

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 and do it 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 approximately 200 master brands in over 200 countries and territories. In our concentrate operations, The Coca-Cola Company typically generates net operating revenues (\$33.0 billion in 2020) 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. We refer to this as the 'Coca-Cola System'.

We know it is 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, improving the efficiency of water use and treatment of wastewater 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.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020

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
Curaçao
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

Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
United States Virgin Islands
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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.

Exclusion	Please explain
Water use at sales and management offices or warehouse operations.	Water use at sales and management offices or warehouse operations is excluded from our reporting because it has no material impact on our overall water withdrawal. It is estimated to be less than 1% of the total system water withdrawal by volume. However, our reporting system is expected to undergo several developments in 2022 and the exact volume withdrawn by sales and management offices and warehouse operations will be reported from then on.

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct Use: As a beverage company, access to sufficient amounts of high-quality freshwater is vital to the long-term sustainability of our company. A large proportion of our revenue is directly tied to products that require water as a critical ingredient and water is essential to our operational processes, used in each step of production, including cleaning, heating and cooling. As we continue to grow our business and increase sales of our products, the amount of our revenue dependent on water will increase and so our future water dependency will also continue to increase. However, with continued efforts to reduce our water usage through increased water efficiency and reuse, we aim to decouple volume growth from water use as much as possible. Indirect Use: Good quality water is vital to ensuring a sustainable supply of the agricultural ingredients, packaging, and other key materials we use in our products. From the 2020 enterprise water footprint assessment across our value chain, we know that approximately 92% of the total water footprint of our products comes from agricultural commodities across our supply chain; with corn sugar, cane sugar, and orange juice accounting for the most significant portion. We also recognize that access to safe water for drinking and sanitation is essential to the communities where we operate and across our value chain. Our plans to diversify our portfolio and increase volumes in products such as tea, coffee, dairy, fruit and nuts will likely increase our future water dependency in indirect usage, as these ingredients are often highly water intensive. Through our water replenish projects with farmers to improve productive use of water and our sustainable agriculture program, we will continue to work with our agriculture supply chain to improve water management practices and water efficiency.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Neutral	Important	Direct use: Our direct use of re-used/recycled water is limited to non-product activities, such as cleaning-in-place processes and water treatment operations, and we directly source very little brackish and/or produced water. Therefore, the direct use importance rating of recycled, brackish and/or produced water is neutral. For recycling processes, many of our facilities across the system have implemented water recovery systems meeting the highest quality standards, and where applicable expanding the use of such water sources, helping minimize our environmental impacts. Future water dependency of this type of water is expected to increase moderately given our ambition to increase regenerative water use as part of our 2030 water strategy. Indirect use: Recycled, brackish or other types of water can be treated and used in our agricultural supply chains, including for irrigation purposes. Continued access to sufficient amounts of such water is important to help to reduce freshwater extraction, reducing the impact on water tables, and improving local water availability. This is particularly critical in water stressed areas where we source our ingredients. As we continue to grow our business, diversify our portfolio and increase our sourcing volumes in products such as tea, coffee, dairy and fruit, we expect that our future water dependency on this type of water will increase in our agricultural supply chains. In addition, several of our major sourcing regions are expected to undergo increasing water stress due to the impacts of climate change which will further decrease the amount of available freshwater and increase our reliance on recycled water. Again, through our water replenish projects with farmers and our sustainable agriculture program, we will continue to work with our agriculture supply chain to improve water management practices and improve water efficiency.

W-FB1.1a

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

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Sugar	61-80	Sourced	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 ("HFCS"), 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 "sugar" 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. From the 2020 enterprise water footprint assessment across our value chain, we know that approximately 92% of the total water footprint of our products comes from agricultural commodities across our supply chain. Sugar alone, as defined above, accounts for 55.3% of the total water footprint, with corn sugar being 25.8%, cane sugar 24.6%, and beet sugar 4.9%.
Other, please specify (Orange)	21-40	Sourced	In 2020, juice from oranges (the largest volume of fruit we source by far) accounted for 21-40% of our revenue. Most of our orange juice is procured by a central procurement team, sometimes together with our Coca-Cola bottling partners. From the 2020 enterprise water footprint assessment across our value chain, we know that approximately 92% of the total water footprint of our products comes from seven agricultural commodities across our supply chain. Orange juice alone accounts for 28.7% of the total water footprint.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	All 900+ 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.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	All 900+ 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 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.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	All 900+ 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.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	All 900+ 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 for water risk assessments and for the purposes of assessing regulatory compliance and managing waste-water treatment at sites.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	All 900+ 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 wastewater 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.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	All 900+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge volumes 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 wastewater 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 wastewater treatment at sites.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	All 900+ 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, Phosphorus, via stormwater, or 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
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	All 900+ facilities producing for the Coca-Cola system are required to report water discharge quality by temperature. This is measured through daily site tests, which are required to adhere to Standard Method 2550B, 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. In line with Standard Method 2550B, we measure the temperature of the discharge to the extent that we know effluent meets or does not meet requirements, which is equal to or less than 5-degrees of ambient water.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	All 900+ 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.
Water recycled/reused	100%	All 900+ 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.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	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 continues to be 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 (FAWVA), 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. The latest set of FAWVAs were completed across our facilities in 2020.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	281991	Lower	Our total water withdrawals decreased by 4.41% between 2019 and 2020. During 2020, we continued to improve the efficiency of our water use. We now need only 1.84 liters of water per liter of final product, a 19% improvement compared to 2010. We achieved this through investments in technologies which enable greater reuse and recycling as well as increased efficiency, such as: - Industry approved water-efficient technologies in our lines to reduce water use in rinsing of our packages. - Replacing the nozzle types used for cleaning operations with a rotary type. - Switching our lines/conveyors to use dry lubricants where possible to avoid water usage in conveyors - Reverse osmosis which allow us to reuse the water for many beneficial uses. Additionally, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, our sales volume decreased from 30.3 billion unit cases in 2019 to 29.0 billion in 2020. This drop in unit cases and increase in efficiency practices resulted in a decrease of our total water withdrawals. Apart from variance related to the ongoing pandemic, we expect our total water withdrawals will remain about the same in the medium (1-3 years) and long-term (3-10 years), even as our production volume increases, due to our ongoing water stewardship efforts. Our new 2030 Water Strategy will continue to drive water efficiency by setting context-based targets built on three key metrics: - Regenerative water use in locations with high water vulnerability and/or high local water dependencies (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) -Advanced water efficiency in locations with high and extremely high baseline water stress -Adoption of Global Water Stewardship requirements by all operating locations
Total discharges	114690	About the same	While our total water discharges appear to have increased by 6.31% from the CDP responses reported last year, we estimate they have remained about the same or even decreased slightly with the drop in withdrawals corresponding with the drop sales volume during the COVID-19 pandemic. Across the system, we increased the frequency and accuracy of our water discharge reporting methodology from 2019 to 2020, resulting in an adjustment to the total discharges. Therefore, it is more likely that previous water discharges were slightly underreported and the number reported here is more representative. Following this adjustment and apart from any variance related to the ongoing pandemic, we expect our total discharges will remain about the same in the medium (1-3 years) and long-term (3-10 years), even as our production volume increases, due to our ongoing water stewardship efforts. Our new 2030 Water Strategy will continue to drive water efficiency by setting context-based targets built on three key metrics: - Regenerative water use in locations with high water vulnerability and/or high local water dependencies (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) -Advanced water efficiency in locations with high and extremely high baseline water stress -Adoption of Global Water Stewardship requirements by all operating locations
Total consumption	167301	Lower	Our total water consumption decreased by nearly 19.830 megaliters between 2019 and 2020, or -10.60%. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, our sales volume decreased from 30.3 billion unit cases in 2019 to 29.0 billion in 2020. Because water consumption is directly linked to our production volume, this drop in unit cases has resulted in a decrease of our total water consumption. Apart from variance related to the ongoing pandemic, we expect our total water consumption will increase in the medium (1-3 years) and long-term (3-10 years), even as our total withdrawals and discharges remain about the same, because our production volume will continue to increase each year. However, building on our adoption of practices that increase efficiency and our ongoing water stewardship efforts, we look forward to achieving our goal of a 25% improvement in our water use efficiency compared to 2010. Our new 2030 Water Strategy will continue to drive water efficiency by setting context-based targets built on three key metrics: - Regenerative water use in locations with high water vulnerability and/or high local water dependencies (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) -Advanced water efficiency in locations with high and extremely high baseline water stress -Adoption of Global Water Stewardship requirements by all operating locations

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	11-25	Lower	WRI Aqueeduct	In 2019, we conducted a Global Water Risk Assessment using the World Resource Institute's (WRI) Aqueeduct 3.0 tool. The assessment, covering all The Coca-Cola System's production facilities and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions, included 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 metric, we will disclose the data from this assessment for the company-owned and operated facilities. Of the company-owned facilities, we identified 32 to be located in areas of "High" or "Extremely High" baseline water stress. We have expanded our definition of "water stressed areas" from 2018 to include both High and Extremely high water stress. 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 are according to the scoring methodology employed by WRI's Aqueeduct tool: 0-1 Low (<10%) 1-2 Low - Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium-High (20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%) The facilities identified in the 2019 WRI Risk Assessment are the same located in areas of high or extremely high water stress in 2020. However, starting this year, we are reporting our % withdrawn from areas of high and extremely high water stress by using the total withdrawals of these company-owned facilities as the denominator, as opposed to using system-wide withdrawals as we've done in the past. Using this methodology, 21% of total water withdrawn by company-owned facilities in 2020 was made in areas with a High or Extremely High baseline water stress. This is a 4.5% decrease in water withdrawn from areas of water stress from 2019 to 2020, which is about the same as the reduction in total water withdrawals due to our decreased production volume during the COVID-19 pandemic and our increased efficiency practices.

W-FB1.2e

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

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	In 2019, we conducted a Global Water Risk Assessment using the World Resource Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct 3.0 tool. The assessment, covering all of The Coca-Cola System's production facilities and 9 of our priority commodities and their sourcing regions, included 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 94% by weight of corn sugar, 9.6%, by weight of sugar cane, and 30.1% by weight of sugar beet sourced is grown in watersheds with high and 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 (<10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium-High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%) Therefore, we can say that 59% of our total sugar is sourced from watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 40% of the annual available renewable water supplies..
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Orange)	Not applicable	Yes	Using the World Resource Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct 3.0 tool, approximately 4.0% by weight of oranges sourced are grown in watersheds with high and 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 (<10%) 1-2 Low-Medium (10-20%) 2-3 Medium-High(20-40%) 3-4 High (40-80%) 4-5 Extremely High (>80%) Therefore, we can say that 4.0% of oranges we source are grown in watersheds where the total annual water withdrawals are more than 40% of the annual available renewable water supplies.

W-FB1.2g

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

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Sugar	51-75	Currently 59.0% of the total sugar (HFCS, cane sugar and beet sugar) we source by volume is grown in watersheds with high and extremely high water stress. We expect the proportion of our key agricultural commodities, including sugar, sourced from water stressed areas to 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 & public policy engagement/ advocacy, to improve watershed health.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Orange)	1-10	Currently 4.0% of the total volume of oranges we source by volume is grown in watersheds with high and extremely high water stress. We expect the proportion of our key agricultural commodities, including oranges, sourced from water stressed areas to 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 & public policy engagement/ advocacy, to improve watershed health.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	10554	Lower	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 decreased by 1,983 megaliters from 2019 to 2020, or -16.95% year over year. 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.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Relevant	5654	Higher	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 1,226 megaliters from 2019 to 2020, or +27.24% year over 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. In our internal data management system, brackish surface water/seawater are not tracked explicitly, but are included in our "other" category, which is presented here.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	126202	Lower	Groundwater is tracked in our internal data management system as one category, not as renewable or non-renewable. Our extensive business-level risk assessment, source vulnerability assessments, and source water protection program address the sustainability of ground water at each location. We use groundwater because it 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 3,851 megaliters from 2019 to 2020, or -2.91% year over year. Some of our facilities have increased their share of sourcing from third-party sources, and in addition, our overall water withdrawal figures have decreased.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our reporting methodology tracks groundwater withdrawal as a single source and does not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable groundwater. However, we generally do not source deep enough in any of our geographies to withdraw non-renewable water. Any exceptions would account for less than 1% of the system's total water withdrawal.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	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.
Third party sources	Relevant	139581	Lower	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 decreased by 8,194 megaliters from 2019 to 2020, or -5.64% year over year. The volume has changed from the previous reporting year because some of our facilities have decreased 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.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	2380	Lower	In geographies where municipal or other third-party infrastructure does not exist for effluent discharge, our production facilities discharge wastewater according to the strictest effluent discharge quality guidelines, into fresh surface water. Internal requirements, across our franchise bottling system and company-owned operations, are for wastewater to be fully treated prior to discharge if there is no municipal system available or if such systems exist but only have partial treatment. The effluent requirement is that any wastewater discharged must be at a level of being able to support aquatic life. Our water discharge into fresh surface water decreased in 2020 compared to the previous year with a reduction of 11,896 megaliters, or -83.33% year over year. Our overall water usage has decreased slightly due to a reduction in sales volume during the Covid-19 pandemic and improved water efficiency. Thus, the discharge volume has followed that trend.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The exact volume discharged to brackish surface water/seawater is not captured under our current data structure because it accounts for less than 1% of the overall volume discharged. We will start reporting on the exact volume in 2022 following changes to our reporting system.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We only discharge to groundwater in the rare case that local regulation does not allow us to discharge back into our plant. This would be less than 1% of the system's total water discharge. We will start reporting on the exact volume in 2022 following changes to our reporting system.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	112310	Higher	In many geographies in which we operate, there are third party operated destinations for effluent discharge, such as municipal facilities. We follow local legal requirements or our own internal requirements depending on which is more stringent. Internal requirements across our operations are for wastewater to be fully treated prior to discharge if there is no municipal system available or if such systems exist but only have partial treatment. Our water discharge into third party destinations increased by 18,703 megaliters, or a 19.98% increase compared to the previous reporting year. Our discharge to third party destinations has increased because across the system, we increased the frequency and accuracy of our water discharge reporting methodology from 2019 to 2020, resulting in an adjustment to the total discharges. Therefore, it is more likely that previous water discharges were underreported and the higher number reported this year is more representative.

W1.2j

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

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Tertiary treatment is above and beyond the minimum secondary treatment requirement and is generally applied to reuse/recycle wastewater. We apply tertiary treatment in specific regions or watersheds in line with local regulations. However, we have not historically captured this data. In 2020, the categories for reporting our discharge treatment level included primary treatment, secondary treatment, and discharge to a third-party municipal provider for treatment, which could be secondary or tertiary. The new 2021 metrics will capture the volume receiving tertiary treatment moving forward.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	71345	Higher	51-60	Secondary treatment is the minimum requirement we set for operations within our system. From 2019 to 2020, the volume of water discharged with secondary treatment increased by 6%.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	2380	About the same	1-10	This primarily represents the data from operations which have the primary treatment applied on-site and then send to a third-party for further treatment.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not discharge any water to the natural environment without treatment. If we do not treat it ourselves, it is discharged to a third party to do so.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	40965	Higher	31-40	We treat the water we use before discharge either in-house or through a third party treatment provider depending on the location. This figure accounts for the volume we send to a third party for treatment. From 2019 to 2020, the volume of water discharged to a third party increased by 16%.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

W-FB1.3

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

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Sugar	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, TCCC conducted an Enterprise Water Footprint Assessment that included 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.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Orange)	Not applicable	Yes	In 2020, TCCC conducted an Enterprise Water Footprint Assessment that included oranges. 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.

W-FB1.3b

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

Agricultural commodities

Sugar

Water intensity value (m3)

374.2

Numerator: Water aspect

Total water consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

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 updated this intensity value as part of our 2030 Water Security Strategy and the Enterprise Water Footprint Study conducted in 2020 using our water data from 2019 and procurement data from 2020. Our production volume decreased in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, thereby decreasing our sugar volumes and water consumption. As a result, our water intensity for sugar is lower this year compared to 2019. As we continue our efforts towards 100% sustainably sourced ingredients and implement our new 2030 Water Security Strategy, we anticipate that the water intensity value for sugar will continue to decrease over time. In 2020, we completed a comprehensive review of our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and their governance. Following this assessment, we issued new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and will transition to these in 2021. The PSA will support our suppliers to reduce the water intensity of sugar through improved water management practices such as, efficient irrigation, managing runoff, as well as climate-smart practices for protecting soils, land and ecosystems, and measuring water extraction. The inclusion of water use in agriculture in the watersheds pillar of the 2030 Water Security Strategy also emphasizes our commitment to achieve water security in agricultural-sourcing regions and will further support efforts to reduce the water intensity of our priority commodities. The new strategy involves determining global priority sourcing watersheds (partly through the consideration of water intensity data) and identifying relevant suppliers, engaging suppliers of priority commodities (including sugar) to accelerate action on our PSA and exploring industry-wide collaboration and collective action opportunities in priority sourcing watersheds. Our goal is to have 100% 'water-sustainable' ingredients sourcing in these priority sourcing watersheds by 2030. We will be making advancements to our monitoring systems in 2022 to regularly assess the improvements made in these priority sourcing watersheds as part of these efforts.

Agricultural commodities

Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3, please specify (Orange)

Water intensity value (m3)

697.8

Numerator: Water aspect

Total water consumption

Denominator

Tons

Comparison with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

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 updated this intensity value as part of our 2030 Water Security Strategy and the Enterprise Water Footprint Study conducted in 2020 using our water data from 2019 and procurement data from 2020. Because 2020 was the first year we conducted a water footprinting study across the entire system, including oranges, there is no historical data to compare this water intensity figure to. Any previous water intensity studies were regional, country or product specific. The water intensity figure we reported for oranges in 2019 was based on a 59oz bottle of orange juice. Therefore, this is our first year of measurement on the water intensity of oranges across the entire Coca-Cola system, including our suppliers. As we continue our efforts towards 100% sustainably sourced ingredients and implement our new 2030 water strategy, we anticipate the water intensity value for oranges to decrease over time. In 2020, we completed a comprehensive review of our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP). Following this assessment, we issued new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and will transition to these in 2021. The PSA will support our suppliers to reduce the water intensity of oranges through improved water management practices such as, efficient irrigation, managing runoff, as well as climate-smart practices for protecting soils, land and ecosystems, and measuring water extraction. The inclusion of water use in agriculture in the watersheds pillar of the 2030 water security strategy also emphasizes our commitment to achieve water security in agricultural-sourcing regions and will further support efforts to reduce the water intensity of our priority commodities. The new strategy involves determining global priority sourcing watersheds (partly through the consideration of water intensity data) and identifying relevant suppliers, engaging suppliers of priority commodities (including oranges) to accelerate action on our PSA, and exploring industry-wide collaboration and collective action opportunities in priority sourcing watersheds. Our goal is to have 100% 'water-sustainable' ingredients sourcing in these priority sourcing watersheds by 2030. We will be making advancements to our monitoring systems in 2022 to regularly assess the improvements made in priority sourcing watersheds as part of these efforts.

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?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

51-75

% of total procurement spend

51-75

Rationale for this coverage

We estimate that approximately 92% 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 2020, we requested that 87 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. 59% of requested ingredient suppliers responded to the CDP water questionnaire in 2020, down from 67% of suppliers in 2019. We suspect this is due to prioritizing business continuity and crisis management in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Our target response rate from suppliers is 100%. 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 2020 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

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Demonstrable progress against water-related targets is incentivized in your supplier relationship management
Water management and stewardship action is integrated into your supplier evaluation

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

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 also include nine KPIs for water management to ensure the long-term sustainability of water resources. 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. Furthermore, in 2020 we piloted a supplier self-assessment questionnaire that was distributed to our ~200 juice suppliers for our top five fruits (apple, mango, grape, orange, lemon) and received responses from ~130 suppliers. The questionnaire provides a formal reporting mechanism for the company to assess a supplier's level of compliance with the SAGPs. Following the completion of the questionnaire, the company will review and validate supplier responses during on-site audits every 3-4 years depending on the risk rating of the supplier. We recently paused this effort during the transition from our SAGPs to our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSAs) in order to revise the survey questions. Further roll out of the questionnaires with suppliers is planned for the second half of 2021.

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 2020, we increased our sustainable sourcing of our 12 priority agricultural ingredients to 56%, compared to 54% in 2019 and 8% in 2013 at the beginning of the program. Sugar, which is our number one agricultural commodity by volume, includes sugarcane, corn and beet sugar. We sourced 31% of sugarcane from farms certified as compliant with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) (down by 1% from 2019), 67% of our corn (the same as 2019), and 83% of beet sugar (up from 69% in 2019). For orange suppliers, SAGP compliance remained at 44% in 2020. Our goal was for 100% of our major agricultural commodities to be sustainably sourced by 2020. However, with recent changes to our product portfolio and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our engagement with our suppliers, as well as their ability to arrange on-farm assessments, we have not been able to achieve this for all of our ingredients. While we are proud of the progress we've made toward our ambitious 2020 goal, we will continue to push forward with our integrated approach to ensuring sustainable practices across our agricultural supply chain.

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

W2.2

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

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 wastewater 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

(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 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 that all plants meet strict standards to treat and return the water we use in manufacturing 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 are aligned with the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard.

The risk categories relevant to water quality / pollutants include:

- Source Water Availability (Quality)
- Wastewater 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 stormwater, 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 and our suppliers. Our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) set out the requirements The Coca-Cola Company expects all 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. 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

(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 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 are chosen on the basis of wastewater being able to support aquatic life 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 level 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-colacompany.com/stories/treating-and-recycling-wastewater> Success is measured by compliance to these procedures and thresholds at all of our facilities globally. Each facility is required to discharge wastewater 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 W8.1a, 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 wastewater quality assessment and reporting and invest in water treatment plants to ensure discharges meet criteria where infrastructure is not available.

Potential water pollutant

Fertilizers

Activity/value chain stage

Agriculture – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Fertilizer is used in our supply chain to grow agricultural commodities such as sugar beet and cane sugar, coffee, tea, juices, and others. Potential pollutants impacting water quality include ammonia and nitrates, two of the key pollutants outlined in The Coca-Cola Company's 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 nitrate leaching from fields into the groundwater where crops are grown. Fertilizer could also pollute via stormwater, or due 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 for sugar beet or oranges) does not show a significant risk of fertilizer run-off.

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/agrochemical 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 12 global priority ingredients, which represent about 80% of our total annual agricultural ingredient purchases. In 2020, 56% of these ingredient volumes were SAGP-compliant (up from 8% 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

(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

The Coca-Cola System employs a three-tiered water risk assessment framework to identify and assess water-related risks in our direct operations. The first is the Global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) that uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to conduct a high-level assessment of water quantity, quality, and access risks. The results provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business. TCCC conducts this assessment approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The most recent was conducted in 2019. Additionally, we use our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA) 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. We apply this tool to conduct a detailed site-level survey for all facilities that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors. The final tool is the Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) used by our bottling operations. At the plant-level, detailed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) are required every 5 years or every time the supply source changes. The SVA feeds into Source Water Management Plans (SWMP) for local action, and also inform the FAWVA. This assessment is aligned with our external water stewardship standards using the AWS approach.

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

The Coca-Cola System employs a three-tiered water risk assessment framework to identify and assess water-related risks in our supply chain. The first is the Global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) that uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to conduct a high-level assessment of water quantity, quality, and access risks. The results provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business. TCCC conducts this assessment approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The most recent was conducted in 2019. Additionally, we use our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA) 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. The final tool is the Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) used by our bottling operations. At the plant-level, detailed Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) are required every 5 years or every time the supply source changes. The SVA feeds into Source Water Management Plans (SWMP) for local action, and also inform the FAWVA. This assessment has also been aligned with our external water stewardship standards using the AWS approach.

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

The Coca-Cola System employs a three-tiered framework to identify and assess water-related risks in our value chain. The first is the Global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) that uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to conduct a high-level assessment of water quantity, quality, and access risks. The results provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business. TCCC conducts this assessment approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The most recent was conducted in 2019. Additionally, we use our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA) tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004. Using this tool, we conduct a detailed site-level survey for all facilities that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk factors. The final tool is the Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) used by our bottling operations. At the plant-level, these are required every 5 years or every time the supply source changes. The SVA feeds into Source Water Management Plans (SWMP) for local action, and also inform the FAWVA. This assessment is aligned with our external water stewardship standards using the AWS approach. The CDP questionnaire also provides additional information on the performance of our suppliers. 58% of requested ingredient suppliers responded to the CDP water questionnaire in 2020.

W3.3b

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Nearly all of our products contain water as the most critical main ingredient. Additionally, water is essential to growing the agricultural ingredients required for our products. Thus, 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 & 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 plant-specific Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) that inventories risks specific to the water source. This team then uses this data to prepare a source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities, and funding needs; executes the plan; and reviews the plan and progress annually.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Nearly 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 & 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 plant-specific Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) that inventories risks specific to the water source. This team then uses this data to prepare a source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities, and funding needs; executes the plan; and reviews the plan and progress annually.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	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. 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.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
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 packaging and other essential materials that are critical in producing 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 those geographies in order to map and prioritize our efforts. In parallel, 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 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 Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP), 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/agrochemical 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, 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. Suppliers are audited on their compliance with these principles on a yearly basis.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	In all geographies and areas in which we operate, the use of water is impacted by local regulations and regulatory frameworks. Without effective governance and regulations, sustainable water use in some cases could come under risk. Additionally, effective regulation could unlock many opportunities and benefits for both the local communities and business, potentially impacting community well-being, business productivity and levels of cost and capacity. We conduct global, plant-level water risk assessments 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. We then 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: Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Water Efficiency Practices, Wastewater Compliance, Water Quality Compliance, Water Cost, Regulations, Access to Safe Water and Government Interactions. Our 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, 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. For example, in Europe, the business led the creation of a business coalition in support of the EU Water Framework Directive and actively engaged with policy makers to preserve a strong regulatory approach to water.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	The status of ecosystems and habitats in our areas of operation or in our supply chain are essential in ensuring the long-term sustainability and availability of water. If these are impacted or degrade, this could lead to the degradation of sustainable and quality water availability, potentially impacting community well-being, business productivity and levels of cost and ability to produce. We have aligned our risk assessment and management processes with the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard. 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. 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. We then conduct a detailed site-level survey using our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk categories for every site, including assessment of risk related to status of ecosystems and habitats. There are 5 relevant potential vulnerabilities considered for this issue across the following risk categories: Watershed Vulnerability, Water Quality Deterioration & Fluctuations, and Community Conflict. 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 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. In our updated strategy, the health of ecosystems and habitats will be further integrated into our action plans to support watershed health, which will be guided by a watershed health scorecard, including ecosystem and habitat aspects.
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 review its guidance and procedures for owned operations, the bottling system and suppliers with regards to WASH for employees. The tool used is our internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool, which collates all historical data and analysis conducted since our global program commenced in 2004. We conduct global water risk mapping and plant-level water risk assessments across all facilities using this tool, and we conduct a detailed site-level survey that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk categories for every site, including assessment of risk related to employee WASH access. This specific risk factor is included in our list of 72 vulnerabilities, under the risk category of Access to Safe Water. Based on the findings, our internal global standards require that all production facilities complete a source vulnerability assessment (SVA) that inventories any risks found specific to our water source, prepare a mitigating source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities and funding needs, and execute the plan. In many of our markets, the employee WASH requirement is also assessed, monitored and implemented as part of our Quality, Safety and Environmental function.
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 it in 2015, five years ahead of schedule, and other companies have followed suit. As we transition into the next decade of our water strategy, we recognize that it is important to continue performing against the targets that we set for ourselves, as this continues to form part of our license to operate. We will make water replenishment a contributing factor of achieving overall watershed health and focus action on the most water stressed regions.

W3.3c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	We 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, leisure and entertainment parks etc. As a result, customers' voices and requirements are vital in considering our water-related policies, risks and strategies. The following are examples of our methods of engagement with customers 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 and advise on water efficiency. - As major indirect users of water through their supply chains, agricultural produce is a major water user for many of our retail customers, e.g., in their fresh produce supply chain. We seek to engage customers on sustainable agriculture where we have common supply chains, for example on fruit (for fresh and juice). For example, in Spain (Huelva region), we helped bring together retail customers like Migros and M&S to work with us and our suppliers on water-efficient strawberry farming. - As a major touchpoint for awareness raising on water with consumers: Retailers are the touchpoint of our brands with the consumers. We engage customers to partner on the Point of Sales to raise awareness on water with our consumers. For example, we supported Metro Group in a multi-country consumer activation on world water day to raise awareness and funds for water projects in India.
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 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 for employee loyalty and engagement. Our method of engagement is as follows: We inform and engage employees on water in different ways, through our intranet (Connect) or corporate website, internal newsletters (company and bottlers), specific communications on major water events like World Water Day, Global Water Summit and Stockholm Water Week. Depending on what works best on local level, we also take employees on community days to water projects and field visits to support our partners and raise awareness. environmental awards for our bottlers include water performance and reward best in class and best performer bottlers. 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.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Investors	Relevant, always included	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 on water and other sustainability issues. Investors are critical to our business, as their investment decisions have a direct impact on our business performance. 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. Method of engagement: 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 clear financial opportunity to reduce water consumption and enhance water efficiency within our own operations. Another method of engagement is as follows: At least once a year, we organize an investor engagement day, where we offer investors an opportunity to talk to us about sustainability and water. For example, in 2019, we organized a workshop with investors in London in September. In 2020, we gave an investor sustainability presentation on November 13, 2020, that included details on our water work. In addition, we discuss with investors directly and participate in investor roundtables on water whenever possible, alone or together with other water users, and we disclose our water stewardship work through the annual CDP Water questionnaire.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	Our local communities play a critical role in our social license to operate, as their voice directly affects our reputation as a business and relationships with local governments and other partners. 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 signed up to a business pledge to save water, together with other community partners, to support local efforts to galvanize action for water savings, which engages Coca-Cola and other water users to take concrete steps on water savings in their facilities. Outside high-income countries, the business has worked with hundreds of local implementing partners to help communities get access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Global flagship programs include 'Replenish Africa Initiative', the 'New World Program', Water and Development Alliance', 'Lazos de Agua', 'Cada gota cuenta' etc., which are working based on local community engagement and ownership of the solutions. In total, we estimate that these programs have helped provide access for 13.5 million people since 2010. Our current and forecasted water use are assessed via a rights-based approach which 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. For example, our global water risk assessment tool (Nautlius, based on the WRI aqueduct tool) 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. At the facility level, every bottling plant must 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 (SWPP).
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 organizations such as WWF and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in many parts of the world (Latin/Central/North 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, 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 2020, the sixth year of our seven-year commitment to the project, we had restored 60 square kilometers in wetlands in six countries, replenished 17.52 million cubic meters of water and reached 56 million people through an outreach campaign. When we work on access to water and sanitation, we work with leading WASH NGO's like WSUP, Wateraid and local community-led NGOs to design and implement the most relevant solutions in the communities. We also partner with NGOs on policy level, for example in the 2030 Water Resource Group and national stakeholder roundtables and we also seek to integrate NGOs in industry platforms for sustainable agriculture, for example Field To Market, Bonsucro, SAI Platform etc.
Other water users at a basin/catchment 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 galvanize action for water savings in the greater Atlanta region, we signed up to a business pledge to save water, which engages 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 2020, the sixth year of our seven-year commitment to the project, we had restored 60 square kilometers in wetlands in six countries, replenished 17.52 million cubic meters of water and reached 56 million people through an outreach campaign. Across Latin America, in South Africa, and Kenya, the company is a key driver for the establishment of TNC Water funds, a mechanism to bring water users in an economic area together for collective action on watershed level. The company has also been a long-time supporter of the CEO Water Mandate Action Hubs and also recently joined the Water Resilience Coalition. Collaboration with other users is also taking shape through our sustainable agriculture work, for example in Turkey, Spain and the UK, where TCCC co-invests 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 level 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.
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 at a local and national level. In Europe, water policy frameworks are led by the European Union directives (e.g., EU Water Framework Directive) and we engage with other partners, NGOs and users to support a sustainable and robust water resource management in the region. In addition, through international platforms such as the 2030 Water Resource Group or the CEO Water Mandate, we work to support good national water governance in a transparent and multi-stakeholder approach and to raise awareness about its importance and best practices on global level.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	Governance and river basin management is critical to sustainable and high-quality water across river basins, on which not only many of 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, evaluate public sector local and regional water resource master 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 on collective and preventive solutions. For example, in Brazil, we are engaged in a number of water funds that operate on a catchment level. On the Danube river basin in Europe, we work jointly with WWF and ICPDR, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube river on a multi-year program of protection and restoring wetlands, in line with river basin management plans. In China, we work with UNEP, WWF, and other partners, including the river basin management authorities, on various watershed protection projects and engage to strengthen underlying water governance in the catchment.
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 Source 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 needs can be very diverse. For example, in our Capetown water plan, we included the neighboring communities in our water management plan, including working to understand and address their water access and sanitation needs. In our UK -based sites, e.g., in the Southeast England area, we worked to engage the local fishermen and riverstrust communities to understand how best to enhance the nearby watercourse to also support fishing opportunities. In most of the watershed projects we support as part of our replenish work across the world, we aim to improve the benefits of the water interventions not only for nature, but also for communities, for example by enhancing opportunities for leisure, tourism, commerce or food production.
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 90%) of the water footprint of some of our products reside 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 comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), and all agricultural ingredient suppliers to comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which set out requirements for all suppliers, including requirements on water management, minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion, and nutrient/agrochemical 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 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. Suppliers are audited on their compliance with these principles 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. For example, we worked with our smoothie business innocent and the supplier SVZ to advance water efficient berry farming in Spain's Huelva region. We also worked with our Spanish Fanta business and the supplier Frusa to improve water efficiency in orange farming in the Valencia region. In India, our business runs a series of sustainable agriculture projects with its cane sugar suppliers and smallholder farmers to improve access to and management of water in Uttar Pradesh.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	About half of our plants receive water from local municipal suppliers. As such, these local water utilities are key stakeholders, and at the local level across our global system, our operational entities engage with them on an ongoing basis. Each bottling facility is required to conduct a site-level survey using the internal, proprietary Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment tool that covers 72 potential vulnerabilities, spread across 20 risk categories for every site, including assessment of risk related to local water utilities and evaluating public sector local and regional water resource medium and long-term planning. Based on the findings of each local bottling facility, 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, 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. Our method for engagement with local water utilities is through sharing knowledge and best practice. In several regions, for example in sub-Saharan Africa, the local water utilities have major capability challenges, especially around leakage management, non-revenue water, wastewater treatment etc. Our bottling partners (e.g., CCBA, CCHBC) work with the local regulators and utilities to share knowledge and best practice. In Capetown, our local bottler Coca-Cola Peninsula Beverages worked actively with the local utility on developing an alternative water supply strategy and to reduce supply pressure on the municipal provider. As part of our access to water program, the RAIN (Replenish Africa Initiative) supported work led by WSUP (Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor), for example in Madagascar, to strengthen the utility of the capital and enable it to expand services to 480,000 underserved people.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	Our source water protection program requires that each facility, as part of their source water vulnerability assessment, evaluate public sector local and regional water resource master and long-term planning. Such assessments are required to be maintained and updated on five-year intervals, or sooner, as conditions warrant. When additional stakeholders are identified as relevant at a local level, they are always included in the assessment of risk and opportunity for the relevant plant or local entity.

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 direct 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 3 is to collect plant-level feedback of potential risks in a Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA). The assessment covers 72 potential vulnerabilities across 20 risk categories, completed by our local teams in every geography of operation, the assessment splits into the following six thematic areas: 1. Supply reliability, 2. Water efficiency, 3. Water Economics, 4. Product Quality and Safety 5. Watershed sustainability, 6. Local / Social Issues.

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 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.

The outcomes have informed decision-making as per below:

Much of India faces high to extremely high water stress, according to WRI, and TCCC has 10 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 800,000 lives across 600+ 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 12 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 (SAGP), 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/agrochemical 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 12 global priority ingredients, in 2020, 56% of these ingredient volumes were SAGP-compliant (up from 8% in 2013, the beginning of the program).

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

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

W4.1a

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

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 effect 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.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	25	1-25	

W4.1c

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

Country/Area & River basin

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

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.

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (California - Seal Beach, Gulf Coast, Gulf of Mexico)
--------------------------	---

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.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Limpopo, South Coast - Beede)
--------------	--

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.

Country/Area & River basin

Nepal	Other, please specify (Ganges-Brahmaputra)
-------	--

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.

Country/Area & River basin

Botswana	Limpopo
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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

Namibia	Other, please specify (Swakop)
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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

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

Qatar	Other, please specify (Arabian Peninsula, Persian Gulf Western Coast 1)
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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.

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

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Ganges-Brahmaputra, India East Coast, Krishna, Sabarmati)
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress
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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, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

94600000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The amount listed here is the value of current business revenue that is dependent upon production facilities owned by the Coca-Cola Company in India that operate in areas considered to have high baseline water stress 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 20 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 are 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. As a case study, in Uttar Pradesh, local NGOs and our bottling partner installed the first rainwater harvesting project nearly 15 years ago. Since then, the partnership has commissioned 39 rainwater harvesting structures to recharge ground water and we continue to improve water efficiency in our plants including introducing water reuse technology. Additionally, between 2019 and 2020 we installed a new rainwater harvesting system at our facility in Kursi, Uttar Pradesh with the potential to save 48,000 liters of water per year. In the Company has invested over \$41 million in the last 10 years in water-related projects in and around our facilities in India in locations under Extremely High or High water stress. These projects include the construction of check dams, installation of surface water tanks and reverse osmosis systems, in addition to rain water harvesting systems.

Cost of response

41500000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of response is USD 41,500,000 which is specifically our CAPEX + OPEX for water-related projects in India that were implemented both within our manufacturing plants and in local communities in the last 10 years in locations under Extremely High or High water stress. These projects include the construction of check dams, installation of surface water tanks and reverse osmosis systems, in addition to rain water harvesting systems. Globally in 2020, we conducted 310 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 170% of the volume of water we used in our beverages, equating to approximately 277 billion liters, through ecosystem restoration and watershed remediation projects. The cumulative cost of these projects is approximately USD 131,000,000. The cumulative volume of water replenished since this program was announced more than a decade ago, is over 1.92 trillion liters of water.

(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)
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Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Seasonal supply variability/inter annual variability
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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 28% 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, 92% 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)

1600000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

4600000000

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 (28%) 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,)
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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. As a case study, we advance our sustainable sourcing through our membership to Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture, which focuses on sustainable corn production in the United States. With our four biggest corn suppliers, we are aiming to fulfil 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. Our target was 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. For example, through an innovative collaboration with Tate & Lyle, and Truterra, a conservation solutions provider, we supported U.S. Midwestern corn growers to implement sustainable agriculture practices on land equivalent to acres used to grow the corn used in our products. Participating farmers use cutting-edge technology and a network of agronomy advisors to embed up to 26 conservation practices, including ones that improve soil health, protect biodiversity, and potentially sequester carbon. The Coca-Cola Company was Tate & Lyle's first customer to pilot the program under the Field to Market initiative and now covers 1.5 million acres of sustainably grown corn, exceeding our 2020 goal by 500,000 acres. As a result of such work, our global % of corn sourced from sustainable sources has moved from 0 - 25% in 2016 and 2017 to 67% in 2019 and 2020.

Cost of response

50000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of response represents the Coca-Cola Company's annual contribution to the Field to Market platform.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

The Coca-Cola system uses about 300 billion liters of water across 900+ 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 cost. 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 had a goal to reduce our water efficiency by 25 percent over 2010 levels by 2020. In 2020, our water efficiency improved for the 18th consecutive year, with a 19 percent improvement over 2010, and an improvement of more than 32 percent since 2004. While we are still short of our goal due to changes in our product and packaging portfolio, we've estimated we could save around US\$1 billion (cumulative 2011 through 2020) in water acquisition, internal handling and discharge fees. 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 the ratio of water used per liter of product produced. One of our largest bottling partners, Coca-Cola European Partners, in 2018 €2.7 million was invested 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)

1000000000

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 2020, we were using 1.84 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)

Country/Area & River basin

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

123

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

123

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

45

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

45

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

78

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Plant implemented practices to become more efficient, and with this respect water discharged decreased.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
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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)

885

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

885

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

230

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

230

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

655

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Plant has completed due diligence and a more detailed water balance. In 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Processes have been improved.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (South Coast - Beede)
--------------	---

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)

74

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

74

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)

11

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

11

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

63

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals. Plant also implemented efficiency practices to use water more efficiently. Plant also now has a more detailed water balance. In 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Process have been improved.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo
--------------	---------

Latitude

-23.905833

Longitude

29.461388

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)

701

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

113

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

588

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

227

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

227

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

474

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals. Plant also implemented efficiency practices to use water more efficiently. Plant also now has a more detailed water balance. In 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Process have been improved.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Namibia	Other, please specify (Namibia Coast - Swakop)
---------	--

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)

194

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

21

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

173

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

20

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

20

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

174

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals. Plant also implemented efficiency practices to use water more efficiently.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (All basins across the market)
--------------	--

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)

499

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

499

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

156

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

156

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

343

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption.

Facility reference number

Facility 7

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Botswana	Limpopo
----------	---------

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)

131

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

131

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

20

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

20

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

111

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The plant installed a new line with increased production, and with this respect water withdrawal, wastewater discharged, and water consumption increased at the facility.

Facility reference number

Facility 8

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey	Sakarya
--------	---------

Latitude

40.08189

Longitude

33.03039

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)

13

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much higher

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

11

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

2

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)

13

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

13

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Plant production volume increased although water efficiency practices implemented. The increased production impacted water consumption.

Facility reference number

Facility 9

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Ganges - Brahmaputra
-------	----------------------

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)

45

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

45

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)

14

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

14

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

31

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption.

Facility reference number

Facility 10

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Nepal	Ganges - Brahmaputra
-------	----------------------

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)

74

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

74

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)

28

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

28

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

46

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 11

Facility name (optional)

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)

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

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

27

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

27

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

116

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 12

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Krishna
-------	---------

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)

344

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

344

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)

97

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

15

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

82

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

247

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 13

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (HCCB Sanad)
-------	------------------------------------

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)

135

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

135

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)

63

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

63

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

72

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 14

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Krishna
-------	---------

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)

333

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

27

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

306

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

134

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

134

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

199

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 15

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (India East Coast)
-------	--

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)

99

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

99

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)

42

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

42

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

57

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 16

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Krishna
-------	---------

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)

314

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

314

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)

177

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

177

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

137

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues the implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 17

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Krishna
-------	---------

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)

168

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

168

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)

30

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

30

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

138

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices. Plant also now has a more detailed water balance. In 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Process have been improved.

Facility reference number

Facility 18

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Sabarmati)
-------	-----------------------------------

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)

456

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

456

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)

188

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

188

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

268

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 19

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Nepal	Ganges - Brahmaputra
-------	----------------------

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)

178

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

178

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)

102

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

102

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

76

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 20

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Gulf of Mexico)
--------------------------	--

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)

56

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

47

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

9

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

41

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

41

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

15

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues the implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 21

Facility name (optional)

Facility 21

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (All basins across the market)
--------------------------	--

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)

479

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

479

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

290

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

290

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

189

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices. Plant also now has a more detailed water balance. In 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Process have been improved.

Facility reference number

Facility 22

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (All basins across the market.)
--------------------------	---

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)

316

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

316

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

258

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

258

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

58

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production was less vs 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues the implemented water efficiency practices. Plant also now have more detailed water balance and in 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Process have been improved.

Facility reference number

Facility 23

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Gulf Coast - Lower West Fork Trinity)
--------------------------	---

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)

578

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

578

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

314

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

314

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

264

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues the implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 24

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (California - Seal Beach)
--------------------------	--

Latitude

33.834751

Longitude

-117.911732

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)

223

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

220

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

3

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

86

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

86

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

137

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices.

Facility reference number

Facility 25

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Qatar	Other, please specify (Arabian Peninsula, Persian Gulf Western Coast 1)
-------	---

Latitude

25.301495

Longitude

51.499667

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)

80

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

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

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

80

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

21

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

21

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

59

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Plant has been impacted by Covid 19 and production decreased from 2019 resulting in decreased water withdrawals, water discharge, and water consumption. Plant continues with implemented water efficiency practices. Plant also now has a more detailed water balance. In 2020, water discharge is measured more accurately. Process have been improved.

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

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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 withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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 withdrawals – quality

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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 – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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 destination

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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 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 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

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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.

Water recycled/reused

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

We have a goal to require all 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. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of water-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Company water targets and goals</p> <p>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to water-related innovation</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>As a global beverage company, water is at the heart of our business. As a major user of agricultural commodities, water is critical to our supply chains, and, as a global consumer brand, water is important for our reputation. For the past decade and even earlier, the Coca-Cola System (TCCS) has established a strong leadership position in water stewardship, which prioritized global goals of water efficiency, wastewater treatment and water replenishment. 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, NGO 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 goals that are company-wide and aligned across all of the Company's global Business Units. By the end of 2020, we had the goal to safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production, and to improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. The Coca-Cola System recently released its 2030 water strategy with greater emphasis on water security, and resilience against shared water challenges. Our 2030 goals are focused on regenerative operations, healthy watersheds, and resilient communities. Some of the changes under our new strategy include strengthening our focus on women and girls, aligning with the WASH4WORK platform, applying WASH as a crisis recovery tool, and improving global tracking of progress and reporting.</p>

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>The Environmental, Social and Governance Public Policy Committee (ESGPCC), formerly known as 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, programs and related risks to the company that concern regulatory, public policy, sustainability and corporate social responsibility matters. Through the end of 2020, the Committee's scope included 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. An example of a water-related decision made in 2020 is related to executive compensation: The Talent and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved a one-time special incentive payment to senior executives, including the Executive Officers, of 30% of their annual target bonus amount that had been set in February 2020 under the Performance Incentive Plan. The Committee determined this was appropriate based on improved performance trends in the second half of the year, the resilience of leaders in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, and strategic efforts to drive the reorganization of the Company. Leadership accomplishments, applicable to all the Executive Officers, that influenced the Board Committee's decisions included: "Joined several multi-stakeholder initiatives during 2020, including the Water Resilience Coalition, a CEO-led initiative to reduce water stress by 2050, and WASH4WORK, which is addressing water, sanitation and hygiene challenges in the workplace."</p>

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	Water-related issues receive direct oversight from the Environmental, Social and Governance Public Policy Committee (ESGPPC), formerly known as 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 2020, the Board held seven meetings, and the ESGPPC held five meetings (2021 Proxy, p.32).

W6.3

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

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

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 2020, the full board held seven 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.

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

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Senior Vice President and Global Chief of Communications, Sustainability and Strategic Partnerships)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Senior Vice President and Global Chief of Communications, Sustainability and Strategic Partnerships 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 Operating Units. The SVP provides a written report every two months to the ESG and Public Policy Committee (ESGPPC) of the Board on important sustainability trends and our progress against our sustainability goals, including water-related goals. The SVP also presents to the ESGPPC at least once a year on the accomplishment of the Company's sustainability goals.

W6.4

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

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	An annual compensation package tied to year over year sustainability achievements, including those related to water, has existed for the past few years. However, the Board of Directors understands the need to better reflect the long-term focus that is also required to support multi-year sustainability goals and ambitions in executive long-term incentive compensation. Therefore, at their direction, we are working toward enhancements in the connections of sustainability metrics to annual as well as long-term executive compensation.

W6.4a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Increased access to workplace WASH Implementation of water-related community project Other, please specify (Water replenish target)	Our pay-for-performance 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. 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. The Talent and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved a one-time special incentive payment to senior executives, including the Executive Officers, of 30% of their annual target bonus amount that had been set in February 2020 under the Performance Incentive Plan. The Committee determined this was appropriate based on improved performance trends in the second half of the year, the resilience of leaders in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, and strategic efforts to drive the reorganization of the Company. Leadership accomplishments, applicable to all the Executive Officers, that influenced the Board Committee's decisions included: "Joined several multi-stakeholder initiatives during 2020, including the Water Resilience Coalition, a CEO-led initiative to reduce water stress by 2050, and WASH4WORK, which is addressing water, sanitation and hygiene challenges in the workplace."
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	

W6.5

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

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

W6.5a

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

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)

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our long-term business planning and objectives have always been informed by a robust water strategy framework and risk assessment. During 2020, we finalized our new 2030 water strategy, with a global vision is to achieve water security for our business, communities and nature where we operate, source ingredients and touch people's lives. We also set long-term business objectives on water security: 1.) Reduce shared water challenges where we operate, through advanced efficiency and regenerative water use (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle water within our bottling plants, and locally Replenish the water used in products and production where it is needed most). 2.) Enhance community resilience through water and sanitation access, and climate adaptation, focusing on women and girls. 3.) Improve watershed health where we operate and source ingredients, while continuing to achieve 100% replenishment.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our strategy to achieve our long-term business objectives continues to focus on water leadership through ambitious water stewardship, continuous water efficiency improvement, wastewater treatment, and 100% replenishment of our direct water use. However, we are shifting our focus toward making a greater impact on the water security of people, ecosystems and our business. We are prioritizing our efforts based on analyses of water risks at our facilities and the locations where we source our ingredients. These analyses identify "Leadership Locations" and "priority watersheds" – facilities and geographies facing particular water risks – and drive innovative solutions at scale to make a greater impact in water security for our business, communities and watersheds. There are six new themes in our 2030 strategy: 1.) Context-Based Water Targets: Specific targets informed by local shared water challenges. 2.) Regenerative Water Use: A stretch ambition for high-risk operations to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replenish water use. 3.) Watershed Health: Aim for watershed health– to address the root causes of shared water risks. 4.) Replenish 2.0: Drive our goal to replenish 100%+ of our direct water use in the areas where it matters most, 5.) Community Resilience: Expand our community water engagement to drive greater resilience with focus on women and girls. 6.) Agricultural Water Use: Include water use in our agricultural supply chain with a focus on water-stressed regions.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	The 2030 Water Strategy relies on adequate funding and resourcing across the system to meet increasing water challenges. Therefore, our financial planning processes across our system are informed by our new 2030 water strategy. Specifically, we continue to look for opportunities for strategic alignment and system investments between company and our bottling partners. We have also developed and piloted a standardized methodology for accounting for the ecosystem service benefits of water replenishment, returning to nature the equivalent of all water use in our products and processes, in economic terms. This will increasingly help decision-makers in their financial planning processes to allocate funding to water-related projects. At the Operation Unit (OU) level, implementation plans are developed as part of annual long-term business planning process, which then inform financial planning processes. These plans are prepared by OUs annually, and are now aligned to meet the goals, targets, and implementation requirements of our 2030 water security strategy.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

32.9

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

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-52.9

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 The Coca-Cola Company owned operating facilities these are two priority markets for water risk mitigation. Overall, our CAPEX in these two priority markets increased 32.9% compared to the previous year mainly due to the construction of a new ozone treatment, storage tank and Reverse Osmosis system in our facility in Portland, US. OPEX decreased by 52.9% compared to the previous year, mainly because we closed several major watershed restoration projects in the US in 2019. Water-related CAPEX in 2020 was for surface water tanks, check dams, a rainwater harvesting system and completion of a waste-water treatment system. Water-related OPEX in 2020 was for ongoing maintenance of these news systems and continued operation of similar projects constructed in previous years.

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2018, 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

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

Yes

W7.3b

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

	Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	2DS Other, please specify (We applied the Business As Usual (IEA NPS) and 2° (REMIND) scenarios and considered a 2030 time horizon.)	In 2018-2019, as part of our climate-related risk assessment, we selected two key risks and conducted both a qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis. 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 1.6-4.6 billion, based on the amount of revenue dependent on this commodity. - Water scarcity disrupting sourcing and/or 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 758 – 1,200 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 (GHG) or disrupting production (Water) - Changes to consumer perceptions affecting corporate reputation	The water-related outcomes of our climate-related scenario analyses were integrated into our 2030 global strategy framework. For example, "changes to weather and precipitation patterns limiting the availability of ingredients and raw materials" has the potential to impact a broad set of products and markets, as well as long-term growth strategies. Therefore, we consider these climate change impacts, and the associated impacts on water scarcity and weather-related risks in the growing (i.e., sourcing) of agricultural ingredients, to be critical issues to continue to monitor. By working with our ingredient suppliers to practice more sustainable forms of agricultural production, we aim to address these risks. Additionally, "water scarcity disrupting sourcing and/or production" was found to be the highest potential exposure. For this reason, building climate resilience into our long-term water strategy—including replenishing, improvements in efficiency of usage, and source water assessments—is critical to addressing water stress as a business risk. The updated water 2030 strategy aims to create greater alignment with our business growth agenda and increase our impact across the value chain, through a vision for a more water-secure world. Specifically, this means that our global water risk assessments, our Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment, and Source Vulnerability Assessments will feature climate change impacts as a core element against which to assess our risks.

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

We have developed and piloted a standardized methodology for accounting for the ecosystem service benefits of water replenishment, returning to nature the equivalent of all water use in our products and processes, in economic terms. We piloted the methodology on seven water replenishment projects across Europe. Our pilot projects show that in different contexts, water replenishment can enhance a range of ecosystem services in addition to providing water, including carbon sequestration, water quality improvement, flood protection, recreation, as well as food & raw materials provisioning. What is more, if done right, such projects have a positive return-on-investment for the society, with ecosystem service COGS benefits "paying back" the original investment in limited period of time. We plan to continue testing our methodology across different projects globally.

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	For our 2020 goals we 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 set three overarching 2020 goals for the global Coca-Cola System related to water.: 1.) 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. 2.) Efficiency: By 2020, improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. 3.) Wastewater: 100% treatment of wastewater ensured in all facilities. We have monitored and reported against these metrics as a global system every year. Each Operating Unit tracks and discloses progress on a set of related KPIs and these are then aggregated at a corporate level. 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, mangos, 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 OU 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. As we transition to our 2030 water security strategy we have established a clear five-step approach for prioritization, target setting, implementation and monitoring. Step 1: Identify shared water challenges and prioritize locations; Step 2: Set 2030 context-based water targets; Step 3: Aggregate 2030 water targets at the OU level and communicate to corporate. Corporate reviews and approves each OU's 2030 water targets. Step 4: Identify and implement interventions informed by the local context. Step 5: Evaluate performance and report progress. The OU-specific and Corporate sustainability teams will regularly monitor and evaluate progress against the relevant KPIs.

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. Water use ratio (efficiency) is defined as liters of water used 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.

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

76

Please explain

In 2020, our water efficiency improved for the 18th consecutive year. 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 2020, we were using 1.84 liters of water to make 1 liter of product, a 19 percent improvement over 2010, and a 32 percent improvement since 2004. However, we are still short of our goal to improve our water efficiency by 25 percent over 2010 levels by 2020 due to changes in our product and packaging portfolio. 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 fees.

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

In 2007, we set a company-wide goal to replenish 100% of the water used in our finished beverages back to communities and nature, by 2020. The intent of the replenish program is to develop a global portfolio of Community Water Partnership (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 2020 10-K.* 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.

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

To meet this target, we worked with on water partnership projects in 71 countries and over 2,000 communities. Projects focused 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. In 2020, we conducted 310 projects worldwide to restore watersheds and help replenish the equivalent amount of water we withdraw from these watersheds. As a result, we replenished 170% of the volume of water we used in our beverages, equating to approximately 277 billion liters, through ecosystem restoration and watershed remediation projects. The cumulative cost of these projects is indicated above as "Cost of response". The calculation is the sum of the total costs for these projects, which equals about USD 131,000,000. The cumulative volume of water replenished since this program was announced more than a decade ago, is over 1.92 trillion liters of water.

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 780 Coca-Cola system bottling facilities, who meet the wastewater treatment criteria. Today, there are 9 plants who do not fully meet the strict standards we put in place. There is 1 facility remaining in an area of civil strife where we are currently unable to construct a wastewater treatment plant, 6 facilities with plans for wastewater treatment plants that are under design and construction, and 2 that are negotiating for access to wastewater treatment. We are working with these 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. In terms of wastewater volume, 114,185 megaliters were fully treated either on-site or by a third-party treatment facility and returned to environment safely. 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, 92% 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 a 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 83% of our beet sugar, 31% of our cane sugar, and 67% of our corn sustainably; 84 and 97% 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 80% of our total annual agricultural ingredient purchases. In 2020, 56% of these ingredient volumes were SAGP-compliant, up from 54% in 2019 and 8% in 2013 at 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?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W8 Targets	8.1a - Ratio of liters of water withdrawn per liter of product produced 8.1a - Replenish 100% of the water used in our finished beverages back to communities and nature	Other, please specify (AICPA)	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 Partnership (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 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. In 2018, 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.

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.

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

W10.2

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

Yes

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	3301400000

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?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	No, this is confidential data	

SW2.1

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

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms