387.47	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the water converted to products,
Facility 6	122.19	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 7	111.19	Lower	Changes in product mix reducing the volume of water converted to product.

Facility reference number	Consumption (megaliters/year)	How does this compare to the last reporting year?	Please explain
Facility 8	140.50	Much lower	Enhancements to data reporting processes
Facility 9	697.94	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 10	6.44	Much higher	Increase in production volumes and changes in product mix, increasing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 11	625.97	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 12	708.08	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 13	64.87	Much lower	Reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 14	99.67	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 15	33.84	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 16	91.39	Lower	Changes to production mix reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 17	94.18	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 18	235.28	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 19	247.94	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 20	31.70	Lower	Slight reductions in production volumes, reducing the volume of water converted to product.
Facility 21	468.61	Higher	Slight increase in production volumes, increasing the volume of water converted to product.

#### W5.4

**For all facilities reported in W3.2a what proportion of their water accounting data has been externally verified?**

Water aspect	% verification	What standard and methodology was used?
Water withdrawals- total volumes	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.
Water withdrawals- volume by sources	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.
Water discharges- total volumes	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.
Water discharges- volume by destination	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.
Water discharges- volume by treatment method	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.
Water discharge quality data- quality by standard effluent parameters	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.
Water consumption- total volume	76-100	Our data is independently assured by DNV GL within our Stakeholder Report assurance process in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards at 'Core' level.

#### Further Information

#### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W5.FacilityLevelWaterAccounting\(II\)/DNV GL Assurance Statement - CCEP SPR 2016.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W5.FacilityLevelWaterAccounting(II)/DNV%20GL%20Assurance%20Statement%20-%20CCEP%20SPR%202016.pdf)

### Module: Response

#### Page: W6. Governance and Strategy

##### W6.1

**Who has the highest level of direct responsibility for water within your organization and how frequently are they briefed?**

Highest level of direct responsibility for water issues	Frequency of briefings on water issues	Comment
Board of individuals/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board	Other: scheduled, five times per year.	Chaired by CCEP Board Director, Alfonso Libáno, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of CCEP's Board of Directors meets five times a year and is primarily responsible for overseeing our progress on sustainability. The Committee manages our CSR risks and issues and approves our sustainability commitments and targets, ensuring that stakeholders' views are taken into account. Water Stewardship is one of seven current focus areas and, through stakeholder engagement, has been identified as one of the material issues that will have commitments and targets developed for inclusion in our new sustainability plan due for issue in late 2017.

**W6.2**

**Is water management integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

**W6.2a**

**Please choose the option(s) below that best explains how water has positively influenced your business strategy**

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
Establishment of a clear water strategy	Water is the lifeblood of our business – the main ingredient in our products and essential to our manufacturing processes. Water also is critical to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients we use in our products. In order to grow a sustainable business, CCEP needs to continue to protect and replenish its water resources. CCEP has made a public

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
	<p>commitment on water stewardship which is focused on protecting the water sources that supply our manufacturing operations and communities, reducing the amount of water we use by becoming more water-efficient, returning to nature the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, and minimizing water impacts across our value chain. In doing so, CCEP has been able to reduce the risk associated with water scarcity and reduced water quality across our value chain, reduce the costs of our manufacturing operations, and improve our stakeholder reputation. It is clear from our Risk Management programme and our extensive stakeholder engagement that maintaining a strong water stewardship approach is critical to CCEP's business strategy.</p>
<p>Other: Water objectives influencing multi-stakeholder partnerships</p>	<p>As part of our water stewardship commitment to return 100% of our wastewater to nature, CCEP joined three other companies, FUJIFILM, IFF Nederland and Agristo, to build the first wide-scale shared wastewater treatment facility in the Netherlands. The plant which became fully operational in 2016 and is located near our Dongen facility, processes about 10 million liters per day, and more than 3.5 billion liters per year. The project has also been supported by the regional Water Board association, and Cofely, who helped build the installation. Due to the low-energy consumption of the facility, all four partners benefit from lower costs for waste water treatment.</p>

**W6.2b**

**Please choose the option(s) below that best explains how water has negatively influenced your business strategy**

Influence of water on business strategy	Please explain
<p>Increased capital expenditure</p>	<p>We are committed to reducing the amount of water that we use. Our water saving efforts focus on innovation and encouraging the right behaviours, however further reductions may require capital investment. While these investments do offer efficiency improvements, they often achieve lower internal rates of return than regular capital investments.</p>
<p>Impacts on other sustainability KPIs</p>	<p>We are committed to reducing the amount of water that we use. Our water saving efforts focus on innovation and encouraging the right behaviours, and also rely on investment on water reduction technologies. While many of these new technologies help us to reduce our carbon impact at the same time (e.g., the introduction of a new air rinser at our Jordbro, Sweden facility will save approximately 8,000 m3 of water per year, as well as 341 tonnes of CO2e), others may result in slightly higher energy costs. However, as we monitor our water and energy KPIs at both a site and corporate level, these trade-offs are taken into account when investments are made. In addition, these are often offset by improvements in other areas of our manufacturing operations, or in our energy procurement strategy.</p>

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W6.2c

Please choose the option that best explains why your organization does not integrate water management into its business strategy and discuss any future plans to do so

Primary reason	Please explain
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W6.3

Does your organization have a water policy that sets out clear goals and guidelines for action?

Yes

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W6.3a

Please select the content that best describes your water policy (tick all that apply)

Content	Please explain why this content is included
Publicly available Company-wide Performance standards for direct operations Performance standards for supplier, procurement and contracting best practice	In May 2016 CCEP was formed through the merger of three franchise bottlers – Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke; following this merger, we are working with the Coca-Cola Company to establish a new sustainability plan which we aim to release in Q4 2017. Water is the lifeblood of our business. Through our water stewardship commitment, we aim to protect our water sources, reduce the amount we use by becoming more water-efficient, replenish water where it is sourced from areas of water stress,

Content	Please explain why this content is included
Commitment to customer education Incorporated within group environmental, sustainability or EHS policy Acknowledges the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene Other: Minimizing water impacts through our value chain, establish a water sustainable operation and set the standard for water efficiency	and minimize the water impacts in our value chain through sustainable sourcing. Our approach to these issues is included in CCEP's Environment Policy and more detail on our progress in 2016 can be found in our 2016 Stakeholder Progress Report. These standards have been set and maintained at a corporate level, and implemented across all CCEP sites. Water use and water management performance standards for our suppliers are included within our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which align to our Environment policy. We manage supplier progress through our procurement processes, through a joint audit process in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, and using a third-party sustainability assessment, undertaken by Ecovadis. We are also signatories to the UN CEO Water Mandate and the UN Global Compact, acknowledging the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene.

#### W6.4

**How does your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) during the most recent reporting year compare to the previous reporting year?**

Water CAPEX (+/- % change)	Water OPEX (+/- % change)	Motivation for these changes
+447	0	This is CCEP's first year reporting as a combined organisation; previous responses have been based on our legacy CCE bottler's data, which had a CAPEX investment budget of €494,000 in 2015. In 2016, CCEP has invested €2.7million in new technologies and processes to make our plants more efficient and approximately €49 million on water OPEX, including incoming water and water treatment.; investment has increased significantly more than the increase in company size demonstrating our continued commitment to drive efficiency in our processes. We have not previously provided a legacy CCE OPEX cost, and so cannot provide a comparison to previous years' data, with this cost will serving as the CCEP baseline. Over the next two years, we are looking to develop a total cost of ownership of water (including water procurement, processing and discharging wastewater), considering local water stress.

#### Further Information

See pages 37-44, 46-51, 74, 79

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W6.GovernanceandStrategy/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W6.GovernanceandStrategy/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W6.GovernanceandStrategy/2016-environment-policy.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W6.GovernanceandStrategy/2016-environment-policy.pdf)

**Page: W7. Compliance**

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**W7.1**

**Was your organization subject to any penalties, fines and/or enforcement orders for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations in the reporting year?**

No

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**W7.1a**

Please describe the penalties, fines and/or enforcement orders for breaches of abstraction licenses, discharge consents or other water and wastewater related regulations and your plans for resolving them

Facility name	Incident	Incident description	Frequency of occurrence in reporting year	Financial impact	Currency	Incident resolution
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**W7.1b**

What proportion of your total facilities/operations are associated with the incidents listed in W7.1a?

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**W7.1c**

Please indicate the total financial impacts of all incidents reported in W7.1a as a proportion of total operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year. Please also provide a comparison of this proportion compared to the previous reporting year

Impact as % of OPEX	Comparison to last year
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**Further Information**

**Page: W8. Targets and Initiatives**

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**W8.1**

**Do you have any company wide targets (quantitative) or goals (qualitative) related to water?**

Yes, targets and goals

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**W8.1a**

**Please complete the following table with information on company wide quantitative targets (ongoing or reached completion during the reporting period) and an indication of progress made**

Category of target	Motivation	Description of target	Quantitative unit of measurement	Base-line year	Target year	Proportion of target achieved, % value
Water pollution prevention	Water stewardship	In May 2016, CCEP was formed through the merger of Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke. We are in the process of developing a new sustainability plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, to be released in Q4 2017. Until that time, we continue to track progress against the targets of our legacy CCE bottler. At CCEP, we are committed to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. CCEP uses water as the main ingredient in our beverages, in our key agricultural ingredients, and in our manufacturing processes. We aim to act as responsible water stewards, and this target is key to achieving this strategy. Please note this target is an annual, on-going target which we initially achieved in 2010.	Other: Percentage of production plants safely returned 100% of its waste water to nature.	2010	2016	100%
Water pollution prevention	Water stewardship	In May 2016, CCEP was formed through the merger of Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke. We are in the process of developing a new sustainability plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, to be released in Q4 2017. Until that time, we continue to track progress against the targets of our legacy CCE bottler. We have a commitment to protect the future sustainability of the water sources that we use. Please note this target is an annual, on-going target which we initially achieved in 2012. CCEP uses water as the main ingredient in our beverages, in our key agricultural ingredients, and in our manufacturing processes. We aim to act as responsible water stewards, and this target is key to achieving this strategy.	Other: Percentage of production plants with Source Water Protection Plans in place based on Source Water Vulnerability Assessments.	2010	2016	100%
Reduction of product water intensity	Water stewardship	In May 2016, CCEP was formed through the merger of Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke. We are in the process of developing a new sustainability plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, to be released in Q4 2017. Until that time, we continue to track progress against the targets of our legacy CCE bottler. Our legacy CCE bottler had a target to reduce the amount of water we use, aiming to manufacture every litre of product using an average of 1.2 litres of water. CCEP uses water as the main	% reduction per unit of production	2010	2020	10.3%

Category of target	Motivation	Description of target	Quantitative unit of measurement	Base-line year	Target year	Proportion of target achieved, % value
		ingredient in our beverages, in our key agricultural ingredients, and in our manufacturing processes. The issue of stressed freshwater sources is critical for CCEP, and we have therefore adopted a value-chain approach to water stewardship - protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we rely upon. This target is key to achieving this strategy.				
Absolute reduction of water withdrawals	Water stewardship	In May 2016, CCEP was formed through the merger of Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke. We are in the process of developing a new sustainability plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, to be released in Q4 2017. Together with The Coca-Cola Company, CCEP has a target to replenish 100% of the water we use, where it is sourced from areas of water stress. CCEP uses water as the main ingredient in our beverages, in our key agricultural ingredients, and in our manufacturing processes. The issue of stressed freshwater sources is critical for CCEP, and we have therefore adopted a value-chain approach to water stewardship - protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we rely upon. This target is key to achieving this strategy.	Other: Percentage of water replenished through water replenishment programmes, where it was sourced from areas of water stress.	2010	2020	89%

**W8.1b**

Please describe any company wide qualitative goals (ongoing or reached completion during the reporting period) and your progress in achieving these

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
Watershed remediation and	Water stewardship	We aim to replenish 100% of the water that we use in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress,	Over the past five years, CCEP, in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company has established water replenishment

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation		by 2020. CCEP uses water as the main ingredient in our beverages, in our key agricultural ingredients, and in our manufacturing processes. The issue of stressed freshwater sources is critical for CCEP, and we have therefore adopted a value-chain approach to water stewardship - protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we rely upon.	programmes across each of the areas of operation where we face water stress - the Flanders region of Belgium, the South East of England, South East of France, Germany, Spain and Portugal. We have partnered with WWF in the UK, France and Spain. We have also partnered with Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and Jaume I University in Spain, Natuurpunt in Belgium and Europarc in Germany. With our partners we replenished 5,300,000 m3 of water in 2016, or 89% of our production volume. We are therefore on track to meet our target by 2020. In addition to the water replenishment achieved, we have been able to work with partners, like WWF-UK, to use our projects as a case study, in order to share best practices, access additional funding for the catchment, and support the implementation of the European Water Framework Directive.
Sustainable agriculture	Shared value	As nearly 80% of our value chain water impact comes from the farming of our key agricultural ingredients, we have made a commitment to sustainably source 100% of our key agricultural commitments by 2020, and to minimise water impacts in our value chain through our sustainable sourcing programmes.	In 2014, we began a program to source our sugar beet and sugar cane sustainably. In conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, we launched our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which include standards on water management practices, amongst others. In 2016, all of our key sugar beet and sugar suppliers have agreed to comply with our SAGPs by 2020. We monitor compliance through partnerships with third party organisations like the sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), the Rainforest Alliance and Bonsucro. In 2015, we expanded our sustainable sourcing commitments to cover all of our key agricultural ingredients, including coffee, fruit juices, and pulp and paper products. We have begun working with suppliers and other third-party frameworks (such as Fairtrade, FSC, and UTZ) to establish programs that will provide a way for suppliers to comply with our SAGPs.
Strengthen links with local community	Water stewardship	At CCEP, our community programme focuses on three pillars – one of which includes supporting community projects to improve and protect the environment. We also have a commitment to replenish 100% of the water used in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020.	We have established several water replenishment partnerships with WWF in the UK, France and Spain. We have also partnered with Ecodes, SEO/Birdlife, Accionatura and Jaume I University in Spain, Natuurpunt in Belgium and Europarc in Germany. These programmes aim to replenish water through changes to land management practices, and physical changes (installing silt traps, restoring river flow),

Goal	Motivation	Description of goal	Progress
			<p>both of which require engagement with local communities in order to ensure a sustainable implementation. For example, in our replenishment projects in the River Nar and River Cray in Great Britain, we worked in conjunction with WWF-UK, local farmers, and local river partnerships to develop local catchment plans and on-the-ground projects to restore water and improve its quality. In the Nar, we worked with the Norfolk Rivers Trust and local farmers to prevent agricultural pollution running into the river by changing practices over 2,000 acres of land. In the Cray, we worked with the North West Kent Countryside Partnership, volunteers from our Sidcup manufacturing operation and the local community to improve a four-kilometre stretch of the river.</p>

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**W8.1c**

Please explain why you do not have any water-related targets or goals and discuss any plans to develop these in the future

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**Further Information**

In May 2016, CCEP was formed through the merger of Coca-Cola Enterprises, Coca-Cola Iberian Partners and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetranke. We are in the process of developing a new sustainability plan for the Coca-Cola system in Western Europe, to be released in Q4 2017. Until that time, we continue to track progress against the targets of our legacy CCE bottler. We use a 2010 baseline for our data as this is in alignment with The Coca-Cola Company, and the first year for which we can source reliable data.

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**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W8.TargetsandInitiatives/CCEP CR17 Report.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/65/3565/Water%202017/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/Water2017/W8.TargetsandInitiatives/CCEP%20CR17%20Report.pdf)

## Module: Linkages/Tradeoff

### Page: W9. Managing trade-offs between water and other environmental issues

#### W9.1

Has your organization identified any linkages or trade-offs between water and other environmental issues in its value chain?

Yes

#### W9.1a

Please describe the linkages or trade-offs and the related management policy or action

Environmental issues	Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
Water Use	Trade-off	At CCEP, we aim to minimize our water use. We have made great strides in making our manufacturing and cleaning processes more water-efficient. In 2016, we invested more than €2.7million in new technologies to make our plants more water efficient and achieved a water use ratio to 1.6 liters of water per liter of product. However, there is a trade-off in that some of the technological innovations made, e.g., using air rinsers rather than water to clean bottles and cans before they are filled, require the use of more energy as a result; thus resulting in a slightly higher carbon footprint. As we continue to reduce our water use, we will need to recycle, reclaim and reuse more of our waste water. This will require additional energy. We are aware of these trade-offs, and continually look to advance the use of technology to both reduce our water usage, as well as to reduce our carbon footprint.
Sustainable agriculture	Linkage	Through several water footprint studies, we know that 80% of our value chain carbon footprint comes from our key agricultural ingredients. As a result, we have made a commitment to source our key agricultural ingredients sustainably by 2020, and to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, where it is sourced from areas of water stress, by 2020. This latter commitment complements our sustainable agricultural commitment in that some of the areas where we have manufacturing operations, are also areas where farming of some of our key agricultural ingredients (e.g., sugar beet) takes place. As a result, through projects like our partnership with WWF-UK, we are able to replenish the water used in areas like the River Nar, in Norfolk, and in the Cam-Ely-Ouse and Broadland river catchments in East Anglia, where some of the sugar beet used in our beverages in

Environmental issues	Linkage or trade-off	Policy or action
		Great Britain is grown. Like many others the UK, these rivers suffer from agricultural pollution, with some of the rivers within the catchments failing to meet European Water Directive Targets. These projects help support our commitment towards the sustainable sourcing of ingredients, helping us and our suppliers better understand the water footprint of our ingredients, encouraging the implementation of more sustainable farming practices.

**Further Information**

**Module: Sign Off**

**Page: Sign Off**

**W10.1**

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Lauren Sayeski	Chief Public Affairs and Communications Officer, Coca-Cola European Partners	Board/Executive board

**W10.2**

Please indicate that your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data regarding your response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate Water Action Hub.

**Note: Only your responses to W1.4a (response to impacts) and W3.2c&d (response to risks) will be shared and then reviewed as a potential collective**

action project for inclusion on the WAH website.

By selecting Yes, you agree that CDP may also share the email address of your registered CDP user with the CEO Water Mandate. This will allow the Hub administrator to alert your company if its response data includes a project of potential interest to other parties using water resources in the geographies in which you operate. The Hub will publish the project with the associated contact details. Your company will be provided with a secure log-in allowing it to amend the project profile and contact details.

Yes

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#### Further Information

[CDP 2017 Water 2017 Information Request](#)