W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

The Coca-Cola Company (NYSE: KO) is here to refresh the world and make a difference. We craft the brands and choice of drinks that people love. We do this in ways that create a more sustainable business. It’s about working together to create a better shared future for our people, our communities and our planet.

The Coca-Cola Company is a total beverage company that markets, manufactures and sells beverage concentrates and syrups and finished beverages, offering over 500 brands and more than 4,700 products in over 200 countries and territories. In our concentrate operations, The Coca-Cola Company typically generates net operating revenues ($37.3 billion in 2019) by selling concentrates and syrups to authorized bottling partners. Our bottling partners combine the concentrates and syrups with still or sparkling water and sweeteners (depending on the product), to prepare, package, sell and distribute finished beverages. Our finished product operations consist primarily of company-owned or -controlled bottling, sales and distribution operations. The 37 countries listed under question C0.3 are those countries in which The Coca-Cola Company owns and operates bottling plants.

In addition to the company’s Coca-Cola brands, our portfolio includes some of the world’s most valuable beverage brands, such as AdeS soy-based beverages, Ayataka green tea, Dasani waters, Del’Valle juices and nectars, Fanta, Georgia coffee, Gold Peak teas and coffees, Honest Tea, innocent smoothies and juices, Minute Maid juices, Powerade sports drinks, Simply juices, smartwater, Sprite, vitaminwater and ZICO coconut water. We also operate retail outlets through Costa Limited, which operates nearly 4,000 coffeehouses in the United Kingdom, China and other markets across Europe, Asia Pacific, the Middle East and Africa. The company’s portfolio also includes a coffee vending business, at home coffee solutions and a roastery.

Together with our approximately 225 bottling partners, we operate around 900 bottling plants, employ more than 700,000 people, and serve over 30 million retail customer outlets in more than 200 countries. We refer to this as the ‘Coca-Cola System’.

We know it’s our responsibility to use our global scale for good. We’re using our leadership to achieve positive change in the world and build a more sustainable future for our communities and our planet. We’re doing this by taking action on our sustainable business priorities. These include providing consumers more beverage choices with less added sugar, rethinking our product packaging, replenishing water back to nature and communities and improving the efficiency of water use and treatment of waste water to high standards, and reducing our carbon footprint across our value chain while helping our business and communities adapt to the impacts of climate change.

W-FB0.1a

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

W0.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting year</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1 2019</td>
<td>December 31 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W0.3

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

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
China, Macao Special Administrative Region
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Curacao
Cyprus
Czechia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Eswatini
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Polynesia
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Réunion
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Taiwan, Greater China
Tajikistan
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
W0.4

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

W0.5

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

W0.6

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

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water use at sales and management offices or warehouse operations.</td>
<td>We are reporting data across our manufacturing business system. This data does not include water use at sales and management offices or warehouse operations as water use in such locations is small compared to manufacturing operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W1. Current state

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct use importance rating</th>
<th>Indirect use importance rating</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use</td>
<td>Vital</td>
<td>Important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Important</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W-FB1.1a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodities</th>
<th>% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities</th>
<th>Produced and/or sourced</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>In addition to water, the principal raw materials used in our business are nutritive and non-nutritive sweeteners. In the United States, for example, the principal nutritive sweetener is high fructose corn syrup (&quot;HFCS&quot;), which is nutritionally equivalent to sugar. The principal nutritive sweetener used by our business outside the United States is sucrose, i.e., refined sugar from sugar cane or beet. Our selection of &quot;sugar&quot; above represents a combination of both HFCS and sucrose as described here. The nutritive sweeteners used in the finished products are purchased, in some cases by The Company and in other cases by our independent bottling partners. This split of nutritive sweetener sourcing notwithstanding, 61-80% of our revenue is dependent upon this agricultural commodity. Through water footprinting studies across our value chain, we know that approximately 85% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural ingredient supply chain, particularly farming. We currently estimate our water use with irrigation: 1 kg of orange 3.7 kg of sugarcane (1 kg of raw sugarcane produces 1.2 kg of refined sugar), and beet sugar, 9.2 kg of beet sugar, 3.2 kg of raw sugarcane, and beet sugar, respectively, depending on levels of water stress and of the presence of irrigation. A Global Enterprise Water Footprint Study, which is being currently undertaken, alongside additional risk assessments to determine water stressed sourcing regions, will further inform our understanding of water impacts of sugar sourcing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, please specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>21-40</td>
<td>Sourced</td>
<td>In 2019, juice from oranges (the largest volume of fruit we source by far) accounted for 21-46% of our revenue. Most of our orange juice is procured by a central procurement team, sometimes together with our Coca-Cola bottling partners. Through water footprinting studies across our value chain, we know that approximately 85% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural ingredient supply chain, particularly farming. We estimate that the water footprint of oranges, is 560 l/kg and most groves are irrigated. The impact of this footprint depends greatly on levels of water stress. A Global Enterprise Water Footprint Study, being currently undertaken, alongside additional risk assessments to determine water stressed sourcing regions, will further inform our understanding of water impacts of orange sourcing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water withdrawals</th>
<th>% of sites/facilities/operations</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total volumes</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report total water withdrawal volumes. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This data point is a key input to monitor our performance against multiple global metrics, including our total water use and water usage ratio. In addition, it is a key input for water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing regulatory compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volumes by source</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water withdrawal volumes by source. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This data point is a key input to monitor our performance against multiple global metrics, including our total water use and water usage ratio. In addition, it is a key input for water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing regulatory compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>качества воды по источнику</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrained water associated with your oil &amp; gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil sector]</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced water associated with your oil &amp; gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil sector]</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water withdrawals quality</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water withdrawal quality. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This data point is a key input to maintain consistent product quality, ensuring that all facilities produce according to internal quality standards. Additionally, it informs our local water strategy from the standpoint of providing insight into the current state of water supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharges – total volumes</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge volumes. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This data point is a key input to monitor our performance against multiple metrics, including our total water use and water discharge. In addition, it is a key input to our water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing regulatory compliance, and managing waste water treatment at sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharges – volumes by destination</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge volumes by destination. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This is an additional data point for monitoring our performance against multiple metrics, including our total water use and water discharge. Importantly, it is a key data point to monitor the impact of our waste water discharge, and stay abreast of any potential water risk. It is a key input to our water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing risks against regulatory compliance and community and stakeholder engagement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharges – by treatment method</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge by treatment method. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This is an additional data point for monitoring our performance against multiple metrics, including our total water use and water discharge. It is also a key data point to understand the state and performance of waste water treatment within our system and to stay abreast of any potential risks or issues. It is a key input to our water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing regulatory compliance, and managing waste water treatment at sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharge quality – by standard effluent standards</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge quality by effluent parameters. This is measured through daily site tests and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. All sites are required to comply with our global standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. Measurement is required across 20 parameters, which include: - Fecal coliform, via stormwater or improper treatment of wastewater. Method of measurement: 9221E. - Ammonia, via improper treatment of wastewater. Method of measurement: 4500 - NH3, 4500 - P - Total suspended solids, via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater. Method of measurement: 2540D - BOD5, via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater. Method of measurement: 5210B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water discharge quality – temperature</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge quality by temperature. This is measured through daily site tests and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. All sites are required to comply with our strict global standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. This is an important input included in this global standard, which supports our performance in managing waste water and our impacts on local ecosystems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption – total volume</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report total water consumption volumes. This is measured through daily site meter readings of withdrawal and discharge and all facilities must report totals into our internal database on a monthly basis. This data point is a key input to monitor our performance against multiple global metrics, including our total water consumption and water usage ratio. In addition, it is a key input for water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing regulatory compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recycled/reused</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All 800+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report total water recycled/reused. This is measured through daily site meter readings and all facilities must report into our internal database on a monthly basis. This data point is an additional input to monitor our performance against some global metrics such as water consumption and water usage ratio. In some cases, it provides an indication of the impact of technological investments or process improvements related to water usage in our operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The provision of fully-functioning, safety managed WASH services to all workers</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>The provision of fully-functioning and well-managed WASH services to all employees is a requirement described in our Company Operating Requirements (KORE). The company is a supporting member of the WASH4WORK platform, which seeks to establish an industry-wide approach to ensuring provision of WASH to all employees. Moreover we conduct Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments, a site-level internal proprietary tool, for all facilities every 3-5 years. This assessment covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors, including risks related to WASH. The results of the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments inform the development of Site Water Protection Plans. Monitoring is conducted at a minimum annually as part of our internal checks on compliance to our standards through our global technical function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume (megaliters/year)</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total withdrawals</td>
<td>295014</td>
<td>About the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total discharges</td>
<td>107883</td>
<td>About the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consumption</td>
<td>187131</td>
<td>About the same</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals are from areas with water stress</th>
<th>% withdrawn from areas with water stress</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Identification tool</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>WRI Aqueduct</td>
<td>In 2018/2019 we conducted a global enterprise water risk assessment, using WRI Aqueduct, covering all of the Coca-Cola Systems production facilities globally and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions. The assessment includes baseline water stress, projected water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges, for direct operations and key agricultural commodities. For the purpose of this report, we will disclose data for the 135 company-owned facilities in 2019. Of these facilities, we identified 24 facilities (for full details see W4.1b and W5.1) to be located in areas of “High” or “Extremely High” baseline water stress. We have expanded our definition of “water stressed areas” from last year to include both High and Extremely high water stress. Baseline water stress is an indicator of competition for water resources and is defined informally as the ratio of demand for water by human society divided by available water. It is also commonly known as the withdrawals-to-availability ratio. Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total annual water withdrawals, from industry, domestic and agricultural users, to average annual available renewable supplies. WRI used a long time series of supply (1950–2010) to reduce the effect of multi-year climate cycles and to allow us to ignore complexities of short-term water storage (e.g. dams, floodplains) for which global operational data is non-existent. Baseline water stress thus measures chronic water stress rather than drought stress, and does not include the effects of deep groundwater, water governance or infrastructure in meeting industrial, domestic and agricultural demands for water. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (&lt;10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium (20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (&gt;80%). Therefore, we can say that 5.5% of our total sugar is sourced from watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>In 2018/2019 we conducted a global enterprise water risk assessment, using WRI Aqueduct, covering all of the Coca-Cola Systems production facilities globally and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions. The assessment includes baseline water stress, projected water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges, for direct operations and key agricultural commodities. According to this study, approximately 7%, by weight of sugar cane, and 0% by weight of sugar beet sourced is grown in watersheds with extremely high baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (&lt;10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium (20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (&gt;80%). Therefore, we can say that 5.5% of our total sugar is sourced from watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>In 2018/2019 we conducted a global enterprise water risk assessment, using WRI Aqueduct, covering all of the Coca-Cola Systems production facilities globally and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions. The assessment includes baseline water stress, projected water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges, for direct operations and key agricultural commodities. According to this study, approximately 3%, by weight of oranges are sourced in watersheds with extremely high baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (&lt;10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium (20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (&gt;80%). Therefore, we can say that 3% of oranges we source are grown in watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodities</th>
<th>The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known</th>
<th>The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>In 2018/2019 we conducted a global enterprise water risk assessment, using WRI Aqueduct, covering all of the Coca-Cola Systems production facilities globally and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions. The assessment includes baseline water stress, projected water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges, for direct operations and key agricultural commodities. According to this study, approximately 7%, by weight of sugar cane, and 0% by weight of sugar beet sourced is grown in watersheds with extremely high baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (&lt;10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium (20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (&gt;80%). Therefore, we can say that 5.5% of our total sugar is sourced from watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>In 2018/2019 we conducted a global enterprise water risk assessment, using WRI Aqueduct, covering all of the Coca-Cola Systems production facilities globally and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions. The assessment includes baseline water stress, projected water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges, for direct operations and key agricultural commodities. According to this study, approximately 3%, by weight of oranges are sourced in watersheds with extremely high baseline water stress. The risk thresholds used are below, and are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueduct tool: 0-1 Low (&lt;10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium (20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (&gt;80%). Therefore, we can say that 3% of oranges we source are grown in watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 80% of the annual available renewable water supplies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(W-FB1.2g) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a originate from areas with water stress?

### Agricultural Commodities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Commodities</th>
<th>% of Total Agricultural Commodity Sourced from Areas with Water Stress</th>
<th>Please Explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Currently 5.5% of the total sugar (cane sugar and beet sugar) we source by volume is grown in watersheds with extremely high water stress. The future anticipated trends are that we expect the proportion of our key agricultural commodities, including sugar, sourced from water stressed areas will increase over time. As part of our new 2030 water strategy we will use this data to identify global priority watersheds and set context based targets, key performance indicators, and design and implement projects, including collective action &amp; public policy engagement/ advocacy, to improve watershed health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Orange)</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Currently 3% of the total volume of oranges we source by volume is grown in watersheds with extremely high water stress. The future anticipated trends are that we expect the proportion of our key agricultural commodities, including oranges, sourced from water stressed areas will increase over time. As part of our new 2030 water strategy we will use this data to identify global priority watersheds and set context based targets, key performance indicators, and design and implement projects, including collective action &amp; public policy engagement/ advocacy, to improve watershed health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### W1.2h

**Provide total water withdrawal data by source.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Volume (megaliters/year)</th>
<th>Comparison with Previous Reporting Year</th>
<th>Please Explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>12777</td>
<td>About the same</td>
<td>In some geographies in which we operate, fresh surface water is the most reliable and sustainable source of water, with the level of required quality for use in our products and production. These water sources would be pre-treated to clear quality standards, and used in the production of our products and in our production processes. Our volume of water drawn from freshwater has remained about the same, decreasing slightly by 209 megaliters from 2018 to 2019. The volume has changed from the previous reporting year because of a general trend toward using groundwater renewable sources and third-party sources instead of fresh surface water, since they are more sustainable and more easily-managed sources of water supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/Seawater</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>4377</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>There are cases in which sources other than groundwater, municipal water supply, or freshwater are our best and most consistent and sustainable sources of water. In these cases, we use these water sources with the required pre-treatment needed for our required influent quality levels. However, the volume of water withdrawn from this type of source is small, relative to our overall withdrawal figures. The usage of this type of water increased by 1,999 megaliters compared to last year. The volume has changed from the previous reporting year because some locations with access to brackish surface water have chosen to leverage these water sources instead of renewable groundwater sources. This remains a very minor share of our total withdrawals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater – renewable</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>130,430</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Groundwater is tracked as one category. Our extensive business-level risk assessment, source vulnerability assessments, and source water protection program address the sustainability of ground water at each location. Groundwater is often the most reliable, sustainable and consistent source for water in the geographies in which we operate, that is most often conducive to monitoring, managing and controlling the quality and sustainability of the source water consistently. From the source, the water would be pre-treated to clear quality standards, and used in the production of our products and in our production processes. Our use of renewable ground water decreased by 17,427 megaliters in 2019 compared to 2018. The volume has changed from the previous reporting year because some of our facilities have increased their share of sourcing from third-party sources, and in addition, our overall water withdrawal figures have decreased compared to the previous year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater – non-renewable</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>We do not use any non-renewable groundwater, as this is not a sustainable source of influent water with the required levels and consistency of water quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produced/Entrained water</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>We do not use produced or entrained water, as this is not a sustainable source of influent water with the required levels and consistency of water quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party sources</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>147,430</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>In many cases, the local geographies in which we operate have third party sources, such as municipal water suppliers, supplying water. In these cases, we often receive supply from third party sources, and further pre-treat the water if necessary. We work closely with our third party sources as key stakeholders to ensure the water source is sustainable and meets required standards of quality. Our use of water from third party sources increased by 12,213 megaliters from 2018 to 2019. The volume has changed from the previous reporting year because some of our facilities have increased their share of water from third party sources, in favor of renewable groundwater sources (such as proprietary well water), based on a number of considerations, such as economics, quality, availability and others. The share of water drawn from renewable groundwater sources and third party sources generally fluctuates from year to year, depending on the circumstances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Volume (megaliters/year)</th>
<th>Comparison with previous reporting year</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh surface water</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>14276</td>
<td>About the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-party destinations</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>93607</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W-FB1.3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodities</th>
<th>Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated</th>
<th>Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Water footprint assessment were conducted for beet sugar, cane sugar and corn. This water footprint assessment followed the methodology developed by the Water Footprint Network in 2009, and includes the “green water footprint”, the total rainwater lost to the atmosphere from the land surface when it is taken up and transpired by plants (“evapotranspiration”), plus rainwater incorporated into the harvested crop. It also includes the “blue water footprint”, the surface water or groundwater that is evapotranspired, incorporated into a product, returned to a different watershed or returned during a different time period. The blue water footprint was calculated through primary data provided by our suppliers. All relevant activities that use water in the production of these ingredients were addressed in the accounting process. We estimate the water footprint of cane sugar is 1700 l/kg; corn is 1200 l/kg and beet sugar is 920 l/kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Orange)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A water footprint assessment was conducted for orange juice produced for the North American market. In particular a Simply Orange (not from concentrate) 59 oz. PET carafe was selected for the study. This water footprint assessment followed the methodology developed by the Water Footprint Network (2009) and is the total volume of freshwater consumed, directly and indirectly, to produce a 59 oz OET carafe of Simply Orange. It includes the “green water footprint”, the total rainwater lost to the atmosphere from the land surface when it is taken up and transpired by plants (“evapotranspiration”), plus rainwater incorporated into the harvested crop. It also includes the “blue water footprint”, the surface water or groundwater that is evapotranspired, incorporated into a product, returned to a different watershed or returned during a different time period. It also includes direct operational water use at the packaging plants. We estimate that the water footprint of oranges is 560 l/kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(W-FB1.3b) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3 that you source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodities</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water intensity value (m3)</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator: Water aspect</td>
<td>Total water consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Changes to the water intensity of sugar are best measured not year-on-year but on longer timelines, given the speed of change. We are updating this intensity value as part of our 2030 water strategy and the Enterprise Water Footprint Study, and will continue to update as appropriate. This metric is used to profile our water usage through our ingredient supply chains and prioritize interventions to improve the health of our watersheds. The company’s current strategy to reduce water intensity is to require suppliers to comply with the company’s Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set out requirements for our agricultural ingredient suppliers to address sustainability challenges. These include guidance on implementing the most efficient irrigation systems available, and water reuse and recycling practices, which improve water intensity. We expect the water intensity of sugar to decrease in the future as we move toward our goal of 100% sustainably certified sugar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural commodities</th>
<th>Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3, please specify (Orange)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water intensity value (m3)</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator: Water aspect</td>
<td>Total water consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator</td>
<td>Other, please specify (per 59oz bottled product)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Changes to the water intensity of oranges are best measured not year-on-year but on longer timelines, given the speed of change. We plan to update this intensity value as part of our 2030 water strategy and will continue to update as appropriate. This metric is used to profile our water usage through our ingredient supply chains and prioritize interventions to improve the health of our watersheds. The Company’s current strategy to reduce water intensity is to require suppliers to comply with the company’s Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set out requirements for our agricultural ingredient suppliers to address sustainability challenges. These include guidance on implementing the most efficient irrigation systems available, and water reuse and recycling practices, which improve water intensity. We expect the water intensity of oranges to decrease in the future as we move toward our goal of 100% sustainably certified oranges.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of suppliers by number</th>
<th>% of total procurement spend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-25</td>
<td>51-75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for this coverage**

We estimate that approximately 85% of the total water footprint of our products comes from our agricultural ingredient supply chain. It is therefore essential that we collect data on water use, risks and management information from suppliers of these commodities in order to inform our supplier evaluation process and decision-making. Our collection of supplier water information data is focused primarily on suppliers of sugar and oranges as these commodities constitute the largest water use in our supply chain. In 2019 we requested that 39 of our most critical ingredient suppliers complete CDP’s water questionnaire and specific supplier survey. Suppliers are incentivized to respond as we make it clear that the data captured by the CDP supply chain water questionnaire informs our supplier “Balanced scorecards”.

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

The information requested from suppliers includes total annual water withdrawals, total annual water discharge and total annual water consumption. 67% of requested ingredient suppliers responded to the CDP water questionnaire in 2019, and a total of 57% of all requested suppliers responded. Our target response rate from suppliers is 100%. We also saw that for suppliers that responded to the question of how water withdrawals compared to the previous year, 69% responded that withdrawals were lower or about the same. We are working towards 100% of suppliers reducing or at least keeping water withdrawals the same. The Coca-Cola Company scored an A rating for supplier engagement in 2019 through the CDP supply chain program, which is another key measure of success for this program. The data captured by the CDP supply chain water questionnaire is shared with the procurement function and in part informs our supplier evaluation process by feeding into our supplier “Balanced scorecards”.

**Comment**

The Coca-Cola system will further enhance its supplier reporting, including on water management, through an expansion of its use of the Ecovadis platform.

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

**Type of engagement**

Innovation & collaboration

**Details of engagement**

Demonstrable progress against water-related targets is incentivized in your supplier relationship management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of suppliers by number</th>
<th>% of total procurement spend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76-100</td>
<td>76-100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

We ask all suppliers of our 12 global priority agricultural ingredients to demonstrate they are meeting the company’s Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP). We have chosen to focus on suppliers of these commodities because they represent 80% of our total annual agricultural ingredient purchases. The SAGP define the company’s requirements on sustainable agricultural practices at farm level. The SAGP are aligned with leading global third-party sustainable farming standards and assurance schemes. The SAGP criteria include 9 KPIs for water management to ensure the long-term sustainability of water resources. In 2019, the company also started to integrate sustainable agriculture validation in its tier 1 supplier audit processes. This provides further validation of supplier compliance to our SAGP. Demonstrable progress against water-related targets is necessary to maintain long-term business relationships with the company and therefore serves as an incentive for suppliers.

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

Through the application of our SAGP’s, the beneficial outcomes of our engagement include improving resilience of our supply chains, reduced GHG emissions from improved efficiencies and agricultural practices, reduced water use as a result of more efficient irrigation techniques to name a few. We measure success through the % of SAGP compliance. In 2019, we increased our sustainable sourcing of our 12 priority agricultural ingredients to 54%, compared to 44% in 2019. Sugar, which is our number one agricultural commodity by volume, includes sugarcane, corn and beet sugar. We sourced 32% of sugarcane from farms certified as compliant with our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles, an increase of 7% compared to 2018, 67% of our corn (up from 57% in 2018), and 69% of beet sugar (down from 76% in 2018). For orange suppliers, SAGP compliance increased from 29% in 2018 to 44% in 2019. Our goal is for 100% of our major agricultural commodities to be sustainably sourced by 2020.

**Comment**

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W2. Business impacts

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

No

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

Yes, fines, enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant
W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines
0

Total value of fines
0

% of total facilities/operations associated
0

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year
About the same

Comment
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question and W2.2, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

W3. Procedures

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

The Coca-Cola Company has strict requirements for influent and effluent water quality at our facilities, as well as those at our bottling partners, and we require strict adherence to these standards, or local regulatory standards, whichever standard is more stringent. We have a goal to require all plants to meet strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all facilities globally with the potential to generate wastewater or affect stormwater. The internal requirements cover 11 pollutants as mandatory in all facilities across the globe. If there are any legal requirements in the given geographical region to monitor additional pollutants not covered within these 11 pollutants, these would be added to the list of mandatory pollutants to monitor.

In addition, business units are required to assess and monitor an additional list of 9 pollutants, considering specific local circumstances. This assessment is conducted through what internally is called a Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments, which assesses risk across 72 potential vulnerabilities, across 20 risk categories. Of the vulnerabilities, at least 20 are directly or indirectly related to identifying and classifying potential water pollutants. The framework and approach is aligned with the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard.

The risk categories relevant to water quality / pollutants include:

- Source Water Availability (Quality)
- Waste Water Compliance
- Water Quality Compliance
- Water Quality Deterioration and Fluctuation
- Ineffective Treatment of Water
- Watershed Vulnerability
- Impact of Regulations on Watersheds and Water Quality

Acceptability limits are set for discharges directly to the environment following secondary treatment of the wastewater on-site. If we are discharging to a utility for further treatment, our facilities ensure that we also meet the pre-treatment requirements of such utilities, and the ultimate discharge of the final effluent from those utilities may have different discharge limits based on local regulations. Additionally, recommended methods listed below are required for our quarterly compliance checks performed by external labs. However, there may be other analytical methods that would be more appropriate at the facility level for more routine daily and weekly verification.

Below are a few of the pollutants whose monitoring is mandatory across all facilities:

- Fecal coliform, via stormwater or improper treatment of wastewater. Required method of measurement: 9221E.
- Ammonia, Phosphorus, via storm-water, or improper treatment of wastewater. Required method of measurement: 4500 - NH3, 4500 - P
- Total Suspended Solids, via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater. Required method of measurement: 2540D
- BOD5, via improper treatment of wastewater or stormwater. Required method of measurement: 5210B

Our approach and policies do not vary and are consistent across the value chain. In our value chain we work with our suppliers and supply chains. Our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) set out the requirements The Coca-Cola Company expects all of our suppliers to comply with, including requirements on water management (including pollutants), and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. We work together with and approve certification schemes such as Bonsucro, SAI and others for sustainable ingredient sourcing, all of which include extensive water management requirements, including water pollutant management, from measuring abstractions, implementing water efficient irrigation technologies and managing run-off.

The impacts of these pollutants are on nearby water bodies and watersheds, affecting entire local ecosystems and all water users, including our own bottling facilities as we draw from these watersheds. In our supply chain, our agricultural suppliers could experience detrimental impacts to their own crop yields and impact water users in their surrounding communities, as well as ecosystems, if pollutants are not managed correctly. Some pollutants may impact surface and ground water quality. Fertilizers and other pollutants could cause a potential change in pH, increase the amount of eutrophication in the water, or depending on the type, cause algae or other microorganisms to grow in excess. This could result in impacts on aquatic and natural life across ecosystems and enter watersheds, affecting local fauna as well as broader ecosystems and human health, as well as potentially disrupting various uses of water, including industrial uses, if untreated.
(W-FB3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities.

**Potential water pollutant**
- Food additives

**Activity/value chain stage**
- Manufacturing – direct operations

**Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**
Food additives are a potential pollutant that is monitored in our operations. Food additives could cause a potential change in pH, increase the amount of eutrophication in the water, or cause algae or other microorganisms to grow in excess. This could result in impacts on aquatic and natural life across ecosystems and enter watersheds, affecting local fauna as well as broader ecosystems and human health, as well as potentially disrupting various uses of water, including industrial uses, if untreated.

**Management procedures**
- Waste water management
- Follow regulation standards

**Please explain**
All facilities must treat waste water to meet the most stringent Company or local standards. Our global standard, in simple terms is for any effluent of a bottling facility to be at the level of quality that could support aquatic life. Level of contamination of food additives are detectable through the list of procedures and parameters for monitoring described below. Our internal standards entail the following required plans with detailed guidelines and standards under each item listed below: Preliminary assessment including: - Drainage plan, Stream Separation (Before treatment), Pollution prevention and Minimization, Wastewater Treatment for - Process Wastewater, Sanitary, Wastewater, Onsite Septic System, Stormwater, Non-contact cooling Water Discharge and Disposal of treated waters Landscape Irrigation greater than 20% and Land Application Preventive Management - including maintenance and inspection and training. The following parameters are measured for wastewater, and limits applied to each, to determine compliance with Company standards. These parameters are chosen on the basis of wastewater being able to support aquatic life and reduce impact to ecosystems, and can detect levels of food additive contamination. Audits are conducted regularly to ensure compliance. BOD Chlorine Color Fecal coliform Nitrogen Total suspended solids Temperature variation Ammonia, total Dissolved oxygen pH Phosphorus Limits are set for each of these parameters, based on the allowable levels for supporting aquatic life. Thresholds are listed on the company website here: https://www.coca-cola.com/company/stories/treating-and-recycling-wastewater. Success is measured by compliance to these procedures and thresholds at all of our facilities globally, according to the standards outlined above. Each facility is required to discharge waste water at allowable contamination levels for supporting aquatic life, by complying with the thresholds for each of the parameters outlined above, and this is measured through regular audits by our internal technical functions, and when any contravention is discovered, by addressing these immediately. As stated in W1.1a, our company-wide target is to require 100% of our facilities, including those operated by franchise bottling partners, to comply to meet these standards. We require strict waste water quality assessment and reporting and invest in water treatment plants to ensure discharges meet criteria where infrastructure is not available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential water pollutant</th>
<th>Fertilizers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity/value chain stage</td>
<td>Agriculture – supply chain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of water pollutant and potential impacts**
Fertilizer is used in our supply chain to grow agricultural commodities such as sugar beet and cane sugar, coffee, tea, juices, and others. Potential pollutants impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates, two of the key pollutants outlined in The Coca-Cola Company’s internal Requirements in 2015. As identified in The Coca-Cola Company Water footprint sustainability assessment (WFSA), potential impacts are that nitrate and ammonia from fertilizer entering groundwater as a consequence of rain, can make its way into the groundwater where crops are grown. Fertilizer could also pollute via stormwater, or to improper treatment of wastewater, impacting nearby water bodies and watersheds, affecting entire local ecosystems and all water users. Ammonia discharges from sugar plants may also impact surface and ground water quality. Our current data on water pollution risks from agriculture (e.g. the grey water component of the water footprint) sugarcane or oranges) does not show a significant risk of fertilizer run-off. However, a new enterprise water footprint assessment will provide further granularity of data across the value chain in 2020.

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

**Please explain**
Our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) set out the requirements The Coca-Cola Company expects all of our suppliers to comply with, including requirements on water management (including pollutants), and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/geochemical runoff. One way we encourage suppliers to demonstrate SAGP compliance is to receive certification from sustainable ingredient sourcing certification schemes, with which we work together or support. These global sustainable agriculture standards and assurance schemes all include extensive water management requirements, including water pollutant management, from measuring abstractions, implementing water efficient irrigation technologies and managing run-off. The Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform, the Bonsucro sustainable sugarcane standard and Rainforest Alliance certifications are some of the leading standards we support. Success is measured by tracking the compliance level of our suppliers to our SAGPs. We are currently tracking SAGP compliance of 13 global priority ingredients, which represent about 80% of our total annual agricultural ingredient purchases. In 2019, 54% of these ingredient volumes were SAGP-compliant (up from 9% in 2013, the beginning of the program). In addition to supplier compliance with the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles, the company is implementing a range of replenishment projects every year, which contribute to our global water replenishment target. Of the currently contributing projects, about 50 work specifically with farmers in different regions of the world to contribute to reducing run-off or improving water quality. For example, project Catalyst in Australia has been working with Queensland sugar farmers for the past 10 years to improve farming practices that reduce pollution run-off from fields into the waterways and to protect the Great Barrier Reef. In the UK, we are working with our bottler CCEP, the sugar supplier, local farmers and conservation groups to reduce run off from sugar beet farming in East Anglia and to protect the rare Chalk Streams.

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed
(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

**Direct operations**

**Coverage**
- Full

**Risk assessment procedure**
- Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

**Frequency of assessment**
- Annually

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

**Type of tools and methods used**
- Tools on the market
- Other

**Tools and methods used**
- WRI Aqueduct
- Internal company methods
- Other, please specify (Business (Plant) Level Water Risk Assessment Tool and other internal tools)

**Comment**
- Enterprise-wide risk mapping exercises, in which we use the latest scientific information available (e.g. WRI Aqueduct as stated in this response) are conducted approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The results of these risk mapping exercises provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business, from our direct operations, supply chains, and other parts of our value chain. Additionally, we use our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004, and integrates a number of other data points, such as local market dynamics. Using the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment Tool, we conduct a detailed site-level survey for all facilities that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors.

**Supply chain**

**Coverage**
- Full

**Risk assessment procedure**
- Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

**Frequency of assessment**
- Annually

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

**Type of tools and methods used**
- Tools on the market
- Other

**Tools and methods used**
- WRI Aqueduct
- Internal company methods
- Other, please specify (Combination of Business (Plant) Level Water Risk Assessment Tool and Other internal tools)

**Comment**
- Enterprise-wide risk mapping exercises, in which we use the latest scientific information available (e.g. WRI Aqueduct as stated in this response) are conducted approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The results of these risk mapping exercises provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business, from our direct operations, our bottling partners' operations, and our supply chains. Additionally, we use our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004, and integrates a number of other data points, such as local market dynamics. Using the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment Tool, we conduct a detailed site-level survey for all facilities that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors. On plant-level, detailed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) are required every 5 years or every time the supply source changes. The SVA feed into Source Water Management Plans (SWMP) for local action, and also inform the FAWVA.
Other stages of the value chain  
Coverage  
Full  
Risk assessment procedure  
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system  
Frequency of assessment  
Annually  
How far into the future are risks considered?  
More than 6 years  
Type of tools and methods used  
Tools on the market  
Other  
Tools and methods used  
WRI Aqueduct  
Internal company methods  
Other, please specify (Combination of Business (Plant) Level Water Risk Assessment Tool and Other internal tools)  
Comment  
Enterprise-wide risk mapping exercises, in which we use the latest scientific information available (e.g. WRI Aqueduct as stated in this response) are conducted approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The results of these risk mapping exercises provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business, from our direct operations, our bottling partners' operations, and our supply chains. The ongoing Enterprise Water Footprint Study will add further understanding on the intensity of the water use in our ingredients, which we can overlay with the WRI water-stress data. Additionally, we are using internal processes to understand water-related risks in the supply chain; for example, the SAGP questionnaire in the supplier audit procedures enables us to collect insights into the supplier understanding of water risks from direct interaction with supplier facilities. Finally, the CDP Supply Chain Water questionnaire is providing additional information on the water management performance of our suppliers and highlight potential risks. 67% of requested ingredient suppliers responded to the CDP water questionnaire in 2019, and a total of 57% of all requested suppliers responded. Our target response rate from suppliers is 100%.

W3.3b  

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Area</th>
<th>Relevance &amp; Inclusion</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water availability at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Near all of our products contain water as the most critical main ingredient. Additionally, it is essential to growing the agricultural ingredients of our products as well. The availability of water at a basin and catchment level, if impacted, will have a detrimental impact on our ability to produce goods, or could adversely impact production costs and impact profits. We conduct global water risk mapping and plant-level water risk assessments across all facilities to inform our global water strategy on an approximate triennial frequency, across a 10-year risk horizon, which is then reviewed and updated annually. The process involves a detailed, plant-level survey for each facility, extensive geospatial monitoring of various factors affecting water and a risk quantification model. The tools used are WRI Aqueduct and our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004. First, using WRI Aqueduct, we make a global assessment of all of our operational sites globally and the respective level of water stress or scarcity in the geography in which each site operates. Additionally, using the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment Tool, we conduct a detailed site-level survey that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors for every site, which includes assessment of risk related to water availability, namely through the risk areas we term “Supply reliability” and “Economics.” There are 20 risk factors considered, which are spread across the following risk categories: Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events &amp; Emergency Response, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability, and Water Cost. Based on the findings, our internal global standards require that all production facilities form and train a comprehensive water resource management team, work with expert(s) to complete a source vulnerability assessment (SVA) that inventories risks specific to the water source, and prepare a source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities and funding needs, and execute the plan, and to review the plan and progress annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>Near all of our products contain water as a main ingredient. Therefore, in order to ensure that products are safe to consume and of sufficient quality, incoming water quality is critical. The quality of water at a basin and catchment level, if impacted, will have a detrimental impact on our ability to produce goods, or could adversely impact production costs or our ability to produce and impact either revenue, profits or both. We conduct global water risk mapping and plant-level water risk assessments across all facilities to inform our global water strategy on an approximate triennial frequency, across a 10-year risk horizon, which is then reviewed and updated annually. The process involves a detailed, plant-level survey for each facility, extensive geospatial monitoring of various factors affecting water and a risk quantification model. The tools used are WRI Aqueduct and our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004. First, using WRI Aqueduct, we make a global assessment of all of our operational sites globally and the respective level of water stress or scarcity in the geography in which each site operates. Additionally, using the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment Tool, we conduct a detailed site-level survey that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors for every site, which includes assessment of risk related to water quality, namely through the risk area of “Incoming Water Quality.” There are 7 potential vulnerabilities assessed, which are spread between the risk categories of Water Quality Deterioration &amp; Fluctuations, and Ineffective Treatment. Based on the findings, our internal global standards require that all production facilities form and train a comprehensive water resource management team, work with expert(s) to complete a source vulnerability assessment (SVA) that inventories these risks specific to our water source, prepare a source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities and funding needs, and execute the plan, and to review the plan and progress annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level</td>
<td>Relevant, always included</td>
<td>The Coca-Cola Company’s water leadership was born in India more than two decades ago, following a conflict between our business and the local community over the use of local water resources. It has since become clear that conflicts or disagreements with stakeholders concerning water resources can pose risks to our company’s license to operate and do business in a market. Additionally, working out potential stakeholder conflicts peacefully and constructively also offers opportunities to make a positive impact on lives and livelihoods of the communities in which we operate, which is an essentially component of our purpose as a company. We conduct global water risk mapping and plant-level water risk assessments across all facilities to inform our global water strategy on an approximate triennial frequency, across a 10-year risk horizon, which is then reviewed and updated annually. The tools used are WRI Aqueduct and our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004. First, using WRI Aqueduct, we make a global assessment of all of our operational sites globally and the respective level of water stress or scarcity in the geography in which each site operates. Additionally, using the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment Tool, we conduct a detailed site-level survey that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk categories for every site, which includes assessment of risk related to stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources. These are assessed through the risk areas we term “Social,” “Local Watershed,” and “Compliance.” There are 35 vulnerabilities considered, which are spread across the following risk categories: Community Conflict, Community Projects, Access to Safe Water, Government Interactions, Media Scrutiny, Business Landscape / Competitive Context, Watershed Vulnerability, Regulations, Waste Water Compliance, Water Quality Compliance. Based on the findings, our internal global standards require that all production facilities form and train a comprehensive water resource management team, work with expert(s) to complete a source vulnerability assessment (SVA) that inventories these risks specific to our sources, prepare a source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities and funding needs, and execute the plan, and to review the plan and progress annually.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Relevant, always included

Water is critical to our business. Not only do nearly all of our products contain water as the most critical main ingredient, but water is also essential to growing the agricultural ingredients and producing the other materials that are critical in and delivering our products to market. Adverse impacts on water availability or quality in our supply chains could have significant implications in our capability to produce or the cost of our product and therefore the profitability and growth potential of the business. The tools used to assess the implications of water to our key commodities and raw materials are WRI Aqueduct, balanced scorecards with our suppliers, and our internal tracking of compliance to our Supplier Agricultural Guiding Principles. First, using WRI Aqueduct, we make a global assessment of the sourcing regions of our agricultural commodities that we purchase, and the water stress or scarcity of the geographic regions in order to map and prioritize our efforts. In our geographies in order to map and prioritize our efforts, in which suppliers are assessed through balanced scorecards, which score suppliers on areas including quality, safety, environmental management and sustainability. A key feature of supplier engagement is a requirement for all suppliers to adhere to our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), and all agricultural ingredient suppliers to comply with our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set out compliance requirements for agriculture. We also conduct a detailed site-level survey using the Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk categories for every site, including assessment of risk related to water-related regulatory frameworks. Regulation is a critical topic, for which 20 relevant vulnerabilities are considered across the following risk categories: Status of ecosystems and habitats, Water-related regulatory frameworks, and Water-related regulatory frameworks.

Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Relevant, always included

Ensuring all facilities provide fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees is fundamental to the health, safety and well-being of our employees. Requirements to this effect are included in our global standard operating procedures (KORE). As a food & beverage business, ensuring advanced WASH practices in all Coca-Cola system facilities is critical for product integrity and we monitor for 100% compliance with our internal operating requirements, which includes a full compliance requirement on basic food-safety standards such as PD ISO/TS 22002-1, Prerequisite Programs on Food Safety, and FSSC 22000. The company also supports the WASH4WORK framework and will continue to advance WASH practices in all Coca-Cola system facilities. Employee engagement is a requirement for all suppliers to adhere to our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), and all agricultural ingredient suppliers to comply with our Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set out compliance requirements for agriculture.

Other contextual issues, please specify

Relevant, always included

The Coca-Cola Company’s water leadership was born in India more than two decades ago, following a conflict between our business and the local community over the use of local water resources. This moment led us to examine and better understand water risks to our company and the communities in which we operate, looking well beyond the four walls of our facilities and into our supply chain. It also led to our pioneering goal, established 10 years ago, to replenish the water we used in the production of our beverages. At the time, the goal was a leap of faith. But we met and exceeded the target. In India alone, the water efficiency of our operations has improved by 33%, which is the equivalent of turning off 4.2 million faucets a year. The company is called to account for the impact of its global operations on the earth's water system.

W3.3c

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

Customers

Relevant, always included

We are a business-to-business company. Our finished products are sold to customers, which can be very large to very small retailers (grocery stores), restaurants, hotels, catering companies, airlines and airlines, leisure and entertainment organizations, sports and entertainment organizations, as well as retail customers. As a result, consumers’ video and image content and our businesses – cities and states where we operate, including as examples of our methods of engagement with customers and suppliers in water-related risk assessments and relevant examples - As significant water users in their own operations; for example, hotels and catering businesses tend to use a lot of water and we have engaged with a number of our leading customers (e.g. Hilton Group) in the US and Europe to help them understand their water risks, share our approaches in water management and produce an awareness video and image content. – As major indirect users of water through their supply chains, agricultural produce is a major water user for many of our retail businesses, e.g. in their fresh produce supply chain. We seek to engage with our suppliers on water use across the supply chain to ensure the water footprint of our suppliers is transparent and included within our reporting system.

Employees

Relevant, always included

Employee engagement is critical for the success of our business and the achievement of water goals. We engage our employees across the system to embed our business objectives in the day-to-day-to-day way of doing business, especially as we have such a vast operational footprint. Also, employee engagement surveys show how important our work on sustainability, including water, is to our employees. For example, in a survey conducted in 2020, we found that 88% of our employees believed that improving water efficiency was important to the company. We also conduct regular employee surveys to gather feedback on our water management initiatives. We provide training and development opportunities for employees to learn about water-related topics and best practices. We also encourage employees to participate in water-related events and initiatives, such as our annual Earth Day celebration and our annual Water Week event. We also engage with our suppliers to promote water efficiency and sustainability in their operations. We work closely with suppliers to identify areas for improvement and to help them implement water-saving practices. We also encourage our suppliers to engage with their own employees and to promote water efficiency and sustainability within their organizations.

Please explain

We believe that employee engagement is critical to the success of our business and the achievement of water goals. We engage our employees across the system to embed our business objectives in the day-to-day-to-day way of doing business, especially as we have such a vast operational footprint. Also, employee engagement surveys show how important our work on sustainability, including water, is to our employees. For example, in a survey conducted in 2020, we found that 88% of our employees believed that improving water efficiency was important to the company. We also conduct regular employee surveys to gather feedback on our water management initiatives. We provide training and development opportunities for employees to learn about water-related topics and best practices. We also encourage employees to participate in water-related events and initiatives, such as our annual Earth Day celebration and our annual Water Week event. We also engage with our suppliers to promote water efficiency and sustainability in their operations. We work closely with suppliers to identify areas for improvement and to help them implement water-saving practices. We also encourage our suppliers to engage with their own employees and to promote water efficiency and sustainability within their organizations.
Our investors are important to us and many of our largest institutional investors have had a long engagement with our company. We take their views seriously and have engaged for many years directly in our water-related sustainability issues. Investors are critical to our business, as these activities are material. With the financial and regulatory impacts of water potentially increasing, we find that many investors have a strong interest in this topic, and we therefore consider them to be relevant in our water-related risk assessments. In 2018/2019, to enhance our understanding of the impacts of climate change and water-related impacts, we undertook a risk assessment based on the framework recommended by the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which has helped to identify climate and water-related risks and opportunities. This framework is created and promoted by the financial sector. In line with the recommendations of the TCFD, as a key financial opportunity to reduce our own water consumption and enhance water efficiency, we will, in 2019/2020, perform a water stress assessment of our water footprint. As part of this framework to assess our future risks, the risk that water-related regulations (e.g. changes in the price of water or restrictions on water supply) may impact our operations has been identified as a material risk. This result has been published in our annual Business and Sustainability Report and shared with investors, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD, as a key financial opportunity to reduce our own water consumption and enhance water efficiency.

Local communities

On local level, our local communities play a critical role in our social license to operate. Their voice could directly affect our reputation as a business and impact our license to operate. They are a critical element of our water risk assessments, both on enterprise level and on local facility level. Our primary method of engagement with local communities is to understand potential social or community risks that could impact our communities and to engage through dialogue and support for local stakeholders. For example, in the greater Atlanta region in the US, we went to a local business, 3D Printing, to support local water efforts, together with other community partners, to engage local schools, another community engagement aspect, etc., which are working based on local needs.

On facility level, our local teams engage with river basin management authorities (RBMA) and other water users to take concrete steps on water savings in their facilities. Outside the developed countries, the business has worked with hundreds of local implementing partners to help communities access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Global flagship programs include ‘Replenish Africa Initiative’, the ‘New World Program’, Water and Development Alliance, ‘3 Laos of Angeles’. Cadila got a water stewardship grant from our local community engagement and ownership of the solutions. In total, we estimate that these programs have helped provide access for 10.6 million people since 2010. Our current and forecasted water use are assessed via a rights-based approach which assesses the relevant considerations of water and sanitation access. Such assessments are required to be maintained and updated on five-year intervals, or sooner, as conditions warrant. For example, our water risk assessment tool (Hastous, based on the WaterAid toolset) takes globally available data and validates this on local level with the help of our Business Unit experts and bottlers, also including community specific risks like access to water and sanitation. On facility level, every bottling plant has to conduct regular Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) that take into account very local risk factors, including community and social issues but also potential competition for water with other users and requires to engage with the local communities to address these risks through a local Source Water Protection Plan (SWAPP).

NGOs

Relevant, always included

Civil society/NGOs are a vital part of communities. Many NGOs are our partners in water risk mitigation activities and sharing the value of water resources with communities. They provide a vital input to our policy by reflecting the voice of communities and regulators and helping us establish and maintain strong relationships with those groups. Our primary method of engagement with NGOs is through partnerships. For example, in our replenish work, we partner with leading conservation organisations such as WWF and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in many parts of the world (Latin/CentralNorth America, Europe, China) on watershed protection and resource conservation. For example, the Living Danube Partnership, a unique, cross-sectoral collaboration that brings together World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Coca-Cola Foundation and the Coca-Cola system as well as the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) and a variety of other stakeholders, is working to protect the unique ecosystem surrounding the Danube River. Through 2019, the fifth year of our seven-year commitment to the project, we had restored 30 square kilometers in wetlands in six countries, replenished 15.6 million cubic meters of water and restored 30 square kilometers by 2019.

Regulators

Relevant, always included

Good water governance is critical to equitable and sustainable water use in the catchments where we operate. Regulators (local, regional and national) are critical to set the right policy frameworks for all water users. On local level, our bottling and distribution facilities are engaged with local regulators, often sharing insights and knowledge on water management with the local water utilities or service providers. Through our source water protection program, we evaluate all government policy, regulations and plans leading to active engagement with local and national water bodies. In Europe, water policy frameworks are led by the European Commission, the EU Water Framework Directive and the Water Policy Directive. In the US, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates water quality. In Latin America, water policy frameworks are led by the United Nations Commission for the Protection of the Environment in Latin America (UNEP-CEPAL) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (United Nations ODRR).

River basin management authorities

Relevant, always included

Governance and river basin management is critical to support sustainable and high-quality water across river basins, on which not only our bottling facilities rely, but also the surrounding communities and stakeholders depend. Our source water protection program requires that each facility, as part of their source water vulnerability assessment, evaluates public sector local and regional water resource management and long-term planning. Such assessments are required to be maintained and updated on five-year intervals, or sooner, as conditions warrant. Where relevant (e.g. due to increased risk), our local teams engage with river basin management authorities to address their water access and sanitation needs. Where relevant, our local teams engage with river basin management authorities to address their water access and sanitation needs. Where relevant, our local teams engage with river basin management authorities to address their water access and sanitation needs.

Statutory special interest groups at a local level

Relevant, always included

Statutory special interest groups in local areas where they exist, are critical stakeholders in enabling us to understand the local nuances of water, as well as the needs of the surrounding communities. Through the Sourcewater vulnerability assessments (SVAs) and site-level risk assessments, consideration is given to statutory special interest groups. Our method of engagement is through outreach, dialogue and investment in watershed projects to replenish water in the watersheds in which we operate. Our current and forecasted water use are assessed via a rights-based approach that assesses social considerations of water and sanitation access. Such assessments are required to be maintained and updated on five-year intervals, or sooner, as conditions warrant. Communities and water rights holders are the key audience of our local facilities water management, which can include, for example, local farmers, neighboring community settlements or water sports and fishing communities. With more than 900 local operations worldwide, these engagements and specific consideration of water and sanitation access are often not only beneficial but also drive communities to engage with other companies in sustainable water management practices for farmers through the SAI Platform. Through our source water protection program, including the Local Source Vulnerability Assessments, we evaluate all water users and vulnerabilities at each of our facilities. We seek to engage other users, communities and regulators to raise awareness of the local catchment water issues and work on solutions together. Many water users are engaged in source water protection efforts, for example through the many water funds evolving in Latin America.

Suppliers

Relevant, always included

Suppliers are essential in enabling our business to produce to demand, as well as to understand the impact that our business has through the value chain. We have worked with our suppliers to understand our water footprint across the value chain, with estimates indicating that the vast majority (upwards of 80%) of the water footprint of some of our suppliers arise from water withdrawals and uses arising with the growing and production of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar and fruit. We engage with suppliers through our procurement function, in which suppliers are assessed through balanced scorecards, which score suppliers on areas including quality, safety, environmental management and sustainability. A key component of this score is a requirement for all suppliers to adopt an agricultural improvement plan, including their Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which set out requirements for all suppliers, including requirements on water management, minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/nitrogenic runoff. Suppliers demonstrate compliance primarily by receiving certification from sustainable ingredient sourcing certification schemes with whom we work together or support. These standards and assurance schemes include extensive water management requirements, including water pollutant management, from measuring absorptions, implementing water efficiency measures, the Farm Sustainability Feginlogy, and managing run-off. As a result, for example, the Bonnous sustainable sugarcane standard and Rainforest Alliance certifications are some of the leading standards we support. Suppliers are audited on their compliance with these standards on a yearly basis. We also work to identify specific projects in sourcing areas with high water risk to improve water management and demonstrate the benefits of high-efficiency irrigation techniques to farmers, especially in water-stressed and water-scarce regions. For example, we worked with our suppliers in the Tochigi prefecture in Japan to improve water management in the foothills of the mountain ranges, helping to improve yields in an area of high water risk.

Other water users at a basincatchment level

Relevant, always included

Other water users are also critical stakeholders in that we share a common source of water for our respective end uses. As users of a shared resource, it is critical that we work together to protect the sustainability of this resource. If we do not work constructively to manage the risks associated with this resource, our ability to operate and produce products could be impacted. For example, to support local efforts to galvanise action for water savings in the greater Atlanta region, we signed up to a business pledge to save water, which engaged Coca-Cola and other water users to take concrete steps on water savings in their facilities. Additionally, the Living Danube Partnership, a unique, cross-sectoral collaboration that brings together World Wildlife Fund, The Coca-Cola Foundation and the Coca-Cola system as well as the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) and a variety of other stakeholders, is working to protect the unique ecosystem surrounding the Danube River. Through 2019, the fifth year of our seven-year commitment to the project, we had restored 30 square kilometers in wetlands in six countries, replenished 15.6 million cubic meters of water and restored 30 square kilometers by 2019.

We also engage with other companies in sustainable water management practices for farmers through the SAI Platform. Through our source water protection program, including the Local Source Vulnerability Assessments, we evaluate all water users and vulnerabilities at each of our facilities. We seek to engage other users, communities and regulators to raise awareness of the local catchment water issues and work on solutions together. Many water users are engaged in source water protection efforts, for example through the many water funds evolving in Latin America.

Conclusions

The Coca-Cola system and the Coca-Cola Foundation work in partnership with others to improve the quality of water and the associated benefits. This framework is created and promoted by the financial sector, including many of our most influential investors. As a direct result of using this framework to assess our future risks, the risk that water-related regulations (e.g. changes in the price of water or restrictions on water supply) may impact our operations has been identified as a material risk. This result has been published in our annual Business and Sustainability Report and shared with investors, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD, as a key financial opportunity to reduce our own water consumption and enhance water efficiency. As part of this framework to assess our future risks, the risk that water-related regulations (e.g. changes in the price of water or restrictions on water supply) may impact our operations has been identified as a material risk. This result has been published in our annual Business and Sustainability Report and shared with investors, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD, as a key financial opportunity to reduce our own water consumption and enhance water efficiency. As part of this framework to assess our future risks, the risk that water-related regulations (e.g. changes in the price of water or restrictions on water supply) may impact our operations has been identified as a material risk. This result has been published in our annual Business and Sustainability Report and shared with investors, in line with the recommendations of the TCFD, as a key financial opportunity to reduce our own water consumption and enhance water efficiency.
W3.3d

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

In our operations, we have a 4-step process for identifying, assessing and responding to water-related risk.

Step 1 is a global enterprise water risk assessment, using WRI Aqueduct, covering all production facilities globally. The work assesses baseline water stress, projected water stress to 2030, water quality challenges and access to water and sanitation (WASH) challenges, for direct operations and key agricultural commodities.

Step 2 is to overlay relevant data points such as population data and urbanization rates and to understand and prioritize our work. Our latest such work is the basis of our disclosure in this response, for facilities and ingredient sourcing regions located in areas of water stress. It is repeated on a triennial basis, or as conditions warrant.


Step 4 is to apply our global standards on water resource sustainability, which, based on findings from the assessments above, require all production facilities to: 1. Form a water resource management team; 2. With expert(s), complete a Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) to inventory and fully assess all identified risks; 3. Prepare a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities and funding needs; 4. Implement the SWPP; and 5. Review the SVA and SWPP annually.

The outcomes have informed decision-making as per below:

The categorization of water stress-levels resulting from Steps 1 and 2 (WRI Aqueduct water-risk mapping and further prioritization by data overlays) have allowed the business to segment our global facility locations in order of priority, creating the foundation for our business to explore context-based water targets, based on the requirements of each local context. Additionally, the local assessments in Steps 3 and 4, following from the water-risk mapping, provide an indication of where and what kinds of projects the business should invest in locally, in order to help regenerate watersheds and replenish the water that we use in our operations. For example, much of India faces high to extremely high water stress, according to WRI, and TCCC has 9 owned bottling facilities in the country located in such areas. Taking these outcomes and identifying the specific, local needs for protecting source water and managing vulnerabilities, the local team has identified a multitude of ongoing initiatives and projects. As one example, capturing seasonal monsoon rains, for example through the construction of check dams and rainwater harvesting structures, is critical in rural area to address flooding and quality impacts of stormwater. Since 2009, The Coca-Cola India Foundation has created more than 13 billion liters of water replenishment potential through 150 community water conservation projects, impacting over 600,000 lives across 500+ villages in remote and water-stressed areas across India.

In our value chain, we assess the implications of water risk to our key commodities and raw materials first using WRI Aqueduct. We make a global assessment of the sourcing regions of our agricultural commodities that we purchase, and the water stress levels of those geographies in order to map and prioritize our efforts. In addition, we apply several criteria such as spend, strategic importance, and sustainability risk to prioritize the ingredients we track. We are currently tracking 13 global priority ingredients representing about 80% of our total annual agricultural ingredient purchases.

As our method of engagement, we require all agricultural suppliers to adhere to our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set out compliance requirements for all suppliers, including requirements on water management, and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/algaechemical runoff. Suppliers demonstrate SAGP compliance primarily by receiving certification from sustainable ingredient sourcing certification schemes with whom we work together or support. These sustainable agriculture standards and assurance schemes all include extensive water management requirements. The Farm Sustainability Assessment of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform, the Bonsucro sustainable sugarcane standard and Rainforest Alliance certifications are some of the leading standards we support. Suppliers are audited on their compliance with these principles on a yearly basis. Of our 13 global priority ingredients, in 2019, 54% of these ingredient volumes were SAGP-compliant (up from 8% in 2013, the beginning of the program).
W4. Risks and opportunities

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

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

We define ‘substantive impact’ as an event that will probably occur or we expect to occur within a three year horizon and has the potential to result in a materially adverse affect on our business, financial condition, results of our operations and result in significant loss to the environment or community services and well-being of the communities we serve.

The Company has robust internal processes and an effective internal control environment that facilitate the identification and management of risks. At a central level, this is conducted primarily by a robust, cross-functional and cross-company (including our bottling partners) Enterprise Risk Management program and Risk Steering Committee, which conducts regular assessments of risk, including an annual update of key enterprise risks. Potential risks factors are gathered from across all functions and organizations across the global system (group of organizations including our bottling partners), classified within a risk taxonomy of composed of 22 risk categories across 5 thematic areas: Strategic and Reputational, People, Operational, Political and Regulatory, and Macro / Economic. Within these thematic areas and risk categories, the impact of water and sustainability issues are embedded as either risk categories on their own, as key factors acting as multipliers, or as accelerators of existing business risk categories.

Each risk item is given a likelihood score and a consequence score, on a 5-point scale, 1 being the lowest, and 5 being the highest. Based on the combination of likelihood score and consequence score, each potential risk event is ranked and management actions are considered.

On the likelihood scale, two factors are considered when determining the score: the estimated time horizon and the probability of the risk event. The risk event is then given a score of 1 to 5: (1 - Rare, 2 - Unlikely, 3 - Possible, 4 - Likely, 5 - Almost Certain)

On the consequence scale, each risk event is considered against 7 factors to arrive at the score: Financial, Strategy and Business Planning, Reputation, Political and Regulatory, Health Safety and Environment, Operational objectives, and People. The risk event is then given a score of 1 to 5: (1 - Insignificant, 2 - Minor, 3 - Moderate, 4 - Major, 5 - Critical)

In the consequence score, one of the 7 factors to provide input into the final score is Financial impact (as noted above). The thresholds to determine these inputs on financial impact are: 1 (Insignificant) - less than 1% of Operating Income [OI]; 2 (Minor) - 2% of OI; 3 (Moderate) - 3% of OI; 4 (Major) - 4% of OI; 5 (Critical) - greater than 5% of OI.

In the likelihood score, time horizon is one of two inputs to determine the final score, as noted above. The thresholds for time horizon are: 1 (Rare) - greater than 10 years, 2 (Unlikely) - 6 - 10 years, 3 (Possible) - 3 - 6 years, 4 (Likely) - 1 - 3 years, 5 (Almost Certain) - 0 - 12 months. The thresholds for probability are: 1 (Rare) - <10%, 2 (Unlikely) - 10 - 40%, 3 (Possible) - 41 - 70%, 4 (Likely) - 71 - 90%, 5 (Almost Certain) - >90%.

These scales apply for both our direct operations and our supply chains, as the scope of assessment of the 5 thematic areas (Strategic and Reputational, People, Operational, Political and Regulatory, and Macro / Economic) covers the full potential impact on our business, across our value chain.

Risk events that score 3 or above on both scales, based on the aggregation of all inputs, or an equivalent score based on case-specific considerations are given attention for management action discussion in the Risk Steering Committee, a cross-functional and cross-company (including bottling partners) committee, which conducts regular assessments of risk, including an annual update of key enterprise risks. Substantive change is when the scoring for a specific risk event shifts on either the consequence or likelihood score, based either on our own mitigating actions, or due to other factors.

An example of substantive impact considered in 2019 was in Pakistan. Due to groundwater depletion, the Chief Justice of Pakistan decided to impose a charge of Rs. 1 (USD 0.85c) per extracted liter on beverage companies. The potential impact on The Coca-Cola Company was estimated to be approximately $28MM at that time. However, importantly, the levy did not appear to be addressing the cause of the problem meaningfully. The Coca-Cola Company engaged stakeholders and government officials on 2 points: One was to expand the proposed levy, in order to ensure that a greater proportion of the overall water usage is covered, and therefore to ensure that the levy would have a meaningful impact. Another point was to drive improvements by introducing incentives for efficient water consumption. In early 2020, the Punjab Water Bill was passed, which authorized the creation of a Water Regulation and Development Authority to effectively manage and conserve water resources of the state.
What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of facilities exposed to water risk</th>
<th>% company-wide facilities this represents</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1-25</td>
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By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

**India**

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
9

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

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

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

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

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

Comment
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

**United States of America**

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
5

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25

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

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

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

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

Comment
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

**South Africa**

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
4

% company-wide facilities this represents
1-25
Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Comment
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area &amp; River basin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

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

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

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

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

Comment
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area &amp; River basin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

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

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

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

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

Comment
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area &amp; River basin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

**Country/Area & River basin**

| United Republic of Tanzania | Other, please specify (Great Ruaha) |

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

1

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

Less than 1%

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Less than 1%

**Comment**

The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.

**Country/Area & River basin**

| Turkey                      | Sakarya |

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

1

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

Less than 1%

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Less than 1%

**Comment**

The Coca-Cola Company and the Coca-Cola system operate many facilities globally. Many of these generate, treat and discharge waste water subject to government permits, licenses and other authorizations and applicable local law. For this question, we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, and we do not include independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of The Coca-Cola Company manufacturing operations. Many of our largest independent franchise bottling partners will also be responding to this questionnaire, and from the perspective of their direct operations, will be in a position to respond appropriately to this section.
Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

**Country/Area & River basin**

| India | Other, please specify (Ganges-Brahmaputra, India East Coast, Krishna, Sabarmati) |

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

| Physical | Increased water stress |

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

From time to time, water-related impacts may occur at facilities of The Coca-Cola Company and/or the Coca-Cola system (e.g., the cost to procure water supply may increase, local water supply may be threatened, qualitatively or quantitatively). For the reporting year, no such impact(s) have been of a significant nature. A number of facilities across India have been identified to be located in areas of high water stress, based on our assessment with WRI aqueduct. 10 facilities in India were identified, spread across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. However, given the level of baseline water stress identified, there is a likelihood that, without any mitigation activity, the production or production capacity of these facilities could be affected by a number of potential risks, such as rising costs, community conflicts, government regulations and others.

**Timeframe**

More than 6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-High

**Likelihood**

Very likely

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

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

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

811000000

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

946000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

The amount listed here is the value of current business revenue that is dependent on only the production facilities OWNED BY The Coca-Cola Company, located in India. Assumptions below: - Net operating revenue (publicly reported) for the BIG Operating Group is used as a starting point. - Assumes that revenue impact breaks down proportional to share of volume produced at a production facility. Much of this volume information is publicly available information. - The low end of the range assumes that only locations with Extremely High water stress are exposed. - The high end of the range assumes that locations with both High and Extremely High water stress are exposed. - Estimated exposure was calculated by taking BIG Operating Group revenue, multiplying the volume share of India, and further multiplying the proportion of total volume of the market, that are produced at the facilities in focus.

**Primary response to risk**

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

**Description of response**

We closely monitor the impact of our water use, and require all plants to comprehensively evaluate local source water vulnerabilities and risk. Each facility is required to complete a comprehensive risk assessment, composed of 72 risk factors across 21 risk categories on water-related issues, in which the salient issues surrounding its operations are comprehensively addressed. The local teams then take the results of this risk assessment, and implement mitigation and management plans. In India, a number of our bottling facilities lie in areas that considered to be under Extremely High, or High water stress, according to the WRI’s aqueduct tool. As such, the management and mitigation actions are focused on increasing water availability and increasing water efficiency. For example, at Mehandiganj plant in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh, local NGOs and Hindustan Coca-Cola installed the first rainwater harvesting project nearly 15 years ago. Since then, the partnership has commissioned 38 rainwater harvesting structures to recharge ground water. We continue to improve water efficiency in our plants including introducing water reuse technology. Additionally, since 2009, Anandana—The Coca-Cola India Foundation—has created more than 13 billion liters of water replenishment potential through 150 community water conservation projects, impacting over 600,000 lives across 500+ villages in remote and water-stressed areas across the country. The projects emphasize community participation with a focus on women, who often reach supervisory roles in village “Pani Samitis” (water committees), to ensure the maintenance and sustainability of the community water projects.

**Cost of response**

300000000

**Explanation of cost of response**

In 2019, we conducted 326 projects worldwide to restore watersheds and help replenish the equivalent amount of water we withdraw from these watersheds into our products. As a result, we replenished 161% of the volume of water we used in our beverages, equating to approximately 274 billion liters, through ecosystem restoration and watershed remediation projects. The cumulative volume of water replenished since this program was announced more than a decade ago, is over 1.5 trillion liters of water, and the cumulative cost of these projects is indicated above as “Cost of response to risk.” The calculation is the sum of project budgets for these projects, which exceeds USD 300,000,000.
(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

**Country/Area & River basin**

| United States of America | Other, please specify (Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois) |

**Stage of value chain**

Supply chain

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

| Physical | Seasonal supply variability/inter annual variability |

**Primary potential impact**

Supply chain disruption

**Company-specific description**

There is rising demand for key commodities, particularly agricultural commodities on which our business depends. Our business uses a significant volume of corn-derived sweetener, high fructose corn syrup, as a sweetener in our beverages in many of key markets, including the United States of America. If the production of corn is impacted, a significant portion of our product portfolio in this market will be directly impacted, through cost and availability impacts of a key ingredient. Roughly 29% of of our global portfolio is now low or no-calories. The remainder of that portfolio uses either sugar or corn-derived sweetener. Specifically, in the United States, these products use corn-derived sweeteners, nearly all grown in the United States. Based on our climate-related priority risk assessment, we understand that the chronic physical impacts of climate change, namely changes in precipitation patterns, temperature variability and changes in weather patterns, are expected to have a significant impact on our agricultural supply chains, which will be felt through the variability in the availability and stress of water resources. Through product water footprinting exercises, we also have ascertained that for some of our products, 80% of our water use sits within the agricultural supply chain, making this portion of our water usage particularly significant. As a result of these assessments, we understand that if the production of corn is impacted in the United States, a significant portion of our product portfolio in the US will be directly impacted, potentially increasing cost and creating challenges on the availability of sourcing for a key ingredient. We therefore consider the water-related risks in the growing (i.e. sourcing) of this raw material to be a critical risk to monitor and understand.

**Timeframe**

4-6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

High

**Likelihood**

Likely

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

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

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

158000000

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

4552000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

This is the amount of current revenue that is dependent specifically on corn sourced from the United States, which is the scope of this risk calculation. Assumptions below: - Net operating revenue (public data) for North America Operating Group is used as an input. - USA revenue breaks down proportional to its UC volume share within the NA OG. - Global percentage of low or no-calorie beverages in our portfolio (29%) is applicable as an average to the USA market. - Low end of range = exposed to risk only in locations of extremely high water stress. - High end of range = exposed to risk in locations of both high and extremely high water stress. Estimated exposure was calculated by taking North America Operating Group revenue, multiplying the volume share of USA, and further applying % of portfolio that use corn-derived sweetener, based on assumption above. We then multiply the % of our corn that we believe may be exposed to risk due to water stress based on climate change impacts.

**Primary response to risk**

Supplier engagement Other, please specify (Drive the adoption of sustainable sourcing certification by suppliers as a way of improving the resilience of our agricultural supply chains.)

**Description of response**

In 2013, we set a goal to more sustainably source our priority ingredients by 2020. Corn is one of our priority ingredients, in the form of High Fructose Corn Syrup. We require that our suppliers meet our 15 Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP), which establish the framework for progress and are integrated into governance procurement processes. As a case study specifically on corn, we advance our sustainable sourcing through membership in Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture, through which we work on more sustainable corn production in the United States. With our four biggest corn suppliers, we are aiming to fulfill a 2014 commitment to expand the application of Field to Market’s Fieldprint® Platform, a data-driven tool that quantifies water use, energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and other measures of sustainability performance. The target is to engage corn farmers representing 1 million acres by 2020, which would position The Coca-Cola Company with 100% more sustainable corn production in the U.S. market. As a result of such work, our global % of corn sourced from sustainable sources has moved into the 51 - 75% range, up from 0 - 25% in 2016 and 2017.

**Cost of response**

100000

**Explanation of cost of response**

The cost of response to this risk is the total annual contribution from The Coca-Cola Company's to select platforms such as Field to Market, or the SAI platform to promote the advancement of sustainable sourcing and raise awareness at a global level.
(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

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

**Type of opportunity**
Efficiency

**Primary water-related opportunity**
Improved water efficiency in operations

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**
The Coca-Cola system uses about 300 billion liters of water across 800+ bottling facilities annually. To enhance our understanding of the impacts of climate change and water-related impacts, we undertook a risk assessment, which has helped us to identify climate and water-related risks and opportunities. The risk that water-related regulations (e.g., changes in the price of water or restrictions on water supply) may impact our operations has been identified as a material risk, as a result of this work. In addition to procurement cost, water must undergo multiple additional treatment processes (RO, carbon, polishing, UV etc.), which create significant operating costs. Therefore, water efficiency is strategic for our company because there is an opportunity and a financial incentive, to reduce water consumption and enhance water efficiency within our own operations. A fundamental pillar of our water stewardship work is managing the water use in our worldwide bottling plants. We are doing this by investing in water efficient technologies and by introducing new technologies which help to reduce our use of water. To realize this opportunity, we have a goal to reduce our water efficiency by 25 percent over 2010 levels by 2020. In 2019, our water efficiency improved for the 17th consecutive year, with a 2 percent improvement over 2018, and an improvement of more than 30 percent since 2004. We work in partnership with our bottling partners and business units globally to drive toward this goal, including mandatory tracking and reporting on progress on our internal KPI for this measure, which we refer to as “Water-use ratio,” which measures the ratio of water used per litre of product produced. One of our largest bottling partners, Coca-Cola European Partners, in 2018 invested €2.7 million in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 75,170 m³. In 2018, at the Furstenfeldbruck manufacturing site in Germany an investment in water efficient bottle washers, saved up to 1,400 m³ of water per month. In Spain, our Barcelona site introduced a new system to reuse wastewater in 2018, which helped regenerate the ecosystem of a nearby lagoon and increased the biodiversity of aquatic flora and fauna.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**
More than 6 years

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**
Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
100000000

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

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

**Explanation of financial impact**
In 2004, we were using 2.7 liters of water to make 1 liter of product. That means that 1 liter of water was in the product and another 1.7 liters was used in the manufacturing process, mostly for keeping equipment clean. At the end of 2019, we were using 1.85 liters of water to make 1 liter of product. We have done this by investing in water efficient technologies and by introducing new technologies which help to reduce our use of water in our worldwide bottling facilities. Through improved water-use efficiency, we estimate we have been able to avoid and estimated US$1 billion cumulatively in costs from 2011 through 2020, through our water efficiency projects, primarily by reducing the amount of water purchased, as well as on the associated costs of internal operations and handling of water, as well as fees associated with water discharge.

**W5. Facility-level water accounting**

**W5.1**

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

**Facility reference number**
Facility 1

**Facility name (optional)**
Mbeya

**Country/Area & River basin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Republic of Tanzania</th>
<th>Other, please specify (East Central Coast - Great Ruaha 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Latitude**
-8.42614
Longitude 34.136664

Located in area with water stress Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year) 124

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater 0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable 0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable 0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water 0

Withdrawals from third party sources 124

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year) 65

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water 0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater 0

Discharges to groundwater 0

Discharges to third party destinations 65

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year) 59

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Pretoria

Country/Area & River basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Other, please specify (Limpopo - Krisköö)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Latitude -25.745836

Longitude 28.186717

Located in area with water stress Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year) 748
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
108
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
640
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
85
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
85
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
663
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 3
Facility name (optional)
Lagerspoort
Country/Area & River basin
South Africa
Other, please specify (South Coast - Breede)

Latitude
-34.092777
Longitude
20.955
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
102
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
102
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
0
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
0
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
0
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
102
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 4
Facility name (optional)
Polokwane
Country/Area & River basin

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>29.461388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Located in area with water stress</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility</td>
<td>(Not Applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; gas sector business division</td>
<td>(Not Applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year</td>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from produced/entrained water</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawals from third party sources</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year</td>
<td>Much higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
171
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
574
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 5
Facility name (optional)
Windhoek
Country/Area & River basin
Namibia
Latitude
-22.553038
Longitude
17.054378
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
227
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
21
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
206
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
21
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
21
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
206
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Midrand

Country/Area & River basin
South Africa
Other, please specify (Limpopo - Krokodil)

Latitude
-25.975

Longitude
28.180833

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
621

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
621

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
205

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
205

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
417

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Gaborone

CDP
Country/Area & River basin

| Botswana | Other, please specify (Limpopo - Marico) |

**Latitude**
-24.655319

**Longitude**
25.908728

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
111

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
111

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
10

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
10

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
101

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Country/Area & River basin

| Turkey | Other, please specify (Black Sea South Coast - Sakarya) |

**Latitude**
40.08189

**Longitude**
33.03039

Located in area with water stress
Yes
Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Bhopal

Country/Area & River basin
India
Other, please specify (Ganges Brahmaputra - Jamni)

Latitude
23.259

Longitude
77.412

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
75

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
75

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
4

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
3

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
3

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI’s aqueduct tool.
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
0
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
38
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
5
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
33
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
37
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's Aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 10
Facility name (optional)
Kathmandu
Country/Area & River basin
Nepal
Other, please specify (Ganges Brahmaputra – Lakanad/Ghauri)

Latitude
27.727031
Longitude
85.304737
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
143
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
143
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year) 47
Discharges to fresh surface water 0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater 0
Discharges to groundwater 0
Discharges to third party destinations 47

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year) 96
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year Higher
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

| Facility reference number | Facility 11 |
| Facility name (optional) | Nemam |
| Country/Area & River basin | India Other, please specify (India East Coast) |

Latitude 13.068
Longitude 80.018
Located in area with water stress Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility <Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division <Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year) 185
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year About the same
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes 0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater 0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable 185
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable 0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water 0
Withdrawals from third party sources 0
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year) 41
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year Lower
Discharges to fresh surface water 0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater 0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
41
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
144
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 12
Facility name (optional)
Vijayawada
Country/Area & River basin
India Other, please specify (Krishna - Delta)

Latitude
16.314
Longitude
80.435
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
421
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
421
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
0
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
114
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher
Discharges to fresh surface water
13
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
98
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
308
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.
### Facility 13: HCCB Sanad

**Country/Area & River basin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>Other, please specify (Sabarmati - Sabarmati)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Latitude**
22.99298

**Longitude**
72.29029

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

**Oil & gas sector business division**
<Not Applicable>

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**
188

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**
Much higher

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**
188

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**
0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**
0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**
0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**
0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**
0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**
78

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**
Much higher

**Discharges to fresh surface water**
0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**
0

**Discharges to groundwater**
0

**Discharges to third party destinations**
78

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**
109

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**
Much higher

**Please explain**
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

---

### Facility 14: Ameenpur

**Country/Area & River basin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>Other, please specify (Krishna – Musi/Aler)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**
109

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**
Much higher

**Please explain**
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.
Latitude
17.361622
Longitude
78.47473
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
374
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
13
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
361
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
168
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
168
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
206
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 15
Facility name (optional)
Kalahasti
Country/Area & River basin
India
Other, please specify (India East Coast - Ponnaivar)

Latitude
13.76
Longitude
79.7
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
159

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
158

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
61

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
61

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
98

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's Aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
Khurda

Country/Area & River basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>Other, please specify (Krishna - Krishna/Malabahar/Varna)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Latitude
16.6476

Longitude
74.817798

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
476

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
474

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
249
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
249
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
227
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's Aqueduct tool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility reference number</th>
<th>Facility 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility name (optional)</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Country/Area & River basin | India
| Other, please specify (Krishna – Ghod/ Nira/ Bhima/ Man) |
| Latitude | 18.643958 |
| Longitude | 73.932568 |
| Located in area with water stress | Yes |
| Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility | <Not Applicable> |
| Oil & gas sector business division | <Not Applicable> |
| Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year) | 195 |
| Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year | Higher |
| Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes | 195 |
| Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater | 0 |
| Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable | 0 |
| Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable | 0 |
| Withdrawals from produced/entrained water | 0 |
| Withdrawals from third party sources | 0 |
| Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year) | 27 |
| Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year |
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
27
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
168
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

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Facility reference number
Facility 18
Facility name (optional)
Goblej
Country/Area & River basin
India
Latitude
23.0524
Longitude
72.5337
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
728
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
722
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
6
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
0
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
258
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
258
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
469

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name (optional)
Bharatpur

Country/Area & River basin
Nepal

Latitude
27.680671

Longitude
84.430817

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
213

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
213

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
115

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
115

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
98

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name (optional)
CDP
Latitude
28.741414

Longitude
-81.534429

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
62

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

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

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
54

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
8

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
39

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
39

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
15

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name (optional)
Atlanta Syrup GA

Country/Area & River basin
United States of America

Latitude
33.749098

Longitude
-84.390184
Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
505

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Higher
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
505

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
240

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
240

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
265

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name (optional)
Ontario Syrup CA

Country/Area & River basin
United States of America

Latitude
34.063344

Longitude
-117.650887

Located in area with water stress
Yes

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

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
361

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
361
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
222
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower
Discharges to fresh surface water
14
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
208
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
139
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher
Please explain
Identified as being in an area of extremely high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

Facility reference number
Facility 23
Facility name (optional)
Grand Prairie TX
Country/Area & River basin

Latitude
32.745964
Longitude
-96.997784
Located in area with water stress
Yes
Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>
Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>
Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
621
Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same
Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0
Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
0
Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0
Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0
Withdrawals from third party sources
621
Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
326
Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same
Discharges to fresh surface water
0
Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0
Discharges to groundwater
0
Discharges to third party destinations
326
Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
295
Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Identified as being in an area of high baseline water stress, according to WRI's aqueduct tool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility reference number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name (optional)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anaheim CA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area &amp; River basin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Located in area with water stress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil &amp; gas sector business division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Not Applicable&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals from produced/entrained water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawals from third party sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharges to fresh surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
W5.1a

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% verified</th>
<th>76-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water withdrawals – volume by source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% verified</th>
<th>76-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water withdrawals – quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% verified</th>
<th>76-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water discharges – total volumes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% verified</th>
<th>76-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).
Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all Coca-Cola system locations globally. Our requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all Coca-Cola system locations globally. Our requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all Coca-Cola system locations globally. Our requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all Coca-Cola system locations globally. Our requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all Coca-Cola system locations globally. Our requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers. All water withdrawal data is globally reported and assured through the annual reporting process with an external party (EY).

Water recycled/reused

% verified
76-100

What standard and methodology was used?
We have a goal to require all of our plants to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, even when not required or requested by local governments and communities. To this end, our internal requirements promote effective and responsible water use, treatment and disposal at a level that supports aquatic life. It is applied throughout the value chain to all Coca-Cola system locations globally. Our requirements mandate not only the items required for monitoring, but also the methods by which those items must be measured. Checks are conducted quarterly for compliance, in the case of waste water, through external labs, and in the case of water volumetric measurements regarding usage and discharge of water, through entry into our internal data systems and subsequent plausibility checks and annual data validation for sustainability reporting. Local validation of these requirements are done at a local level, including the choice of third party and external reviewers.
(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company-wide</td>
<td>Description of business dependency on water</td>
<td>As a beverage company, water is the main ingredient in our beverages and is essential to our operational processes, used in each step of production. Therefore, the scope of our water policy is company-wide and includes water-related standards for all of our manufacturing facilities globally (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment). Water resource management in our agricultural ingredient supply chain; Watershed protection; Access to Water; Replenishment; Raising global awareness and action around water challenges; Engagement on water policy; Commitments to stakeholder engagement, including collaborating with our bottling partners, suppliers, farmers, customers, NGOs partners, policy makers and local communities to protect local water resources, promote responsible water use and help to ensure access to clean water for all. We monitor risks and opportunities related to water, integrate these findings into our strategy, and drive towards two goals that are company-wide and aligned across all of the Company’s global Business Units: By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. By 2020, improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. The Coca-Cola System is transitioning towards a 2030 water strategy with greater emphasis on water security, and resilience against shared water challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description of business impact on water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description of water-related standards for procurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Company water targets and goals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment to water-related innovation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position of individual</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board-level committee</td>
<td>The Public Policy and Sustainability Committee (PPSC) of the Company’s Board of Directors bears the highest level of direct responsibility for water-related issues within The Coca-Cola Company. The Committee assists the Board in overseeing the company’s policies and programs and related risks to the company that concern regulatory, public policy, sustainability and corporate social responsibility matters, including progress against the company’s sustainability goals. The Committee’s scope includes oversight and monitoring of the company’s progress against our two global water targets: By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. By 2020, improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. The Committee reports regularly to the full Board on matters, including water-related issues. The Committee has responsibility over water-related issues because we believe that they have the potential to have a meaningful financial impact on the company and thus are a part of the Board’s fiduciary duty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item</th>
<th>Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Row 1: Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Monitoring implementation and performance</td>
<td>Water-related issues receive direct oversight from The Public Policy and Sustainability Committee (PPSC) of the Company’s Board of Directors because we believe that they have the potential to have a meaningful financial impact on the company and thus are a part of the Board’s fiduciary duty. The charter of the Public Policy and Sustainability Committee (PPSC) states that as part of its authorities and responsibilities, the Committee will review the nature and scope of the Company’s sustainability goals and the Company’s progress toward achieving those goals. In 2019, the Board held six meetings, and the PPSC held four meetings in 2019 (2020 Proxy, p.28). The following water-related issues were scheduled on the agenda for the PPSC’s four meetings: An annual update on environmental trends specifically related to the Company’s business, including a discussion on water-related issues; ESG Investing. As part of the preparation for the Committee’s meetings, updates on priority sustainability issues were provided every two months in 2019 from the Global Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability function, including information on actions and progress toward the company’s two global water targets: By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. By 2020, improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. In 2019 the PPSC also received presentations on water-related issues from the Chief Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability Officer, the Director of Corporate Governance, and the Vice President for Environmental Sustainability and Social Impact. Review of water-related issues was scheduled at one full-Board meeting in 2019, however the full Board is provided with a report from the chair of the PPSC about all matters discussed during each Committee meeting, so water related matters were raised at the full board during that time even if they were not part of the formal agenda. Discussions held at full board meetings in 2019 included a discussion on water stewardship. During the board’s regular sessions, they also hosted the CEO of one of our largest investors where a variety of issues were discussed, including water. To monitor performance against the Company’s strategic goals and leadership objectives, the Board also actively engages in dialogue with our Company’s senior leaders during each two-day board meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Oversight of acquisitions and divestitures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Oversight of major capital expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Providing employee incentives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding business plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Reviewing innovation/R&amp;D priorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled - all meetings</td>
<td>Setting performance objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is also the Chairman of the Board and in this position presides over meetings of the Board and shareowners and consults and advises the Board and its committees on the business and affairs of the Company. In 2019 the full board met every 2 months, holding a total of six meetings. At each board meeting the Chairman and CEO identifies and raises critical business issues, which may include water-related issues, for discussion with the Board. The CEO is in charge of the affairs of the Company and works directly with the Executive Leadership Team to regularly assess and monitor progress on the company’s sustainability goals, including our water-related goals. In addition, the CEO represents the company in working with a diverse group of stakeholders, such as the World Economic Forum and serves on the Board of Conveners for the 2030 Water Resources Group that supports country-level collaboration for the sustainable management of water resources.

The Senior Vice President, Chief Public Affairs, Communications, and Sustainability Officer is the corporate executive team member responsible for water-related issues and reports directly to the Chairman and CEO on water-related risks and opportunities at the global level. The SVP works directly with the Vice President for Global Public Policy, Environmental Sustainability, and Social Impact to set our global sustainability strategy and goals, including our water-related goals, to track performance against those goals and ensure coordination across Business Units. The SVP provides a written report every two months to the Public Policy and Sustainability Committee (PPSC) of the Board on important sustainability trends and our progress against our sustainability goals, including water-related goals. The SVP also presents to the PPSC at least once a year on the accomplishment of the Company’s sustainability goals.

Our pay-for-performance philosophy awards executives in a way that motivates them to operate the company’s business in a profitable and sustainable manner. Our philosophy is built upon the understanding that there is a long-standing link between the sustainability of the communities we serve and the sustainability of our business. We also know that progress toward non-financial goals that are critical to our business and reflect our commitment to sustainability also adds value for our shareowners and other stakeholders. Both our Senior Vice President and Chief Communications, Public Affairs, Sustainability and Marketing Assets Officer and the Chief Technical Officer are part of the corporate executive team and their compensation is in part linked to the achievement of our water-related targets. Recognition of Individual Performance: Non-financial goals, including environmental and social goals, are critical to our business, reflect our external responsibility as global leaders, and add value for our shareowners and other stakeholders. In addition, individual performance against our culture and leadership behaviors are also taken into consideration in recognition of individual performance. Executives are motivated to deliver results that align with Company values and shareowner interests.
W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?
Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

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

Good water governance and robust national and local water regulation are critical to sustainable and equitable water management and, ultimately, to our ability to manage water risk. Good policy must seek to balance the needs and interests of water users and require multi-stakeholder engagement. On a global level, we prioritize multi-stakeholder policy dialogue platforms like the 2030 Water Resources Group, the CEO Water Mandate, the Global Water Resilience Coalition and support industry-aligned standards such as the Alliance for Water Stewardship and WASH4WORK. Within this global context, our policy influencing activities on a local level are guided by our global water strategy, local Risk & Source Vulnerability assessments and Source Water Protection Plans, which emphasize stakeholder engagement and transparency. We ensure consistency in our actions in a number of ways:

- Organizational integration of water leadership and public policy into one function in the business

- A culture of sharing and alignment across the function and the system (i.e. between the company and bottlers) worldwide.

- Effective internal governance through a cross-functional team, comprising of key functions (Public Policy, Sustainability, Legal, Technical, Franchise bottling partners etc.)

If inconsistencies are discovered, the global lead for water will convene the appropriate representatives across functions and business units, and coordinate the appropriate actions, supported by senior leadership.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?
Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
Final Coke 10K (2).pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are water-related issues integrated?</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term business objectives</td>
<td>Yes, water-related issues are integrated 11-15 Our long-term business planning and objectives have always been informed by a robust water strategy framework and risk assessment. Throughout 2019, a comprehensive review of our global strategy has been conducted, with participation from all geographies, business units and key bottling partners, on a time horizon of 2030. In this long-term strategy review, the following long-term water-related issues were considered: - Heightened Water-Stress - Deteriorating Water Quality - Potential Growth Limitations - Higher Business Demand for Water - Growing Exposure to Supply Chain Water Risks - Social License to operate - Regulation and Taxation Additionally, the following water-related issues that we track on a short-to-medium term basis, were also reviewed: 1. Supply reliability, 2. Water efficiency, 3. Compliance, 4. Economics, 5. Water quality, 6. Local watershed, 7. Social and Community. These short/medium and long-term water-related issues were reviewed with key stakeholders, such as investors, customers and consumers, suppliers, regulators and policy makers, and to confirm the water-related priorities for our operations, watersheds, and communities. The updated framework and priorities informs the ongoing development of context-based, locally-relevant 2030 targets in operations, watersheds, and communities, to be set and defined in 2020 and 2021. These targets will inform our broader business objectives through global and local business planning processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy for achieving long-term objectives</td>
<td>Yes, water-related issues are integrated 11-15 Across our global network, we have a long-term strategic framework 2010-2020, which was reviewed through 2019 to update to a time horizon of 2030. The water-related issues considered were as follows. Short-to-mid term: 1. Supply reliability, 2. Water efficiency, 3. Compliance, 4. Water economics, 5. Water quality, 6. Local watershed, 7. Social and Community. Long-term: - Heightened Water-Stress - Deteriorating Water Quality - Potential Growth Limitations - Higher Business Demand for Water - Growing Exposure to Supply Chain Water Risks - Social License to operate - Regulation and Taxation The resulting priorities break down into a strategy across the following areas: - Operational performance (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment) - Watershed protection / Sustainable communities through 100% water use replenishment - Community action and global awareness around water challenges - Engagement on water policy - Integration of water resource management in our agricultural ingredient supply chain. We currently have 2020 targets for each of these areas, which will be reassessed in 2020 and 2021 under a context-based lens, with a time horizon of 2030. Each business unit will then develop plans for achieving these targets over the long-term, as part of their annual business planning process. Plans will be implemented collectively by the relevant local business functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial planning</td>
<td>Yes, water-related issues are integrated 11-15 Our financial planning processes across our global network are informed by our water strategy framework, which is built on a comprehensive assessment of our water risks. The strategy underwent review in 2019 to update to a 2030 time horizon, by accounting for the following water-related issues: Short-to-mid term: 1. Supply reliability, 2. Water efficiency, 3. Compliance, 4. Water economics, 5. Water quality, 6. Local watershed, 7. Social and Community. Long-term: - Heightened Water-Stress - Deteriorating Water Quality - Potential Growth Limitations - Higher Business Demand for Water - Growing Exposure to Supply Chain Water Risks - Social License &amp; Community - Regulation and Taxation Targets and goals for this strategy are currently set for 2020, and will be updated to 2030 goals across four strategic areas: - Operational performance - Watershed protection - Community action and awareness - Agricultural supply chains. At the business unit level, implementation plans will be developed as part of annual long-term business planning process, which will then inform our financial planning processes. These plans are prepared by business units annually, based on progress toward targets, and implementation needs. For example, plans to improve water efficiency and wastewater treatment at our sites may include assessment of investment costs, cost savings, reputational lift, compliance and supply security factors. These will be taken together to form an overall financial plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
W7.2

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

Row 1

| Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change) | 126.3 |
| Water-related OPEX (+/- % change) | -0.7 |

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

| Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change) | 0 |

Please explain

We report water-related CAPEX and OPEX for the US and India because within the markets with Coca-Cola Company owned operating facilities these are two priority markets for water risk mitigation. Overall our CAPEX in these priority markets increased 126.3% compared to the previous year mainly due to the construction of a major water quality unit in the US and several large investments in India in surface water tanks and check dams. OPEX has remained steady with a slight decrease of 0.7% compared to the previous year because while we closed several projects in the US in 2019, it was offset by 19 new water-related projects coming online in India. Water-related expenditure for CAPEX in 2019 was for water quality and waste water treatment systems, a chiller-condenser, surface water tanks and check dams. Water-related expenditure for OPEX in 2019 was for the ongoing maintenance of these new systems and continued operations of similar projects constructed in previous years.

W7.3

Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

Use of climate-related scenario analysis | Comment
--- | ---
Yes | In 2018, building on our work with BSR in 2016/17 to create a framework for climate resilience at The Coca-Cola Company, we conducted a thorough climate-related risk priority assessment. The assessment was conducted in partnership with DNV GL and Coca-Cola European Partners and was conducted in alignment with the recommendations of the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures. It assessed Acute physical, Chronic physical and Transitional risks across a 10-year timescale, through a host of internal and external information and interviews, and identified both a BAU and 2 degree scenario for scenario analysis.

W7.3a

Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

Yes

W7.3b

What water-related outcomes were identified from the use of climate-related scenario analysis, and what was your organization’s response?

| Climate-related scenarios and models applied | Description of possible water-related outcomes | Company response to possible water-related outcomes |
--- | --- | --- |
Other, please specify (IEA WEO New Policies Scenario, REMIND IAM 2C Scenario) | The identified priority water-related risks are split between the two scenarios. In a “BAU” world, for which we used the IEA World Energy Outlook “New Policies” scenario, the following are the top priority risks: - Changes to weather and precipitation patterns limiting the availability of ingredients and raw materials: In the United States, we use corn-derived sweeteners. Impact on this agricultural supply chain will be felt through the variability in the availability and stress of water resources, and will impact our ability to produce, resulting in a potential total financial exposure of USD 1.88-4.55 billion, based on the amount of revenue dependent on this commodity. - Water scarcity disrupting sourcing and production: In India, we have 10 facilities that are located in areas considered to be either Extremely high or High in water stress. This means we have a total potential financial exposure of $11 - $64 million USD, based on the amount of revenue generated within those regions. In a “2-Degree” world, the following are considered the primary risks, as well as some of the above risks, to a lesser degree, continuing to have impacts: GHG and/or water regulations increasing COGS (GHGs) or disrupting production (Water). Changes to consumer perceptions affecting corporate reputation. | Throughout 2019, a comprehensive review of our global strategy was conducted, with participation from all geographies, business units and key bottling partners, on a time horizon of 2030. In this long-term strategy review, the following long-term water-related issues were considered: - Heightened Water-Stress - Deteriorating Water Quality - Potential Growth Limitations - Higher Business Demand for Water - Growing Exposure to Supply Chain Water Risks - Social License to operate - Regulation and Taxation. The water-related outcomes of our climate-related scenario analysis were integrated into the review of our global strategy framework. As a result, a strong link between the impacts of climate change and water-related outcomes has been drawn, and our management of the water-related outcomes of climate change features as a key component of our global water sustainability strategy. Specifically, this means that our global water risk assessments, our Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment, and Source Vulnerability Assessments, which are the key components of our updated global water sustainability strategy, will feature climate change impacts as a core element against which to assess our risks. This updated strategy will roll out in 2021, and all assessments and targets will be set on a 2030 timeline. Based on our facility and geography-specific risk assessments, our updated strategy will feature context-specific targets, tying in the various long-term impacts above. |

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

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

As one of 16 public and private partner organizations, we are supporting work on the Cedar River in Iowa to quantify how better watershed management upstream can provide improved water quality to communities downstream. This involves cutting-edge scientific analysis of best management practices to ensure project investment achieves the most impact. We’re also aiming to integrate the frontline methods of natural capital and ecosystem services to better understand the benefits of different types of water resource interventions and better evaluate and target investment and engagement in the future. In addition, some of our bottlers are using water valuation tools to inform investment decisions. We are collecting best practice to develop a system-wide tool.

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels for targets and/or goals</th>
<th>Monitoring at corporate level</th>
<th>Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company-wide targets and goals</td>
<td>Business level specific targets and/or goals</td>
<td>We have identified areas of strategic importance to the company, in which we are positioned to make substantive impact: - Manufacturing facility performance (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment) - Water resource management in our agricultural ingredient supply chain - Watershed health and replenishment - Community water Access and Resilience - Raising global awareness and action around water challenges - Engagement on water policy In order to progress against these strategic areas, we have 2 overarching 2020 goals for the global Coca-Cola System related to water. Replenish: By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. Efficiency: By 2020, improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. Wastewater: 100% treatment of wastewater ensure in all facilities. We continue to monitor and report against these two metrics as a global system, as well as actively engage on all areas indicated above. In addition, within our supply chain, we set a goal to sustainably source our priority ingredients by 2020. Priority ingredients include cane and beet sugar, high fructose corn syrup, stevia, tea, coffee, oranges, lemons, grapes, apples, mangoes, pulp and paper fiber for packaging, palm oil and soy. Finally, our goal to reduce the carbon footprint of the “Drink in Your Hand” by 25% between 2010 and 2020 is another sustainability goal which is intricately linked to the impacts of water and vice versa. As these are Coca-Cola System-wide goals, they apply both to our direct Company-owned operations and our supply chain, which includes our franchise bottling partners and ingredients supply chain. Each business unit is responsible for working together with the local bottling partner to establish appropriate local goals, in line with global targets. Goal-setting, tracking and monitoring is conducted through internal dashboards and monitoring calls and processes hosted by the sustainability governance function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water use efficiency

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Risk mitigation

Description of target
By 2020, we aim to reduce our water-use ratio while growing our unit case volume, with a target to improve water efficiency by 25 percent over 2010 levels. This is a company-wide target that applies across all of our more than 800 bottling plants globally, including those at our franchise bottling partners. The metric is the global average volume of water used in production per unit volume of final product produced.

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Ratio of liters of water withdrawn per liter of product produced)

Baseline year
2010

Start year
2011

Target year
2020

% of target achieved
72

Please explain

In 2019, our water efficiency improved for the 17th consecutive year, an 18 percent improvement over 2010, and a 31 percent improvement since 2004. In 2004, we were using 2.7 liters of water to make 1 liter of product. That means that 1 liter of water was in the product and another 1.7 liters was used in the manufacturing process, mostly for keeping equipment clean. At the end of 2019, we were using 1.85 liters of water to make 1 liter of product, with the goal to reduce it to 1.7 liters of water by 2020. Through improved water-use efficiency, system-wide we can save around US$1 billion (cumulative 2011 through 2020) in water acquisition, internal handling and discharge.
Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
This is a company-wide target and it is important because water is essential to our products, our business and the communities in which we operate. With global water stress increasing, we have a responsibility to lead by example to protect local water resources, promote responsible water use and help to ensure access to clean water for all. We are working in our own operations, across our value chain and in watersheds worldwide to support water security. As such, in 2007, we set this company-wide goal to replenish 100% of the water used in our finished beverages back to communities and nature, by 2020. To meet target, we work with many charities and conservation organizations, support community water partnership projects in 71 countries and over 2,000 communities. Projects focus on access to safe water and improved sanitation accounting for 6% of projects; protecting watersheds accounting for 79% of projects; water for productive use accounting for 15% of projects.

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Replenish 100% of the water used in our finished beverages back to communities and nature)

Baseline year
2007

Start year
2008

Target year
2020

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
In 2019, the Coca-Cola system (the Company and our bottling partners), continued to achieve our goal to replenish 100 percent of the water we use in our finished beverages back to communities and nature by 2020. In 2019, we conducted 326 projects worldwide to restore watersheds and help replenish the equivalent amount of water we withdraw from these watersheds into our products. As a result, we replenished 274 billion liters of water, which amounts to 161% of what we use in our finished beverages and their production.

Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Water pollution reduction

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
This target is important to the Coca-Cola Company because nearly all of our products use water as a main ingredient, and water is critical to the communities in which we operate. As such, the quality of water at a basin and catchment level, if impacted, will have a detrimental impact on our ability to produce goods, or could adversely impact production costs, as well as impact our stakeholders and the communities in which we operate. Our company-wide target is to require 100% of our facilities, including all facilities operated by franchise bottling partners, to implement strict standards to treat and return the water we use in our manufacturing process back to nature at a level that supports aquatic life, covering 11 pollutants at a minimum, even when not required by local regulation. To meet this target, we require strict waste water quality assessment and reporting and invest in water treatment plants to ensure discharges meet criteria where infrastructure is not available.

Quantitative metric
% proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

Baseline year
1994

Start year
1994

Target year
2020

% of target achieved
99

Please explain
Our measurement is the % of facilities, out of approximately 800 Coca-Cola system facilities, who meet the wastewater treatment criteria. Today, there are 4 facilities in areas of civil strife where we are currently unable to construct a wastewater treatment plant, 3 wastewater treatment plants that are under design and construction, and 2 that are in the planning phase. We are working with non-compliant plants to ensure they are able to align as local conditions allow and supporting their adoption of standards and upgrades their systems require. Having only 9 non-compliant plants is a considerable win for our system and for the environment. In terms of wastewater volume, 107 ML was fully treated and returned directly from our bottling plants, all over the world. In many places, our wastewater treatment was one of the first and sometimes still one of few in a given country.
W8.1b

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

Goal
Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Risk mitigation

Description of goal
Ingredients are at the heart of our products, and our transformation into a total beverage company is also expanding the variety of ingredients we use. We source a wide range of agricultural commodities—including fruit juices, coffee, tea, sugar and soy, as well as special ingredients such as herbs and dairy-based ingredients—from a complex supply chain that spans the globe. Ensuring that these ingredients are produced in a way that respects farmworkers and communities and protects natural resources is a top priority for our company. Given that, for some of our products, 80% of the water usage originates in the agricultural supply chain, responsible and sustainable practice for water usage and management in the agricultural supply chain is critically important for the sustainability of these ingredients. We set a company-wide goal to sustainably source all (100%) of our priority ingredients by 2020. Priority ingredients include cane and beet sugar, high fructose corn syrup, stevia, tea, coffee, oranges, lemons, grapes, apples, mangos, pulp and paper fiber for packaging, palm oil and soy. The company is implementing this goal company-wide by asking all of our suppliers of our priority ingredients to demonstrate they are meeting our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles by using global sustainable agriculture standards and assurance schemes that are aligned with these such as the Bonsucro sustainable sugarcane standard and Rainforest Alliance certifications.

Baseline year
2013

Start year
2014

End year
2020

Progress
The measure by which we track and monitor our progress is through certification with third party platforms that are proven to comply with and promote the necessary practices to achieve our sustainability ambitions, as well as our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles, a comprehensive set of principles to which all suppliers are required compliance. Therefore, the indicator to assess progress against this goal is the % of our sourcing that is certified to be sustainable, through our approved list of certifications. We continue to work towards our goal of 100% of priority ingredients being certified as sustainable. In 2019, we sourced 69% of our beet sugar, 32% of our cane sugar, and 67% of our corn sustainably; 82 and 90% of our globally sourced tea and coffee, respectively, from sustainable sources. Some secondary indicators of the scale of the program are as follows: we are currently tracking SAGP compliance of 13 global priority ingredients, which represent about 90% of our total annual agricultural ingredient purchases. In 2019, 54% of these ingredient volumes were SAGP-compliant (up from 8% in 2013, the beginning of the program). Challenges we have faced include regulated markets with little sustainability traction, social issues at the farm level, and limited knowledge of sustainability practice by and fragmentation of smallholder farmers.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

Yes

W9.1a

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disclosure module</th>
<th>Data verified</th>
<th>Verification standard</th>
<th>Please explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W8 Targets</td>
<td>8.1a - Ratio of liters of water withdrawn per liter of product produced. Replenish 100% of the water used in our finished beverages back to communities and nature</td>
<td>Other, please specify (AICPA)</td>
<td>Water use ratio (efficiency) is defined as liters of water used (withdrawn) per liter of product produced. Total water used is the total of all water used by the Coca-Cola system in all global production facilities and co-located distribution centers, from all sources, including municipal, well, surface water, and collected rain water. This includes water used for: production; water treatment; boiler makeup; cooling (contact and non-contact); cleaning and sanitation; backwashing filters; irrigation; washing trucks and other vehicles; kitchen or canteen; toilets and sinks; and fire control. This does not include return water or non-branded bulk water donated to the community. Liters of product produced include all production, not just saleable products. The intent of the replenish program is to develop a global portfolio of Community Water Partnerships (CWP) projects that yield an annual volumetric water benefit equivalent to the company’s annual global sales volume. Water replenish is defined as the ratio of water safely provided to communities and to nature by the community water partnership portfolio divided by sales volume of company beverage products as disclosed in the 2018 10-K (refer to Note B). This methodology takes into account that all wastewater from the processes is safely returned to the environment according to our standards. Volumetric project benefits are quantified using TCCC’s peer reviewed methodology as outlined in the Corporate Water Stewardship: Achieving a Sustainable Balance paper published in the Journal of Management and Sustainability in November 2013. Last year, we worked with a coalition of companies and partners to establish an industry-wide approach to replenishment quantification, the Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting, which was published in September 2019.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W10. Sign off
W-Fi

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

None

W10.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job title</th>
<th>Corresponding job category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairman and CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

No

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Annual revenue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37266000000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

SW0.2

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

No

SW1.1

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

We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

SW1.2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.
(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?
No

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am submitting my response</th>
<th>Public or Non-Public Submission</th>
<th>Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms