

The Coca-Cola Company - Water 2018

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

The Coca-Cola Company (NYSE: KO) is a total beverage company, offering over 500 brands in more than 200 countries. 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're constantly transforming our portfolio, from reducing sugar in our drinks to bringing innovative new products to market. We're also working to reduce our environmental impact by replenishing water and promoting recycling. With our bottling partners, we employ more than 700,000 people, bringing economic opportunity to local communities worldwide.

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 2017	December 31 2017

W0.3

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

Other, please specify (Total withdrawal is from 198 markets)

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.	We are reporting data across our manufacturing business system. This data does not include water use at sales and management offices or warehouse operations as water use in such locations is small compared to manufacturing operations.

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	Water is an essential ingredient in the vast majority of our beverages, critical to our manufacturing processes, and required to grow the agricultural ingredients on which we rely . As we look to grow our business and expand our portfolio, water will be critical to achieving our business plans. In production, our system abstracts and treats water for the production and bottling of our beverages across the world. In addition, we are a leader in beverages for the food service sector, which mixes beverage syrup with water through dispensers on site. In addition, many of our largest agricultural commodities, by volume, such as fruit are mostly irrigated. As the demand for water continues to increase around the world, and as water becomes more stressed in various ways (quality, quantity), the Coca-Cola system may incur higher production costs, or in our supply chains, adversely affect availability or cost of ingredients, impacting net operating revenues in the long run.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Not very important	We source very little of such water directly for our operations or by our agricultural ingredient suppliers . However, water is critical to our manufacturing processes for rinsing, cleaning, heating and cooling. We have developed and implemented a first-of-its-kind beverage process water recovery system to produce water that meets and/or exceeds drinking water standards for use in non-product activities such as clean-in-place and bottle washing. The innovative system expands the range of manufacturing-related applications for recovered process water and sets precedent for conservation and reuse in the beverage industry.

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
Maize	21-40	Sourced	The Coca-Cola Company produces a wide range of non-alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages (NARTD) across the world. Our portfolio includes softdrinks, juices, coffees, teas, isotonic and sportsdrinks as well as waters. As we grow the business, the range of products we offer will also increase to reflect people's evolving tastes and preferences. Since 2013, we include the 14 most important agricultural commodities into our sustainable agriculture commitments. These represent together more than 80% of our total annual procurement spend. Of these 14, natural sweeteners (high-fructose syrup from corn or wheat; sugar from beet or cane), and oranges (the largest volume among fruits by far) are irrigated crops which require significant amounts of water, and the reason for their selection here.
Other, please specify (Sugar)	21-40	Sourced	The Coca-Cola Company produces a wide range of non-alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages (NARTD) across the world. Our portfolio includes softdrinks, juices, coffees, teas, isotonic and sportsdrinks as well as waters. As we grow the business, the range of products we offer will also increase to reflect people's evolving tastes and preferences. Since 2013, we include the 14 most important agricultural commodities into our sustainable agriculture commitments. These represent together more than 80% of our total annual procurement spend. Of these 14, natural sweeteners (high-fructose syrup from corn or wheat; sugar from beet or cane), and oranges (the largest volume among fruits by far) are irrigated crops which require significant amounts of water, and the reason for their selection here.
Other, please specify (Orange)	21-40	Sourced	The Coca-Cola Company produces a wide range of non-alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages (NARTD) across the world. Our portfolio includes softdrinks, juices, coffees, teas, isotonic and sportsdrinks as well as waters. As we grow the business, the range of products we offer will also increase to reflect people's evolving tastes and preferences. Since 2013, we include the 14 most important agricultural commodities into our sustainable agriculture commitments. These represent together more than 80% of our total annual procurement spend. Of these 14, natural sweeteners (high-fructose syrup from corn or wheat; sugar from beet or cane), and oranges (the largest volume among fruits by far) are irrigated crops which require significant amounts of water, and the reason for their selection here.

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	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes.
Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas	100%	Each facility, based on its mandatory source water vulnerability analysis, understands its own water risk. The sites we identify as located in water stressed areas follow the same process above, of tracking withdrawals on an ongoing basis and entering the information into a central database quarterly, which is then rolled up centrally.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	Where applicable, each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes.
Produced water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis, as quality of influent water into production processes are critical to finished product.
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	76-99	Where applicable, each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	Where applicable, each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes. Water treatment methods are decided at a local level. However, every site must comply with strict guidelines on water discharge quality as well as measure, on an ongoing basis, the discharge volumes.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes. Each site must comply with strict guidelines on water discharge quality, and must comply with regular audits to ensure they are compliant.
Water discharge quality – temperature	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes. Each site must comply with strict guidelines on water discharge quality, and must comply with regular audits to ensure they are compliant. This includes temperature measures as well.
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis as an input to a key internal and external KPI. Each facility then enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes.
Water recycled/reused	76-99	Each facility tracks this data on an ongoing basis and enters the information into a central database quarterly. This data is rolled up and reported annually in our sustainability reports and used in other internal tracking and monitoring processes.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Our internal guidelines require all facilities producing Coca-Cola beverages to provide WASH facilities to all workers and are regularly audited.

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	288990	Lower	Total withdrawals have reduced, based on activities at our bottling plants towards improved water efficiency. Our withdrawals number is a sum of the discharges and consumption figures (W = D + C). In 2017, our global water efficiency improved for the 15th consecutive year, with a 2.55 percent improvement over 2016, an 18 percent improvement over 2010, and a 29.3 percent improvement since 2004. In 2004, we were using 2.7 liters of water to make 1 liter of product. That means that 1 liter of water was in the product and another 1.7 liters was used in the manufacturing process, mostly for keeping equipment clean. At the end of 2017, we were using 1.91 liters of water to make 1 liter of product.
Total discharges	106534	Much lower	Our consumption volumes are slightly higher than last year, though our discharge numbers have reduced significantly. Given a slight increase in our sales volumes and the improved efficiency stated above (2.55% improvement in water use ratio year on year), this slightly higher consumption volume indicates our improvement in water efficiency.
Total consumption	182455	Higher	Our consumption volumes are slightly higher than last year, though our discharge numbers have reduced significantly. Given a slight increase in our sales volumes and the improved efficiency stated above (2.55% improvement in water use ratio year on year), this slightly higher consumption volume indicates our improvement in water efficiency.

W1.2d

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

	% withdrawn from stressed areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	8.59	Lower	Other, please specify (Internal method. Builds on Aqueduct.)	Based on our global water risk assessment, we are aware of the markets in which water withdrawals take place from water stressed areas. Based on our internal calculation methodology, we sum the total volume of water used (withdrawal) across our system, including at our bottling partners, and divide that number with the total amount of water used (withdrawal) across our global system, stated in W1.2b (288.990ML). These boundaries contrast with our responses to W4 and 5, in which our response focuses on those facilities which are owned by The Coca-Cola Company.

W-FB1.2e

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

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in water stressed basins is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stressed basins is known	Please explain
Maize	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	The Coca-Cola Company does not produce agricultural commodity, we only source them through suppliers, mostly after some stages of processing. As The Coca-Cola Company defined and confirmed its 2020 sustainable agriculture commitment, we have undertaken intensive research into the key sustainability risks, including water, of our key commodities, including Maize/Corn. Methodologies are: - A customized study into our key commodity sourcing, conducted by Rabobank - A set of water footprint studies into sugar and Corn - Targeted water hotspot studies into corn and cane using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter - All our key commodities are part of our sustainable agriculture sourcing policy and our sustainable agriculture guiding principles which also require extensive water management practices. We plan to develop more quantitative information that we can disclose as we further develop our strategy toward 2020.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Sugar)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	The Coca-Cola Company does not produce agricultural commodity, we only source them through suppliers, mostly after some stages of processing. As The Coca-Cola Company defined and confirmed its 2020 sustainable agriculture commitment, we have undertaken intensive research into the key sustainability risks, including water, of our key commodities, including Maize/Corn. Methodologies are: - A customized study into our key commodity sourcing, conducted by Rabobank - A set of water footprint studies into sugar and Corn - Targeted water hotspot studies into corn and sugar cane using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter - All our key commodities are part of our sustainable agriculture sourcing policy and our sustainable agriculture guiding principles which also require extensive water management practices. We plan to develop more quantitative information that we can disclose as we further develop our strategy toward 2020.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Orange)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	The Coca-Cola Company does not produce agricultural commodity, we only source them through suppliers, mostly after some stages of processing. As The Coca-Cola Company defined and confirmed its 2020 sustainable agriculture commitment, we have undertaken intensive research into the key sustainability risks, including water, of our key commodities, including Maize/Corn. Methodologies are: - A customized study into our key commodity sourcing, conducted by Rabobank - All our key commodities are part of our sustainable agriculture sourcing policy and our sustainable agriculture guiding principles which also require extensive water management practices. We plan to develop more quantitative information that we can disclose as we further develop our strategy toward 2020.

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	15058	Higher	Data is collected and input quarterly, and compiled at a Business Unit level. The Business Unit level data is then aggregated into annual totals for reporting once a year.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	2681	About the same	In our internal data management system, brackish surface water/seawater are not tracked explicitly, but are included in our "other" category, which is referenced here. Data is collected and input quarterly, and compiled at a Business Unit level. The Business Unit level data is then aggregated into annual totals for reporting once a year.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	130663	About the same	Groundwater is tracked as one source, not as renewable or non-renewable. Our source water protection program addresses resource sustainability at each location. Data is collected and input quarterly, and compiled at a Business Unit level. The Business Unit level data is then aggregated into annual totals for reporting once a year.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This data point is not relevant for our business.
Produced water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This data point is not relevant for our business, as we do not produce any water for consumption or product use.
Third party sources	Relevant	140588	Lower	Continued improvements in water-use efficiency results in business growth without significant increases in water use. Data is collected and input quarterly, and compiled at a Business Unit level. The Business Unit level data is then aggregated into annual totals for reporting once a year.

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	14097	Much lower	Internal requirements, across our franchise bottling system and company-owned operations, are required to fully treat wastewater prior to discharge if there is no municipal system available or if such systems exist but only have partial treatment. Data is collected and input quarterly, and compiled at a Business Unit level. The Business Unit level data is then aggregated into annual totals for reporting once a year.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This data point is not relevant for our business, as we do not discharge any water to brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This data point is not relevant for our business, as we do not discharge any water to Groundwater.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	92437	Much higher	Internal requirements, across our franchise bottling system and company-owned operations, are required to fully treat wastewater prior to discharge if there is no municipal system available or if such systems exist but only have partial treatment. In a few locations (e.g., Korea, Kenya, Spain, Taiwan), we provide fully treated wastewater to third parties, such as irrigators and municipal space watering, for beneficial reuse. Data is collected and input quarterly, and compiled at a Business Unit level. The Business Unit level data is then aggregated into annual totals for reporting once a year.

W1.2j

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

	% recycled and reused	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Row 1	Less than 1%	About the same	Our definition for calculation is as given in the scoring guidance: (Total Water reused or recycled) / (Total Water reused or recycled + Total Water withdrawals minus volume sent to storage + Total use of stored water). The variation in recycled or reused water volumes is minimal. In addition, the volume of water that is recycled or reuse is very small as a percentage of total volume used (withdrawn). Therefore, deviations (which are already minimal) are additionally insignificant from an overall water management perspective. Given the stringent quality standards required at our bottling facilities, recycled or reused water volumes are low, and will continue to remain a small % of total withdrawal into the future.

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
Maize	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	The Coca-Cola Company does not produce agricultural commodity, we only source them through suppliers, mostly after some stages of processing. As The Coca-Cola Company defined and confirmed its 2020 sustainable agriculture commitment, we have undertaken intensive research into the key sustainability risks, including water, of our key commodities, including Maize/Corn. Methodologies are: - A customized study into our key commodity sourcing, conducted by Rabobank - A set of water footprint studies into sugar and Corn - Targeted water hotspot studies into corn and cane using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter - All our key commodities are part of our sustainable agriculture sourcing policy and our sustainable agriculture guiding principles which also require extensive water management practices. We plan to develop further understanding as we further develop our strategy toward 2020.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Sugar)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	The Coca-Cola Company does not produce agricultural commodity, we only source them through suppliers, mostly after some stages of processing. As The Coca-Cola Company defined and confirmed its 2020 sustainable agriculture commitment, we have undertaken intensive research into the key sustainability risks, including water, of our key commodities, including Maize/Corn. Methodologies are: - A customized study into our key commodity sourcing, conducted by Rabobank - A set of water footprint studies into sugar and Corn - Targeted water hotspot studies into corn and cane using the WRI Aqueduct tool and WWF Water Risk Filter - All our key commodities are part of our sustainable agriculture sourcing policy and our sustainable agriculture guiding principles which also require extensive water management practices. We plan to develop further understanding as we further develop our strategy toward 2020.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Orange)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	The Coca-Cola Company does not produce agricultural commodity, we only source them through suppliers, mostly after some stages of processing. As The Coca-Cola Company defined and confirmed its 2020 sustainable agriculture commitment, we have undertaken intensive research into the key sustainability risks, including water, of our key commodities - All our key commodities are part of our sustainable agriculture sourcing policy and our sustainable agriculture guiding principles which also require extensive water management practices. We will continue to evolve this as we refresh our strategy post 2020.

W1.4

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

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4c

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

Given our goal to sustainably source key agricultural ingredients by 2020, we work with value chain partners and certification schemes (e.g. Bonsucro for cane, SAI-FSA for beet and fruit, Field to Market for corn in the US), and encourage them as preferred pathways for Coca-Cola suppliers to meet compliance with our targets. All of these standards include extensive water management requirements, from measuring abstractions, implementing water efficient irrigation technologies and managing run-off. Success is measured by improvements we effect on these water metrics, as well as by the volume of our key ingredients we are able to source sustainably.

For example, we worked extensively with Bonsucro members to create the first global metric standard for sustainable sugarcane production and was the first to purchase Bonsucro-certified sugar in 2011. The Company also achieved Bonsucro Chain of Custody Standard certification. In October 2015, we received the 2015 Bonsucro Sustainability Award for Buyers Supporting Transformational Change. In 2017, we continue to make progress through our various partnerships, sourcing more than 2 million tons of more sustainable sugar or HFCS.

Furthermore, we have begun to engage specific suppliers on water stewardship programs, particularly on water-intensive commodities or in regions exposed to water-risk . For example, in Spain, a study we conducted on sustainable practices for orange and lemon cultivation in Valencia indicated that improving irrigation and fertilization techniques would have a possible impact of up to 50% less water and 72% less fertilizer used while producing the same quantity and quality of crops. Based on the findings, in 2017 we launched the Sustainable Citrus Project- a multi-stakeholder initiative to embed these practices among citrus farms in Valencia, engaging our local supplier Frusa. The initiative involves around 25 farmers in the region and is expected to save around 77 million liters of water a year.

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 strict requirements for influent and effluent water quality at our facilities, as well as those at our bottling partners, and we require strict adherence to either these standards, or local regulatory standards, whichever standard is more stringent.

In addition, in order to identify potential changes in the possible risks surrounding each facility, facilities are required to undergo a regular source water vulnerability assessment and waste water analysis to identify vulnerabilities within their local context, examining a broad range of risk factors, which are categorized in 6 areas: Supply reliability, Water efficiency, Water economics, Product quality and safety, Watershed sustainability, and Local/Social risks. Pollutants fall under the category of Product quality and safety, as well as watershed sustainability, which together address influent and effluent water quality.

Detailed areas investigated within these assessments include:

- Water treatment compliance
- Changes in source water quality
- Quality levels of water from suppliers
- Long-term water quality trends within the local watershed
- Survey of agricultural or farming practices in the regions
- Domestic wastewater constitution
- Cases of aquifer contamination or over-pumping
- Solid and hazardous waste disposal practice & compliance

All chemicals we use within our facilities have been approved for food and beverage use, and storage and use are governed by the internal "KORE" requirements of the Coca-Cola Company and are regularly audited at the plant level.

The types of water-related impacts on ecosystems considered for these requirements at our facilities include, but are not limited to:

- Adverse effects on fish or other aquatic plants or animals in the region
- Water quality
- Sediment quality
- Groundwater quality
- Soil quality not degraded within application area
- Avoiding runoff from land application system entering nearby surface bodies of water or drainage systems.

In our supply chain, we work together with and approve various certification schemes for sustainable ingredient sourcing, all of which have include extensive water management requirements, from measuring abstractions, implementing water efficient irrigation technologies and managing run-off.

(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

Potential change in pH and associated impacts on aquatic and natural life as well as broader ecosystems and human health.

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. Company guidelines for all bottling facilities apply to all Coca-Cola manufacturing operations that generate wastewaters (either process, sanitary, cooling or stormwater). The objective of the requirements is to reduce the risk of adverse effects on the aquatic environment from discharged wastewater. The Company's policy is to comply with applicable law and regulation in all cases. Internal requirements apply to the extent that they are not contrary to or inconsistent with applicable law or regulation. If an internal requirement is more stringent than an applicable legal requirement, then the internal standard applies. These internal standards entail the following required plans with detailed guidelines and standards under each item listed below: Preliminary assessment including - Drainage plan, Stream Separation (Before treatment), Pollution prevention and Minimization. Wastewater Treatment for - Process Wastewater, Sanitary Wastewater, Onsite Septic System, Stormwater, Non-contact cooling Water Discharge and Disposal of treated waters Landscape Irrigation greater than 20% and Land Application Preventive Management - including maintenance and inspection and training The following parameters are measured for wastewater, and limits applied to each, to determine compliance with Company standards. These parameters are chosen on the basis of wastewater being able to support aquatic life and reduce impact to ecosystems. Audits are conducted regularly to ensure compliance. BOD Chlorine Color Fecal coliform Nitrogen Total suspended solids Temperature variation Ammonia, total Dissolved oxygen pH Phosphorus Limits are set for each of these parameters, based on the level of each of these parameters allowable in order to avoid any damage to, and to be able to support aquatic life.

Potential water pollutant

Other, please specify (Sweeteners, detergents, diesel, oil)

Activity/value chain stage

Manufacturing – direct operations
Manufacturing – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Sweeteners may cause a potential decrease in dissolved oxygen in the water, which is detrimental to aquatic life and may have impact on other natural life and ecosystems. Detergents (and sanitizers) - may cause foaming and a decrease in the pH of the water. As a result, toxicity may increase and could be detrimental to aquatic life, as well as other natural life and ecosystems. Diesel and oil - may produce a sheen on the surface of the water and deplete the dissolved oxygen in the water, which could be detrimental to aquatic life and may have impact on other natural life and ecosystems.

Management procedures

Waste water management
Adapt processing or cooking methods
Follow regulation standards

Please explain

All facilities must treat waste water to meet the most stringent Company or local standards. Company guidelines for all bottling facilities apply to all Coca-Cola manufacturing operations that generate wastewaters (either process, sanitary, cooling or stormwater). The objective of the requirements is to reduce the risk of adverse effects on the aquatic environment from discharged wastewater. The Company's policy is to comply with applicable law and regulation in all cases. Internal requirements apply to the extent that they are not contrary to or inconsistent with applicable law or regulation. If an internal requirement is more stringent than an applicable legal requirement, then the internal standard applies. These internal standards entail the following required plans with detailed guidelines and standards under each item listed below: Preliminary assessment including - Drainage plan, Stream Separation (Before treatment), Pollution prevention and Minimization. Wastewater Treatment for - Process Wastewater, Sanitary

Wastewater, Onsite Septic System, Stormwater, Non-contact cooling Water Discharge and Disposal of treated waters Landscape Irrigation greater than 20% and Land Application Preventive Management - including maintenance and inspection and training The following parameters are measured for wastewater, and limits applied to each, to determine compliance with Company standards. These parameters are chosen on the basis of wastewater being able to support aquatic life and reduce impact to ecosystems. Audits are conducted regularly to ensure compliance. Limits cannot be disclosed for confidentiality reasons. BOD Chlorine Color Fecal coliform Nitrogen Total suspended solids Temperature variation Ammonia, total Dissolved oxygen pH Phosphorus Limits are set for each of these parameters, based on the level of each of these parameters allowable in order to avoid any damage to, and to be able to support aquatic life.

W3.3

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

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

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

Frequency of assessment

Every two years

How far into the future are risks considered?

6 to 10 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Internal company methods

External consultants

Other, please specify (Combination of internal & external data)

Comment

For frequency, risk assessments are conducted approximately every three years, however that option wasn't available in the pull down menu, so we selected the closest available option. We updated our risk assessment in 2015.

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

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

Frequency of assessment

Every two years

How far into the future are risks considered?

6 to 10 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Internal company methods

External consultants

Other, please specify (Combination of internal & external data)

Comment

For frequency, risk assessments are conducted approximately every three years, however that option wasn't available in the pull down menu, so we selected the closest available option. We updated our risk assessment in 2015.

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

Every two years

How far into the future are risks considered?

6 to 10 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Internal company methods

External consultants

Other, please specify (Combination of internal & external data)

Comment

For frequency, risk assessments are conducted approximately every three years, however that option wasn't available in the pull down menu, so we selected the closest available option. We updated our risk assessment in 2015.

W3.3b

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment Map; Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe. Each of the facilities in the Coca-Cola System is rated on each of the risk factors identified above. Of all the potential individual vulnerabilities identified through the assessment, 27% were related to water supply reliability. Mitigation actions are in place. Tools used were as follows: By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. These spatial analytics and our global water risk assessment, last updated in 2015, were fundamental in the development of a water stewardship strategy with external help.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe. Each of the facilities in the Coca-Cola System is rated on each of the risk factors identified above. Of all potential individual vulnerabilities identified through the assessment, 35% were related to watershed sustainability, which includes water quality at catchment level. Mitigation actions are in place. Tools used were as follows: By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. These spatial analytics and our global water risk assessment, last updated in 2015, was conducted together with external help.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe. Each of the facilities in the Coca-Cola System is rated on each of the risk factors identified above. Of all potential individual vulnerabilities identified through the assessment, 11% were related to local and social issues, which include potential stakeholder conflict concerning water resources. Mitigation actions are in place. Tools used were as follows: By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. These analytics and our global water risk assessment, were conducted with external help.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe. Each of the facilities in the Coca-Cola System is rated on each of the risk factors identified above. Of all potential individual vulnerabilities identified through the assessment, 27% related to supply reliability, which includes implications on commodities and raw materials. Mitigation actions are in place. Tools used were as follows: By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. These analytics and our global water risk assessment, were conducted with external help.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe. Each of the facilities in the Coca-Cola System is rated on each of the risk factors identified above. Elements of water-related regulatory frameworks and policies are included in 5 of the 6 risk categories we assess. Where vulnerabilities have been identified, mitigation actions are in place. Tools used were as follows: By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. These analytics and our global water risk assessment, were conducted with external help.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe. Each of the facilities in the Coca-Cola System is rated on each of the risk factors identified above. Of all potential individual vulnerabilities identified through the assessment, 35% related to watershed sustainability, which includes the state of ecosystems and habitats. Mitigation actions are in place. Tools used were as follows: By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. These analytics and our global water risk assessment, were conducted with external help.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories, including the abilities for communities to have access to WASH services. The global assessment is underpinned by local Source Vulnerability Assessments, which also call out risks in WASH for communities, including where employees live, to highlight risk in relation to WASH services outside our facilities. Inside our global system facilities, Employee WASH services are assessed and managed through the Coca-Cola Global Requirements (KORE). KORE are universally applicable operations and management standards for our system, which all facilities must adhere to and are audited against. In this context, employee WASH services implementation and the employee WASH risk management is conducted through the Coca-Cola global technical and operational governance and assessed through the internal audit function on a regular basis. Employee WASH services are covered by our KORE standard for all facilities to adhere to ISO/TS 22002 and FSSC 22000 as well as especially the Prerequisite Program PD ISO/TS 22002-1 on Food Safety. Facilities must demonstrate effective implementation of each standard at all times and obtain certification from an accredited third-party certification body.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Relevant, always included	The Coca-Cola Company's Global Water Risk Assessment & Water Vulnerability Assessment is conducted against a risk model that categorizes water-related risk in 6 broad categories: 1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability. 2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water Use Ratio (internal measure of water efficiency) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies. 3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water cost 4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring 5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness 6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage As 'other' risk categories we consider in our risk assessment today, we would call out infrastructure availability and utility, e.g. to distinguish if water risk comes from lack of resource availability or lack of infrastructure to make it usable. This is a relevant element of risk management, as we have seen on the example of Capetown this year. The risk assessment is conducted through a Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessment conducted by each facility, and a detailed survey with questions aligning to each of the risk criteria above, completed by our production facilities across the globe.

W3.3c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
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	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. The following are examples of the dimensions in how we include our 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 (straw)berry farming. - As 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 across Europe.
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. We inform and engage employees on water in different ways, through our intranet (Connect) or website (Journey), 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 have 100% compliance with our operating guidance (KORE), which includes a 100% compliance requirement on basic food-safety standards such as PD ISO/TS 22002-1, Prerequisite Programs on Food Safety, and FSSC 22000.
Investors	Relevant, sometimes 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. At least once a year, we organise an investor engagement day, where we offer investors an opportunity to talk to us about sustainability and water. In addition, we participate in investor roundtables on water whenever possible, 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 are an absolutely critical element of our water risk assessments, both on enterprise level and on local facility level. 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 (Nautilus, 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. On facility level, every bottling plant has to conduct regular Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) that take into account very local risk factors, including community and social issues but also potential competition for water with other users and requires to engage with the local communities to address these risks through a local Source Water Protection Plan (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. For example, in our replenish work, we partner with leading conservation organisations such as WWF and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in many parts of the world (Latin/Central/North America, Europe, China) on watershed protection and resource conservation. 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 NGO's 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	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 waterfunds evolving in Latin-America. We also support local efforts to galvanise action for water savings, for example 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.
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 deeply 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	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 riverbasin 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 riverbasin management plans. In China, we work with WWF and other partners, including the riverbasin management authorities, on various watershed protection projects and engage to strengthen underlying water governance in the catchment.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	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, neighbouring 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 neighbouring 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 London area, we worked to engage the local fishermen and rivertrust 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 riparian 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	As part of our 100% sustainable sourcing goal for 2020, we are progressing with agriculture suppliers in data collection, goal-setting and reporting. Our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles include water with criteria focused on efficiency, pollution and source sustainability. A number of our key commodities are largely rainfed, for example beet sugar, tea and coffee. However, others, such as Oranges, apple, Mango and sugar cane often are irrigated. We work with our suppliers to raise awareness of water risks and best practice water management and irrigation techniques. 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.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	About half of our plants receive water from local municipal suppliers. 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. In several regions, for example in sub-saharan Africa, the local water utilities have major capability challenges, especially around leakage management, non-revenue water, waste water treatment etc.. Our bottlers (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.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Not relevant, explanation provided	No other relevant stakeholders identified.

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.

We conduct comprehensive, global, plant-level water risk assessments to inform our global water strategy on an approximate triennial frequency, across a 10-year risk horizon, reflective of the timescale of changes to water conditions potentially impacting our business. The process involves a detailed, plant-level survey for each facility, extensive geospatial monitoring of various factors affecting water and a risk quantification model.

By combining plant-level feedback of potential risk with comprehensive water and related datasets using GIS and spatial analytics, we developed a complex water risk assessment model. We donated these GIS data to the World Resources Institute for deployment within its public domain collaboration platform, Aqueduct Alliance. The internal tool we have developed with this information and additional historic data from our business is called Nautilus and assesses risks in the following categories: for facilities, supply reliability, efficiency, economics, and quality – and for community/watershed, we evaluate watershed sustainability including quantity, quality and the effectiveness of policy, as well as the social considerations of water and sanitation access, community engagement, government interactions and media. External help is used to execute part of this process.

Based on findings, we then implement system-wide standards regarding water resource sustainability that requires each production facility to: 1. Form and train a comprehensive water resource management team; 2. Work with water resource expert(s) to complete a source vulnerability assessment (SVA) that inventories risks to all process source waters as well as the water source for the community if those differ; 3. Prepare a source water protection plan (SWPP) with actions, roles, responsibilities and funding needs; 4. Implement the SWPP; and 5. Maintain and update the SWPP with source vulnerabilities on 5-year intervals or sooner, as conditions warrant.

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 assess our enterprise and local water risk through an internal tool (Nautilus) which is based on the WRI/aqueduct tool but includes additional and historic data for our business. Water risks in Nautilus are assessed under 6 categories, each containing several risk factors, as below, which are broadly aligned with the SDGs. Furthermore, each risk factor contains detailed descriptions of the indicators we track to assess the vulnerability of each of our facilities and our business to each risk factor:

1. Supply reliability, which includes Infrastructure, Water Supply Policy, Episodic Events, Legal Access to Water, Source Water Availability
2. Water efficiency, which includes Current Water use ratio (internal water efficiency metric) vs. Benchmark, Water minimization efforts, Government efficiency policies
3. Water economics (including waste water), which includes Wastewater cost, Water supply and treatment cost
4. Product quality and safety, which includes Influent Water Quality, Raw Water Monitoring
5. Watershed sustainability, which includes Quantity stress, Quality stress, Policy Effectiveness
6. Local Community & Social license, which includes Water Access / Sanitation Equity, Outreach activities, Community engagement, Local Government Interactions, Media Coverage.

All risk factors are accounted for on a points-based scale, which is then applied in sections of 'very low - low - medium - medium high - high' water risks. We account for water risks across the business in several ways:

- number of bottling facilities in areas with medium-high or high water risk
- number of unit cases of product affected in facilities operating in areas with medium-high or high water risk
- in the future we will also account for number of high-value brands affected and numbers of litres of water used in areas with medium-high to high water risk.
- as we will expand our water use assessment for the supply chain, we will include: number of commodities and amount of procurement spend sourced from areas with medium-high/high water risk,

Based on these risk factors, we identify strategic impacts to be substantive changes we are able to bring about in the following strategic areas of importance to our company:

- Manufacturing facility performance (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment), (KBI: litres of product per litre of water used per facility (target -25% between 2010 and 2020) and number of facilities in compliance with our waste water and stormwater management requirements)

- [Replenishment of product water use](#): By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. (KBI: litres of annual sales volume versus litres of water benefits generated)

As an example of how substantive strategic change has been achieved, in 2015, we were able to achieve our Replenish target early and have continued to improve on that number in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, we replenished 248 billion liters of water, which amounts to 150% of what we use in our finished beverages and their production. The replenish projects we support focus on

- improving safe access to water and sanitation (KBI: # of projects, # of people with access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities);
- protecting watersheds by improving water storage and water quality (KBI: # of projects; # of litres of water captured/stored or significantly improved; # of hectares of forests protected/reforested
- providing water for productive use, for example in farming. (KBI: # of projects; # of litres of water captured for usage; # of farmers benefitting)

Replenish volume contributions from these projects are 79 percent for protecting watersheds; 15 percent for water for productive use; and 6 percent for safe access to water and sanitation. Of central importance to the health of our communities is access to clean water and sanitation. Nearly 3 million people have gained access to sustained access to safe drinking water through our water programs. Contributing greatly to this achievement are our [Replenish Africa Initiative \(RAIN\)](#) and our [New World partnership](#). At the end of 2017, RAIN had provided safe drinking water to more than 2.8 million people in Africa and supported water, sanitation and hygiene programs in over 2,000 communities across 40 African countries.

For the remainder of this section and question 5, however, (specifically on quantitative responses in W4.1b, W4.1c, W4.2 and W5), we are only responding as The Coca-Cola Company, not suppliers, independent or franchise bottling partners, or other entities that are not part of 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.

W4.1b

(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	2	Less than 1%	A few of our production facilities in India are located in areas of water stress. An example is a plant in Bhopal in which Local operations are actively engaged with numerous stakeholders, due to an ongoing risk of drought and season water shortages and the resulting impacts on community. Our water use is a tiny fraction of total abstraction from the river (less than 1%), and we are focused on longer-term solutions in this and other regions through efforts to increase supply (e.g., aquifer recharge) and decreasing demand (e.g., our own efficiency improvements, sharing best practices on industrial water efficiency, and irrigation efficiency in agriculture). These facilities have not experienced a significant impact in 2017 but the risk continues to exist.

W4.1c

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

Country/Region

India

River basin

Other, please specify (Various)

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

A few of our production facilities in India are located in areas of water stress. An example is a plant in Bhopal in which Local operations are actively engaged with numerous stakeholders, due to an ongoing risk of drought and season water shortages and the resulting impacts on community. Our water use is a tiny fraction of total abstraction from the river (less than 1%), and we are focused on longer-term solutions in this and other regions through efforts to increase supply (e.g., aquifer recharge) and decreasing demand (e.g., our own efficiency improvements, sharing best practices on industrial water efficiency, and irrigation efficiency in agriculture). These facilities have not experienced a significant impact in 2017 but the risk continues to exist.

W4.2

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

Country/Region

India

River basin

Other, please specify (All basins across this market)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Drought

Primary potential impact

Constraint to growth

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. The potential for water-related impacts is a key consideration for our organization.

Timeframe

1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Likely

Potential financial impact

0

Explanation of financial impact

At this time, due to commercial reasons, we are unable to disclose the potential financial impact.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices (Please see description below as well.)

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. They also have plans in place to address the risks identified, and are actively implementing their plans in cooperation with the local community. Rather than shy away from an area in need of access to safe water, for example, our approach has been to look into our operations for solutions. We continue to improve water efficiency in our plants including introducing water reuse technology. We also take an active role in helping make water available to those who need it by partnering with local communities on safe water access and infrastructure programs. In many cases, we have provided water infrastructure where none has previously existed. We support water access programs because it's the right thing to do and it's good for our business. We build plants near cities where we can sell our products and where there are water sources.

Cost of response

300000000

Explanation of cost of response

This number only represents the funding The Coca-Cola Company had invested in community water projects globally as of 2015 year-end. Investments in this area continue, as seen by the growing volume we have replenished to communities 191 billion liters in 2015, 221 in 2016, 248 in 2017). However, the total costs of implementing our broader strategy in water leadership, including water efficiency improvements and waste water treatment and other water risk management projects is not included.

W4.2a

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

Country/Region

Spain

River basin

Guadalquivir

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Ecosystem vulnerability

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

Water is a scarce resource, becoming more so in specific regions around the globe. The Doñana area in Huelva, Spain, is home to an amazing array of biodiversity including more than 6 million migratory birds as well as being the heart of Spain's strawberry production. However, due to multiple factors, the wetlands are in danger of drying up. Significantly decreased water levels not only threaten the production of high-value cash crops, like strawberries, but also threaten one of Europe's most important ecological systems and the livelihoods of an estimated 200,000 people. Working with our suppliers SVZ and our partners WWF, Huelva has been identified as a key sourcing region for some of our highest-value products, for example strawberries and other berries for our innocent smoothies brand. With berry farming (predominantly for the European fresh market but also as purée for smoothies) spreading in the region and drawing more water from the wetland, which is already under pressure from reduced water flows, we identified significant risks to the ecosystem as well as to our supply chain and brands, for example if the brand is connected to the disappearance of an ecosystem, camaginer activities, the potential hard stop of abstraction with a consequent risk for productivity and yields, as well as the livelihoods of the surrounding community. From a corporate perspective, we also recognised that Huelva region is one of the key catchments for our partner WWF.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

Potential financial impact

0

Explanation of financial impact

At this time, due to commercial reasons, we are unable to disclose the potential financial impact of this risk.

Primary response to risk

Promote the adoption of sustainable irrigation practices among suppliers

Description of response

We work in specific regions with water-risks around the globe to create greater impact by partnering with suppliers, customer and other companies on advancing sustainable water use in our supply chain on a pre-competitive basis. Our work in Spain to mitigate this reported risk is an example of this type of work we undertake around the globe. Here, we brought together retailers, other buyers and suppliers such as BerryWorld, Coop Switzerland, Danone, Iberfruta, innocent drinks, Marks & Spencer, Migros, SVZ and Tesco with berry farmers to roll out a major engagement and training program to improve farm water management in the highly sensitive Donana biosphere reserve.

Cost of response

300000000

Explanation of cost of response

This number only represents the funding The Coca-Cola Company had invested in community water projects globally as of 2015 year-end. Investments in this area continue, as seen by the growing volume we have replenished to communities 191 billion liters in 2015, 221 in 2016, 248 in 2017). However, the total costs of implementing our broader strategy in water leadership, including water efficiency improvements and waste water treatment and other water risk management projects is not included.

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

On an annual basis, the Coca-Cola system uses about 300 billion litres of water across its 900+ bottling facilities, partly from municipal sources and through direct boreholes. Aside from the procurement cost, this water has to undergo multiple additional treatment processes (RO, carbon, polishing, UV etc.), which create significant operating cost. Hence, a fundamental pillar of our water stewardship work is managing the water use in our worldwide bottling plants. 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. In 2017, our water efficiency improved for the 15th consecutive year, with a 2.55 percent improvement over 2016, an 18 percent improvement over 2010, and a 29.3 percent improvement since 2004. We work in partnership with our bottling partners and business units globally to drive toward this goal, including mandatory tracking and reporting on progress on our internal KPI for this measure, which we refer to as "Water-use ratio." In order to make the best business case for improved efficiency to our bottling partners, we developed tools to help calculate the total cost of water, inclusive of embedded energy. Furthermore, with an understanding of the potential impact new products and packages could have on total water use, efficiency and the ability to properly treat wastewater, we require evaluation of such impacts prior to new product or package launches.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Potential financial impact

1000000000

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 2017, we were using 1.91 liters of water to make 1 liter of product, with the goal to reduce it to 1.7 liters of water by 2020. Through improved water-use efficiency, system-wide we can save around US\$1 billion (cumulative 2011 through 2020) in water acquisition, internal handling and discharge fees.

Type of opportunity

Resilience

Primary water-related opportunity

Resilient to future regulatory changes

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Coca-Cola is seen as a major water user and due to our global footprint, we are also a very visible water user in the communities. As regulators seek to improve water regulation and governance, our global replenish program aims to turn our exposure to potential water risks into an opportunity by engaging in watershed protection projects in most of the countries where we operate. As we work on different types of replenish projects (watershed protection, water for productive use or access to water & sanitation) we engage regulators, communities and other users to inform and share best practice to improve overall water security.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium-high

Potential financial impact

10000000000

Explanation of financial impact

The objective of our replenishment work is to contribute to water security of the watersheds in which we operate our facilities. However, determining the financial value is difficult, partly because we have not yet translated our potential water risks into financial impacts, but also because water security on a watershed level is depend on many different aspects.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Varanasi

Country/Region

India

River basin

Ganges - Brahmaputra

Latitude

25.27

Longitude

82.83

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)

44

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

22

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

22

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The plant efficiency was lower by 9% compared to previous year and the water recovery was not working well which has increased the total water consumption. Due to lower efficiency and the increase in number of days operation, domestic and Utility consumption / evaporation losses have increased which resulted in lower waste water discharge compare to previous year.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Bhopal

Country/Region

India

River basin

Other, please specify (Parbati)

Latitude

23.49

Longitude

77.05

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)

90

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

54

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

36

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

There is a high evaporation and leakage loss from an open reservoir which is the main reason for a high WUR from previous years. The water treatment plant (WTP) filter media cleaning and maintenance activity contributed to high WUR in January. The plant reports on the daily water level reading of the reservoir and basis of water calculation table which was provided by OEM evaporation /leakage loss calculate. The plant does the same update in the water data sheet for the WUR calculation.

W5.1a

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Varanasi

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

0

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

44

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

The plant uses only 100% water usage from ground water. No other source of water. based on the water withdrawal permission from CGWA from May 22nd, 2017, that is valid until July 16th, 2019 and define 19 conditions for operations. CGWA allows only rooftop rain water harvesting as additional measure and recharge and conservation measures to be taken up by adopting ponds in nearby villages.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Bhopal

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

83

Brackish surface water/seawater

0

Groundwater - renewable

0

Groundwater - non-renewable

0

Produced water

0

Third party sources

0

Comment

The water supply is only from surface water sources, supplied through contract with a municipal / government agency. The water accounting data is verified during the business internal Business Unit CAD audit and additionally by external third party during the ISO 14001 audit and the Pollution Control Board official visit.

W5.1b

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Varanasi

Fresh surface water

0

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

22

Comment

The water counting data is verified by an External team from DNV on 18th & 19th Jun 2018.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Bhopal

Fresh surface water

0

Brackish surface water/Seawater

0

Groundwater

0

Third party destinations

54

Comment

The water supply is only from surface water sources, supplied through the contract with a municipal / government agency. The water accounting data is verified during company internal Business Unit CAD audit, an external third party ISO 14001 audit and the Pollution Control Board official visit.

W5.1c

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Varanasi

% recycled or reused

Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

there is no significant change compared to the previous year

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Bhopal

% recycled or reused

11-25%

Comparison with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Technical problems did lead to high evaporation and leakage loss from open reservoir is the main reason for high WUR compared to the previous years. Additionally the water treatment plant (WTP) filter media cleaning and maintenance activity resulted in higher WUR in January. The Plant reports daily water level reading of the reservoir and basis of water calculation into the able provided by OEM evaporation /leakage loss calculation.

W5.1d

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

In Bhopal the water counting data was verified by an External team from DNV on 18th & 19th Jun 2018. The methodology used is ISAE 3000 and Verisustain (the DNV methodology which is a combination of AA1000 and ISAE 3000 In Varanasi the water counting data is verified by the government based on reports of Electronic meter & regular water analyses conducted by an External Lab against the standard of IS 10500.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

In both plants the internal technical requirement from KORE and GRI are implemented and audited, Calibrated water metering is the method to verify water discharge . In Bhopal the quantities are specified as per the water balance contained in the Consent to Operate and this is periodically reported and checked by the Pollution Control Board./ respectively by the AKVN (Audhoygik kendriya vikas Nigam)WHO, BP RQ 180 & 183 standards. Water is tested before taking water from surface water sources

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

In Varanasi there is 100% with Electronic meter & 2 times in a year water testing being done by External Lab against the standard of IS 10500. In Bhopal there is an internal verification implemented and an external verification which is done by PCB and external audit of ISO 14001 – PCB and internal verification by internal control based on meter reading- to be double checked to be clear in answer

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

In both plants there are calibrated water metering to verify the water discharge, The quantities are specified as per the water balance contained in the Consent to Operate and this is periodically reported and checked by the Pollution Control Board.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Calibrated water metering implemented to verify water discharge, water meter is installed at Inlet of ETP, tertiary water plant outlet, and for garden use. The quantities are specified as per the water balance contained in the Consent to Operate and this is periodically reported and checked by the Pollution Control Board. Internal verification done by metering arrangement and reading and external verification done by PCB and external audit of ISO 14001 – PCB and internal verification.

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Online monitoring system for ETP Discharge water quality which is reflecting the live data to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) server (Regulator). Based on Pollution Control Board (PCB) consent condition. Wastewater quality is verified by External Lab on Quarterly basis. Unit has two ETP 650 KL /day and 350 KL/day treatment capacity & STP installed 40KL/day capacity for domestic waste water, ETP is running on aerobic treatment facility with primary , secondary and tertiary treatment

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Unit follows the Madhya Pradesh pollution control board parameter mention in the water consent condition, pH , COD, BOD,TSS, TDS, Oil & grease. Also Unit follow the GEP KORE Requirement for discharge of water. 100%. We have Online monitoring system for ETP Discharge water which is reflecting the live data to Central Pollution Control server (Regulator) Based on Pollution Control Board (PCB) consent condition and wastewater Quality is verified by External Lab on Quarterly basis.

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

there is no requirement to monitor the temperature of the water discharge quality

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

100% verification, daily Water consumption is verified through meter installed at reservoir water out let, Soft water, Treated water , domestic water. Plant water balance is conducted based on these meter readings.

Water recycled/reused

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

In Varanasi - Yes, DNV validated the Recycle / Reuse water & the quality of decausticizer water is analysed from external lab annually. Following the internal requirement BP-RQ-190. In Bhopal - Yes Recycled water is verified during an external audit of ISO 14001. BU CAD audit recently has reviewed total water consumption excluding recycled water! the quality of the recycling water is tested annually AS PER IS 10500 IN WATER SCAN SCOP!

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.

Row	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	We monitor risks and opportunities related to water, integrate these findings into our strategies, and drive towards 2 global goals: 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. Our policy is therefore aimed at driving our progress in these strategic areas of importance, which include but are not limited to: Manufacturing facility performance (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment) Water resource management in our agricultural ingredient supply chain Watershed protection Sustainable communities Raising global awareness and action around water challenges Engagement on water policy. Driving each of these areas requires extensive partnership and collaboration with our bottling partners, suppliers and farmers, customers, NGOs, trade bodies, policy makers and others.

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) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Director on board	The Chair of the Public Issues and Diversity Review Committee (PIDRC) of the Company's Board of Directors. She is the Chair and Chief Executive Officer of New Ventures, LLC and has been a Director of The Coca-Cola Company since 2007. The PIDRC bears the highest level of direct responsibility for water-related issues within The Coca-Cola Company. The Committee is established by the Board to aid the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to the Company's positions on sustainability, corporate social responsibility and public issues of significance, which may affect shareowners, the Company, the business community and the general public; and to perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Board and consistent with the charter, including the nature and scope of the Company's sustainability goals and the Company's progress toward achieving those goals.
Director on board	The second member of the PIDRC has been a director of The Coca-Cola Company since 2013 and since October 2017, has held the position of Chief Executive Officer of The Chicago Community Trust, a community foundation dedicated to improving the Chicago region through strategic grant making, civic engagement and inspiring philanthropy. Until September 2017, the board member held the position of Chief Executive Officer of the McKinsey Social Initiative. The PIDRC bears the highest level of direct responsibility for water-related issues within The Coca-Cola Company. The Committee is established by the Board to aid the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to the Company's positions on sustainability, corporate social responsibility and public issues of significance, which may affect shareowners, the Company, the business community and the general public; and to perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Board and consistent with the charter.
Director on board	The third member of the PIDRC is the Co-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) (a former United States Senator) who has been a Director of The Coca-Cola Company since 1997. The PIDRC bears the highest level of direct responsibility for water-related issues within The Coca-Cola Company. The Committee is established by the Board to aid the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to the Company's positions on sustainability, corporate social responsibility and public issues of significance, which may affect shareowners, the Company, the business community and the general public; and to perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Board and consistent with the charter, including the nature and scope of the Company's sustainability goals and the Company's progress toward achieving those goals.
Director on board	Other directors on the board. While the PIDRC leads oversight of water-related issues, all members of the board are expected to exhibit a commitment to sustainability, which is one of six criteria by which 2018 Director nominees were considered. (Proxy, p. 18)

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 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	Water-related issues receive direct oversight from the Board because we believe it is essential to our success as a business. Review of water-related issues is scheduled at a minimum of one full-Board meeting annually, and all Public Issues and Diversity Review committee meetings. The charter 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. The Committee will receive at least annually, presentations by the Chief Sustainability Officer, and others as required, related to the accomplishment of the Company's sustainability goals. To monitor performance against the Company's strategic goals and leadership objectives, the Board receives regular updates and actively engages in dialogue with our Company's senior leaders. These updates occur monthly, and a report is generated for the Public Issues and Diversity Review Committee quarterly. In addition, inherent in the Board's responsibilities is an understanding and oversight of the various risks facing the Company, including water-related risks. The Board has implemented a risk governance framework designed to understand critical risks in the Company's business and strategy, allocate responsibilities for risk oversight among the full Board and its committees; evaluate the Company's risk management processes and whether they are functioning adequately, among others.

W6.3

(W6.3) Below board level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues.

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 President and Chief Executive Officer reports to the Chairman of the Board. A review of water-related issues is scheduled at a minimum of one full-Board meeting annually, flowing up primarily from reporting out of the Public Issues and Diversity Review committee meetings. The charter 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. Our goals to replenish 100% of the water we use in products and operations, and improve 25% in efficiency by 2020 are included within this set of goals. To monitor performance against the Company's strategic goals and leadership objectives, the Board receives regular updates and actively engages in dialogue with our Company's senior leaders, led by the CEO. These updates occur monthly, and a report is generated for the Public Issues and Diversity Review Committee quarterly.

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

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief PAC and Sustainability Officer)

The precise title of the individual is SVP, Chief PAC and Sustainability Officer

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The SVP, Chief PAC and Sustainability Officer reports to the President and CEO. Review of water-related issues is scheduled at a minimum of one full-Board meeting annually, and all Public Issues and Diversity Review Committee (PIDRC) meetings. The Committee will review the nature and scope of the Company's sustainability goals and the Company's progress toward achieving those goals, including our Replenish and Efficiency goals related to water. To monitor performance against the Company's strategic goals and leadership objectives, the Board receives regular updates and actively engages in dialogue with our Company's senior leaders, led by the CEO. These updates occur monthly, and a report is generated for the PIDRC quarterly. In addition to the above, the Committee will receive at least annually, presentations by the Chief PAC and Sustainability Officer, and others as required, related to the accomplishment of the Company's sustainability goals

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

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

Yes

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

(W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	Indicator for incentivized performance	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Efficiency project or target – direct operations Other, please specify (Water replenish target)	Our Replenish and Efficiency goals are key goals in the Company's 2020 sustainability objectives. Furthermore, the Company's Directors have indicated they will continue to develop more rigor around setting and assessing non-financial goals. (Proxy, p. 46)
Recognition (non-monetary)	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	
Other non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	

W6.5

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

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

W6.5a

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

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 of many water users and interests and require multi-stakeholder engagement.

On global level, we prioritise multi-stakeholder policy dialogue platforms like the 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG), the CEO Water Mandate and regional groups like the European Water Partnership.

Within this global context, our regulatory and policy influencing positions and behaviours on local level are guided by our global water strategy, the local Risk & Source Vulnerability assessments and Source Water Protection Plans, which emphasize stakeholder engagement and transparency.

We ensure consistency of our actions in a number of ways:

- Organisational integration of water leadership and Public Policy into one function through the business
- A culture of sharing and alignment across the function worldwide and across the system (i.e. between the company and bottlers)
- An 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 (geographies), and coordinate the appropriate actions, supported by senior leadership.

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is the first ingredients in our products, key to their production and the ingredinets we use. Our global fanchise system depends on 900+ operations in more than 200 countries and territories, which makes local water availability critical to our business. In our long-term business objectives, water availability and management play an important role. We have a 15 year legacy of comprehensive water risks assessment and strategy frameworks and we are currently reviewing our tools to further build our knowledge for the future. Our business processes and operational guidance for the entire system (KORE) provide detailed requirements for water efficiency, treatment, management, source vulnerability etc. into the fundamental way of doing business. Our global system objective replenishing 100% of the water we use back in nature and communities as well as improving water efficiencyby 25% (2010-2020) drives resource allocation and annual business planning. We set and review annual targets against these two metrics as well as monitor and report as a global system, as well as actively engage on all areas of water management and policy building through partnership and collaboration with our technical functions and bottling partners to drive progress at our bottling facilities. We are also in the process of developing our post-2020 water strategy.As part of our M&A guidance, we also integrate water into the forward looking business growth plans.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	As a system, our long-term strategic framework 2010-2020 focuses our water stewardship efforts on the key strategic areas: - Manufacturing facility performance (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment) - Watershed protection/ Sustainable communities through 100% water use replenishment - Raising global awareness and action around water challenges/ Engagement on water policy - integration of water resource management in our agricultural ingredient supply chain Based on the matrix of solutions derived from the findings of these assessments, as well as the required resources, support and tools to implement the solutions, each business unit and bottling part. We are currently in the process to develop a post-2020 water strategy, building on our legacy and integrating new goalposts such as the SDG and watershed security.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Our current 2020 water strategy is built on a comprehensive understanding of our water risks and prioritises actions to address risks and leverage opportunities. For example, our work to improve water efficiency and wastewater treatment in our sites takes into account investment costs but also a broad view on return on investment, including financial, reputational and supply security factors. Overall, our water strategy and implementation governance ensures the planning for appropriate financial resources required to integrate strategy implementation into the respective business unit or botting partner's annual business plan. These are prepared by the countries and Business units on an annual basis taking into account reported performance and agreed targets, and build up to a global business and financial plan.

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?

	Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)	Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)	Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)	Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)	Please explain
Row 1	0	0	0	0	Financial performance across our business, including profit/loss and assets/liabilities, along with prior year comparisons/changes, are reported to investors in annual reports and required SEC filings. Please refer to http://www.coca-colacompany.com/our-company/company-reports . Also, our wastewater treatment commitment is game-changing for our business and our industry in general. Together with our bottling partners, we have invested more than \$1 billion over the past decade to align our global system with our ambitious internal standards. In 2015, we conducted a global risk assessment. One of the key findings from this assessment included that 18% of our potential risks are economic and derived from rising water acquisition and discharge fees. This is down from 24% in the assessment completed in 2009. We have seen water acquisition and discharge fees rise in many markets.

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 2017 The Coca-Cola Company, in partnership with Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), began developing a Strategy Framework for Building Climate Resilience across the TCCC global system and value chain, based on long-term assessments of climate change impacts, by applying various scenarios and potential impacts based on climate vulnerability assessments and other inputs. The purpose of the framework is to enable the Company to anticipate, avoid, accommodate, and recover from climate risks inside our operations, across our supply chains, and within the communities on which our business depends, recognizing that increasing our climate resilience is an essential component of the company's business and sustainability evolution. As such, the aim is to build a climate resilience strategy that will integrate into existing sustainability and business strategies.

W7.3a

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

Yes

W7.3b

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

	Climate-related scenario(s)	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Company response to possible water-related outcomes
Row 1	Other, please specify (Various climate vulnerability indices)	An assessment of climate risk- determined by the existence of acute and chronic physical hazards (e.g. extreme weather) and underlying exposure and vulnerability to those hazards – was conducted in seven key markets varying in geography, size, and operating environment. In addition, to capture climate risks across business units, two key agricultural inputs were examined, which cannot be sourced on global commodity markets. As a result, water-related outcomes were seen throughout the value chain, from potential risks in ingredient supply and water and energy security in our operations, as well as being a driver behind at-risk demographics such as women in the developing world, who are at risk of suffering disproportionate impacts of water scarcity.	We will continue to address these water-related outcomes from our work on climate risk, through our existing sustainability programs, for example: - by continuing to mitigate our own emissions through reducing emissions through our value chain, in particular continuing to work with our suppliers through our sustainable agriculture program to promote both climate friendly, as well as resilient farming practices and improved water management. We will continue work through our women's empowerment program to empower women in developing and emerging economies. As an example, Coca-Cola and UN Women, with support from The Coca-Cola Foundation launched a program aiming to build capacity and technical knowledge among women farmers, especially in terms of agro-ecological, climate change resilient practices, as well as training women farmers to manage their cooperatives and income-generating activities. With nearly 3 million dirhams invested (\$300,000), the program allowed the financial autonomy of 50 women leaders and members of two agricultural cooperatives. For the year 2018-2019, the program is targeting around 70 direct participants and 260 indirect beneficiaries in southern Morocco.

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

As one of 16 public and private partner organizations, we are supporting work on the Cedar River in Iowa to quantify how better watershed management upstream can provide improved water quality to communities downstream. This involves cutting-edge scientific analysis of best management practices to ensure project investment achieves the most impact. We're also aiming to integrate the frontline methods of natural capital and ecosystem services to better understand the benefits of different types of water resource interventions and better evaluate and target investment and engagement in the future.

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 Goals are monitored at the corporate level Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	We have identified areas of strategic importance to the company, in which we are positioned to make substantive impact: - Manufacturing facility performance (efficiency, reuse, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment) - Water resource management in our agricultural ingredient supply chain - Watershed protection - Sustainable communities - Raising global awareness and action around water challenges - Engagement on water policy In order to progress against these strategic areas, we have 2 overarching 2020 goals for the global Coca-Cola System related to water. Replenish: By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. Efficiency: By 2020, improve water efficiency in manufacturing operations by 25% compared with a 2010 baseline. We continue to monitor and report against these two metrics as a global system, as well as actively engage on all areas indicated above. In addition, within our supply chain, we set a goal to sustainably source our priority ingredients by 2020. Priority ingredients include cane and beet sugar, high fructose corn syrup, stevia, tea, coffee, oranges, lemons, grapes, apples, 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 business unit is responsible for working together with the local bottling partner to establish appropriate local goals, in line with global targets. Goal-setting, tracking and monitoring is conducted through internal dashboards and monitoring calls and processes hosted by the sustainability governance function.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Risk mitigation

Description of target

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

Quantitative metric

% reduction in total water withdrawals

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2011

Target year

2020

% achieved

72

Please explain

In 2017, our water efficiency improved for the 15th consecutive year, 2.55 percent improvement over 2016, an 18 percent improvement over 2010, and a 29.3 percent improvement since 2004. In 2004, we were using 2.7 liters of water to make 1 liter of product. That means that 1 liter of water was in the product and another 1.7 liters was used in the manufacturing process, mostly for keeping equipment clean. At the end of 2017, we were using 1.91 liters of water to make 1 liter of product, with the goal to reduce it to 1.7 liters of water by 2020. Through improved water-use efficiency, system-wide we can save around US\$1 billion (cumulative 2011 through 2020) in water acquisition, internal handling and discharge fees.

W8.1b

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

Goal

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

By 2020, safely return to communities and nature an amount of water equal to what we use in our finished beverages and their production. That is, replenish 100% of the volume of water we use in our finished beverages and their production, safely to communities and nature, by 2020. This target applies to the volume withdrawn from all of our more than 800 bottling plants globally, including those at our franchise bottling partners. The projects we focus on for this target are: - helping provide access to safe water and improved sanitation (includes water collection and storage facilities, purification processes, and septic systems); - protecting watersheds (includes conserving or restoring water quantity or quality); and - providing water for productive use (includes projects such as rainwater harvesting or water for irrigation). Replenish volume contributions from these projects are 79 percent for protecting watersheds; 15 percent for water for productive use; and 6 percent for safe access to water and sanitation.

Baseline year

2007

Start year

2008

End year

2020

Progress

Our measure for progress on this goal is the % of the volume of water we use each year in our finished beverages and their production, that we are able to return safely to communities and nature. Achievement for this goal is in reaching 100%. We have worked closely together with external partners and assurance providers to ensure the viability of our calculation methodology in tracking this metric. Please see further descriptions below. In 2015, we were able to achieve our Replenish target early (i.e. surpass 100%) at 191 billion liters replenished(115%) and have continued to improve on that number. In 2017, we replenished 248 billion liters of water, which amounts to 152% of what we use in our finished beverages and their production. As reference, our numbers in 2009, just after we began this journey, was at 22%. The Nature Conservancy, with support from LimnoTech and the Global Environment & Technology Foundation, helped us develop methodologies to calculate the volume of water we have replenished using an approach based on widely accepted tools and methodologies. A joint, peer-reviewed paper explaining this context and application can be found on our website at: <https://www.coca-colacompany.com/content/dam/journey/us/en/private/fileassets/pdf/2017/Coca-Cola-Water-Replenish-Peer-Reviewed-Paper.pdf> and <https://www.coca-colacompany.com/content/dam/journey/us/en/private/fileassets/pdf/2015/07/quantifying-water-replenish-benefits-in-community-partnership-projects.pdf>

Goal

Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Risk mitigation

Description of goal

In addition, within our supply chain, we set a 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.

Baseline year

2013

Start year

2014

End year

2020

Progress

This goal is measured by the % of our sourcing that is certified to be sustainable, through our approved list of certifications. In 2017, we continue to work towards 100%. We sourced more than 2 million tons of more sustainable sugar (cane, beet and corn/high fructose starch syrup); continued to procure nearly 100 percent of our globally sourced coffee and tea from more sustainable sources; sourced 25-50 percent more sustainable grapes; and around 90 percent of our juice supply internationally was on step 3, "Path Selection" of the Supplier Engagement Program, meaning the supplier has selected a path for validation (i.e., external certification or third-party audit) positioning it on a more sustainable pathway for 2020. And, by the end of 2017, more than 50 percent of our key ingredient supply in total had identified a validation path for compliance with our Supplier Engagement Program, placing it at step 3 or beyond. When it comes to our top five agricultural spend ingredient crops—cane sugar, beet sugar, corn, oranges and lemons—we have realized both successes and challenges. As of the end of 2017, less than 25 percent of our cane sugar, corn and oranges were validated, while 51-75 percent of our lemons and beet sugar were. 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. Linkages and trade-offs

W9.1

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

Yes

W9.1a

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

Linkage or tradeoff

Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Decreased GHG emissions

Description of linkage/tradeoff

Within our value chain, product ingredients account for roughly a quarter of our GHG emissions, of which the overwhelming majority are agricultural ingredients. The benefit of effective water management and agro-ecological practices at farms on our value chain GHG emissions are an additional driver for us to engage with suppliers and the farming community. We measure the improvement we make in GHG emissions through these activities through LCAs and other studies that research the benefits of improved agro-ecological practices on GHG emissions. Furthermore, we aim to increase the volume of ingredients we source through the application of these practices (2 million tons in 2017, as stated below), and we are exploring ways to reflect these improvements directly in our Scope 3 agricultural emissions. In our forecasting for GHG emissions, we account for these improvements in GHG emissions in our agricultural ingredients to inform strategic decisions around our climate protection strategy.

Policy or action

Within our GHG emissions and climate protection strategy, we spell this activity out as a key driver for further reducing our emissions towards our emissions reduction goal as we prioritize actions and interventions towards achieving this goal. Through our sustainable agriculture program and our work with certification programs such as Bonsucro, or our work with farmers through multi-stakeholder initiatives in locations such as Spain, we understand that the improved agro-ecological practices and water management at farms results in the reduction of GHG emissions through, for example, reduced use of fertilizers and improved yields. We have worked extensively with Bonsucro members to create the first global metric standard for sustainable sugarcane production and was the first to purchase Bonsucro-certified sugar in 2011. The Company also achieved Bonsucro Chain of Custody Standard certification. In October 2015, we received the 2015 Bonsucro Sustainability Award for Buyers Supporting Transformational Change. The award recognizes our efforts to support critical and progressive advancements in the sugarcane sector. In 2017, we continue to make progress through our various partnerships, sourcing more than 2 million tons of more sustainable sugar or HFCS.

W10. Verification

W10.1

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

Yes

W10.1a

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

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1. Current state	W1.2b - Total Withdrawals	Other, please specify (AICPA)	This data point is assured annually as part of our sustainability data assurance.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	James Quincey, President and CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

W11.2

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

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms