

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

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

The Coca-Cola Company is a total beverage company that markets, manufactures and sells beverage concentrates and syrups and finished beverages, offering over 200 brands in over 200 countries and territories. In our concentrate operations, The Coca-Cola Company typically generates net operating revenues (\$33 billion in 2020) by selling concentrates and syrups to authorized bottling partners. Our bottling partners combine the concentrates and syrups with still or sparkling water and sweeteners (depending on the product), to prepare, package, sell and distribute finished beverages. Our finished product operations consist primarily of company-owned or -controlled bottling, sales and distribution operations.

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, and vitaminwater. We also operate retail outlets through Costa Limited, which operates nearly 4,000 coffeehouses in the United Kingdom, China and other markets across Europe, Asia Pacific, the Middle East and Africa. The company's portfolio also includes a coffee vending business, at home coffee solutions and a roastery.

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

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

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

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

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

F0.4

(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization's area of operation.

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
Timber products	Disclosing	Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	Only our Costa Coffee business procures a relatively small amount of palm oil as an ingredient for some of its food products and therefore this is not significant to our business.
Cattle products	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Disclosing	Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Disclosing	Manufacturing Retailing	<Not Applicable>

F0.5

(F0.5) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

F0.5a

(F0.5a) Identify the parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure.

Value chain stage	Exclusion	Description of exclusion	Potential for forests-related risk	Please explain
Supply chain	Specific supplier(s)	In 2020 we were able to confirm supplier data for ~83% of our total global Pulp & Paper volume through responses to data requests. Therefore, the disclosures that follow for Pulp & Paper are for the ~83% of volume for which we have accurate data. Our disclosure on Pulp & Paper also relates only to the procurement by the Company's Cross Enterprise Procurement Group (CEPG). This accounts for the majority of Pulp & Paper procurement within The Coca-Cola System, however some of our bottling partners procure Pulp & Paper independently.	Potential for forests-related risk but not evaluated	Approximately 17% of total procured Pulp & Paper volume is excluded because the Company did not receive responses to information requests from suppliers that provide this volume of the commodity. We continue to work with our suppliers to improve the traceability of commodities and agricultural ingredients sourced by The Coca-Cola Company. Procurement carried out independently by our bottling partners is also excluded because we do not collect this data. We collect and disclose procurement data from the Company's Cross Enterprise Procurement Group (CEPG). CEPG is a collaborative procurement model enabling the Coca-Cola System (Bottlers & Company) to work with suppliers together to achieve common goals. It operates in over 140 countries and accounts for 90+% of System volume across >200 bottlers. CEPG protects the system's reputation and brand equity by driving our sustainability agenda, exceeding targets across waste, carbon, water and agriculture.

F1. Current state

F1.1

(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?

Timber products

Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Australia

Austria

Belarus

Belgium

Brazil

Bulgaria

Canada

Chile

Czechia

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

Germany

Greece

Hungary

India

Indonesia

Israel

Italy

Japan

Kenya

Latvia

Lithuania

Mexico

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Russian Federation

Slovakia

Slovenia

South Africa

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Thailand

Turkey

Ukraine

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uruguay

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

The Coca-Cola system's primary packaging is aseptic fiber packaging (AFP) and secondary packaging is corrugated, carton and paper labels. Most of the packaging procured by the system is done by the Cross Enterprise Procurement Group (CEPG), however there are some bottlers that source packaging independently. The procurement spend given here is for the Cross Enterprise Procurement Group (CEPG). CEPG is a collaborative procurement model enabling the Coca-Cola System (Bottlers & Company) to work with Suppliers together to achieve common goals. It operates in over 140 countries and accounts for 90+% of System volume across >200 bottlers. CEPG protects the system's reputation and brand equity by driving our sustainability agenda, exceeding targets across waste, carbon, water and agriculture.

Soy

Activity

Refining & processing
Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Source

Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
United States of America

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Soybeans are procured by Grove to Glass (G2G) a global procurement team within The Coca-Cola Company that is responsible for sourcing our juice ingredients. GTG has subject matter expertise in local markets & specific fruits, located across five continents and sourcing 50 + different fruits from ~ 40 countries and over 250 suppliers.

Other - Coffee

Activity

Refining & processing
Using as input into manufacturing process for power generation
Distributing/packaging
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Roasted coffee beans, roasted grounds, liquid coffee extract, green coffee beans)

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Colombia
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Peru
Uganda
Viet Nam

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

The Coca-Cola systems' two brands that are major purchasers of coffee are Costa Limited (which operates nearly 4,000 coffeehouses in the United Kingdom, China and other markets across Europe, Asia Pacific, the Middle East and Africa. The company's portfolio also includes a coffee vending business, at home coffee solutions and a roastery) and Georgia Coffee (Japan's leading coffee brand that offers coffee beverages in a ready to drink format). Both Costa Limited and Georgia Coffee procure roasted coffee beans and roasted grounds, while Georgia Coffee also procures liquid coffee extract and Costa Limited also procures green coffee beans. TCCC also procures coffee for its Chaqwa, Honest and Georgia brands through our Global Brewed Beverages team

F1.2

(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization's revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	6-10%	This is calculated based on the percentage of beverage sales that use primary or secondary packaging that contains pulp or paper.
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<1%	This is calculated based on the percentage of sales revenue from our AdeS brand which uses the vast majority of the soybeans we source.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	6-10%	This is calculated based on the percentage of sales revenue from products that contain coffee, including roasted and ground coffee beans.

F1.5

(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Consumption data available, disclosing
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Consumption data available, disclosing

F1.5a

(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption data.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Data type

Consumption data

Volume

596000

Metric

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Volume

12000

Metric

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Data type

Consumption data

Volume

67000

Metric

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Please explain

<Not Applicable>

F1.5b

(F1.5b) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Argentina

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Tucumán, Córdoba, Carlos Casares and Carmen de Areco)

% of total production/consumption volume

23

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Minas Gerais)

% of total production/consumption volume

32

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

45

Please explain

45% of our sourcing of soybeans comes from the United States of America. We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Cerrado, Sul de Minas)

% of total production/consumption volume

54.19

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Viet Nam

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Gia Lai, Dak Lac)

% of total production/consumption volume

22.21

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

16.31

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

2.21

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

1.34

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

1.3

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Peru

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.61

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.58

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Nicaragua

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.17

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

United Republic of Tanzania

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Please select

% of total production/consumption volume

0.03

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

0.91

Please explain

0.91% of our sourcing of coffee comes from El Salvador, Ethiopia, Uganda, Costa Rica and China. We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Australia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.6

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume).

Forest risk commodity

Please select

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.03

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume)

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume). We can currently trace 0.006% of pulp and paper to Indonesia as the country of origin.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Kenya

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume). We can currently trace 0.004% of pulp and paper to Kenya as the country of origin.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.01

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Philippines

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.03

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

United Republic of Tanzania

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.01

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.09

Please explain

We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

70.68

Please explain

70.68 % of the virgin fiber we can trace is sourced from Austria, Baltics, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dubai, Estonia, Europe, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay. We measure the percentage of consumption by origin by requesting this information from our suppliers. The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume)

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

28.36

Please explain

The percentages given relate only to virgin fiber (not recycled content volume). We currently lack origin data for 28.36% of our Pulp & Paper volume and are working with our suppliers to map the supply chain further.

F1.6

(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?

No

F2. Procedures

F2.1

(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

(F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.

Timber products

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Please explain

In 2020 we requested information from over 200 of our Pulp & Paper suppliers, including origin data, and the percentage of volume from high deforestation-risk countries. We analyzed those results and are focusing our efforts on improving the response rates from suppliers (83% response rate in 2020) so we are able to trace 100% of volume, with the goal to sustainably source 100% of Pulp & Paper, especially from countries with high deforestation risks. Questionnaires were chosen as a tool because they allow us to ask specific questions for which we currently lack the necessary data, allow for easy data gathering and aggregation and are relatively simple and not time consuming for suppliers to complete. We also introduced a supplier self-assessment questionnaire in 2020 that was distributed to our juice suppliers for our top 5 fruits- apple, mango, grape, orange, lemon. The questionnaire allows the company to assess supplier's level of compliance with our SAGPs and identify risks of non-compliance. This includes risks related to non-compliance with our principle to promote sustainable forest management and help protect woodlands from deforestation and illegal harvesting. Following the completion of the questionnaire we review and validate supplier responses during on-site audits. These audits take place typically every 3-4 years depending on the risk rating of the supplier as part of routine compliance food safety and quality audits. The initial pilot of this new process was rolled out first with our main juice suppliers. However, during 2020 we transitioned from our SAGPs to our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), therefore we needed to revise the questionnaires to align with the new PSA terminology and updated PSA Governance Framework. Further roll out of the questionnaires with suppliers of other commodities is planned for the second half of 2021. In addition, in 2020 we began implementing a new sustainable agriculture data assurance process using a 'Supplier Letter of Attestation'. This letter is completed and approved by suppliers and provides details of the percentage of volume of agriculture ingredients supplied to TCCC that comply with our SAGPs (and moving forward our PSA), the country of origin, and details of relevant certifications/standards that are met.

Soy

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Please explain

In 2020, on behalf of the company, WWF conducted a risk assessment of 13 of our top agricultural commodities, including soybeans and coffee, by source country (or location). The assessment considered a number of environmental, social and economic risks including the risk of conversion of natural habitat for the purpose of commodity production and the potential impact of production on biodiversity. The assessment was based on data from FAO, WWF Global 200 Priority Ecoregions, Wetlands International (Ramsar Sites Information Service), IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (Protected Planet), Alliance for Zero Extinction and internet search results in reputable media sources, scientific journals, trade publications, and other reliable sources. The assessment found that for soybeans Brazil is high risk for land conversion and Brazil and Argentina are high risk for impacts on biodiversity. The company chose this approach to a risk assessment and partner because WWF has the necessary expertise on commodity production and knowledge of the relevant social, environmental and economic risks and we have a long-standing partnership with the organization. This approach also allowed for a global study and identification of the highest risks on a country-by-country basis, across a large number of our top commodities (10 commodities).

Other - Coffee

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Please explain

Our Global Brewed Beverage Team that procures coffee for the Chaqwa, Honest and Georgia brands uses the 'Verified Sustainable Coffee Platform' (VSCP), an integrated solution for managing sustainability risks and compliance to our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). The platform has so far focused on our coffee supply chains in Brazil, Peru, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, Nicaragua and Ethiopia. The platform leverages data from the Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA), Sourcemap and Peterson and Control Union and on-site audits for 28 indicators that align with our SAGPs. These indicators include land and ecosystem conservation and conversion. Sourcemap allows questionnaires aligned to our SAGPs to be cascaded down our supply chain all the way to the farm level. Supplier responses are analyzed, and scorecards generated for each supplier, country etc. The VSCP was chosen because it provides on-demand access to critical sustainable sourcing data, helps to identify risks and opportunities in our supply chain, is flexible (fit for purpose), scalable, reliable (verification and audits) and cost effective. VSCP did not identify any deforestation risks in 2019 or 2020. In 2020, on behalf of the company, The Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) conducted a review of coffee origins & supply chain risk. The study assessed environmental, social and economic risks at the producer level in 14 of our largest sourcing countries. The assessment was based on consultations with nearly 60 experts and data from reliable sources. The assessment found that Farmer Income is the greatest single risk in the sector and is acknowledged to be a driver of many other risks (e.g. child labor). Climate change is the #2 risk overall. Global warming and unstable weather patterns are leading to volatile production with more regions becoming less suitable for coffee. The effect increases costs of production (mostly for inputs) and reduced overall productivity due to pests and diseases. The company chose this approach to a risk assessment and partner because COSA has the necessary expertise on commodity production and knowledge of the relevant risks and we have a strong partnership with the organization. This approach also allowed for a global study and identification of the highest risks on a country-by-country basis, with a focus on coffee.

F2.1b

(F2.1b) Which of the following issues are considered in your organization's forests-related risk assessment(s)?

Availability of forest risk commodities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world, as a result of changing weather patterns and other factors, may limit the availability of key commodities on which we rely. Tools used to assess risks to the availability of forest risk commodities include a supply risk assessment conducted by WWF in 2020 of 13 of our top agricultural commodities, including soybeans and coffee, by source country (or location). The assessment considered a number of risks including physical water risks and production areas operating in areas of high water stress. The assessment was based on data from FAO, WWF Global 200 Priority Ecoregions, Wetlands International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC, Alliance for Zero Extinction, reputable media sources, scientific journals, and trade publications. In addition, the Company, together with external consultants, has conducted several assessments of key climate-related risks that identified changes to weather and precipitation patterns and water scarcity as two priority risks that could potentially limit the availability of key ingredients and raw materials. Furthermore, The Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) conducted a review in 2020 on behalf of The Company of coffee origins & supply chain risk. The study assessed environmental, social and economic risks (including climate change and water risks that can have major impacts on commodity availability) at the producer level in 14 of our largest sourcing countries. The assessment was based on consultations with nearly 60 experts, including representatives from global financial institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, trade associations, Academics and on data from ILO, USDA, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, International Coffee Organization, and other scientific journals, trade publications, and reliable sources. The results of these risk assessments are used to inform our Business Continuity Planning (BCP) process, as well as Company procurement and sustainable agriculture strategies.

Quality of forest risk commodities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Quality, food safety and regulatory compliance are cornerstones of our dedication to perfect product, trusted everywhere. Our commitment to meeting consumer's trust and their expectations for refreshing, high quality, and safe products manufactured in a sustainable way is central to The Coca-Cola Company's philosophy. We are a world class leader in the products we serve as a result of strong product quality, diligence in standards, continued testing and auditing, and taking a progressive view on innovation and science techniques. Safety and product quality are a fundamental part of our product design, manufacturing and proactive consumer feedback processes. Our supplier requirements program is intended to ensure quality throughout the supply chain. Our high standards are set so a quality product can be enjoyed around the world. We demand our standards and policies are met for all products we serve. This includes globally recognized standards, local regulatory needs, and where needed, establishing our own standards to protect consumers. We promote continuous improvement through innovation and collaboration with industry and partners. We have a continual program for audit and measuring supplier compliance against our requirements.

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

As part of our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), we require all our suppliers to promote and protect natural habitats and biodiversity and help protect woodlands from deforestation and illegal harvesting. Tools used to assess risks to the status of ecosystems and habitats include a supply risk assessment conducted by WWF in 2020 of 13 of our top agricultural commodities, including soybeans and coffee, by source country (or location). The assessment considered a number of environmental, social and economic risks including the risk of conversion of natural habitat for the purpose of commodity production and the potential impact of production on biodiversity. The assessment was based on data from FAO, WWF Global 200 Priority Ecoregions, Wetlands International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC, Alliance for Zero Extinction, reputable media sources, scientific journals, and trade publications. In addition, The Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) conducted a review in 2020 on behalf of The Company of coffee origins & supply chain risk. The study assessed environmental, social and economic risks (including deforestation and ecological impacts) at the producer level in 14 of our largest sourcing countries. The assessment was based on consultations with nearly 60 experts, including representatives from global financial institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, trade associations, Academics and on data from ILO, USDA, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, International Coffee Organization, and other scientific journals, trade publications, and reliable sources. We also stay connected with NGO partners such as Oxfam and WWF and other experts who are able to raise concerns related to negative impacts of agricultural production on ecosystems and habitats with the company directly. Furthermore, we introduced a supplier self-assessment questionnaire in 2020 that was distributed to our ~200 juice suppliers for our top 5 fruits- apple, mango, grape, orange, lemon. The questionnaire allows the company to assess supplier's level of compliance with our SAGPs and identify risks of non-compliance and will be rolled out to suppliers of other ingredients/commodities in the second half of 2021. We use this information to engage with suppliers deemed to be high-risk and agree on action plans with the suppliers to address non-compliance issues. .

Regulation

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The Coca-Cola Company's Government Affairs and Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) teams monitor national and state regulations in every country in which we operate. Significant regulatory changes or the risk of regulatory changes with a potential to have a significant impact on the company are communicated from the market or zone level to the Operating Unit (OU) level and to the Corporate level at a minimum of a bi-weekly basis but also on a case-by-case basis. These assessments are shared internally with all relevant decision-makers and are used to inform our procurement, government engagement and sustainable agriculture strategies

Climate change

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

In 2018, we conducted a thorough assessment of our climate-related risks. The scope of this assessment covered not only our direct operations but also our full value chain, including our supply chains for ingredients and packaging sourcing, as well as our downstream customers and communities. A number of risks were identified, including changing levels of water stress, and water availability having implications to availability of key ingredients. In 2017-2018, The Coca-Cola Company, in partnership with BSR, conducted an assessment of climate-related risk to build a strategy framework for climate resilience across the TCCC global system and value chain. Over several months TCCC assessed key climate-related risks and opportunities via benchmarking against similar companies, internal interviews for assessment and alignment, a comprehensive resilience assessment of 7 key markets, and an assessment of two commodities particularly vulnerable to climate change. In 2018-2019, building on our work with BSR, The Coca-Cola Company conducted a further climate-related risk priority assessment, to further refine our priority climate-related risks, according to the framework recommended by the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Two identified priority climate-related risks were: (1) Changes to weather and precipitation patterns limiting the availability of ingredients and raw materials, and (2) Water scarcity disrupting sourcing and/or production. In addition, Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) conducted a review of coffee origins & supply chain risk for the company in 2020 which assessed environmental, social and economic risks at the producer level in our major sourcing countries. The study found that climate factors, mostly increased temperatures and erratic rainfall, are a significant risk. A related concern is with the effects that will make certain landscapes unsuitable for coffee growing. The results of these risk assessments are included in our corporate Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) risk process taxonomy through which the impacts of climate change are captured at the enterprise risk level. For example, the company's ERM process informs the Business Continuity Planning (BCP) process to mitigate these impacts of climate change. The results are also used to inform our procurement and sustainable agriculture strategies.

Impact on water security

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

In our value chain, we assess water-related risks to our key commodities and raw materials in a number of ways. Firstly, The Coca-Cola Company conducts a Global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) that uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to conduct a high-level assessment of water quantity, quality, and access risks. This includes an assessment of risks to our global priority ingredients. The results provide granular geographical & watershed-level detail on the potential levels of risk exposure across our business. The Company conducts this assessment approximately every three years, or more frequently as appropriate. The most recent was conducted in 2019. Secondly, suppliers are audited on their compliance to our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) on a regular basis, which explicitly requires the sustainable, long-term management of water resources. Additionally, through our partnerships with key certification platforms and agricultural sustainability initiatives (such as Bonsucro, SAI-FSA, and Field to Market) we continue to assess and mitigate these risks. Third, our climate-related risk priority assessment conducted in 2018-2019, examined climate-related risks and their potential impact to 6 key value chain segments including ingredients. It found that one of the top risks to be water scarcity disrupting sourcing and/or production. Water is a critical ingredient to our products and essential in the production of many of our ingredients. Additionally, the communities where we operate require adequate supplies of water. Disruption in the supply of available freshwater would create challenges across our value chains. Finally, we have conducted work on the water footprint of some of our key products in the past, through which we have begun quantifying the water impact of our product across the value chain, from "crop to can." During 2020, we completed an enterprise water footprint that showed that 93% of our system's total blue water footprint is in the supply chain—with the largest part (92%) attributed to growing the ingredients needed for our products. The results of these assessments informed the development of our new 2030 water security strategy. This strategy expands the scope of our work on water to include agriculture, with a focus on stressed sourcing regions, and to address shared water challenges in priority sourcing watersheds.

Tariffs or price increases

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The Coca-Cola Company's Government Affairs and Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) teams monitor change in tariffs in every country in which we operate. Significant tariff changes or the risk of tariff changes with a potential to have a significant impact on the company are communicated from the market or zone level to the Operating Unit (OU) level and to the Corporate level at a minimum of a bi-weekly basis but also on a case-by-case basis. These assessments are shared internally with all relevant decision-makers and are used to inform our procurement, government engagement and sustainable agriculture strategies.

Loss of markets

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The Company has internal processes and an internal control environment that facilitate the identification and management of risks. At a central level, this is conducted primarily by a cross-functional and cross-company Enterprise Risk Management program and Risk Steering Committee, which conducts regular assessments of risk, including an annual update of key enterprise risks. Potential risks factors are gathered from across all functions and organizations across the global system (group of organizations including our bottling partners), classified within a risk taxonomy composed of 22 risk categories across 5 thematic areas: Strategic and Reputational, People, Operational, Political and Regulatory, and Macro / Economic. Competition risk or loss of markets, including for products that are derived from forest-risk commodities, is considered in this process. Each risk item is given a likelihood score and a consequence score, on a 5-point scale. Any risk events that score 3 or above on both scales, or an equivalent score based on case-specific considerations, are given attention for management actions discussion in the Risk Steering Committee. The non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage segments of the commercial beverage industry are highly competitive, consisting of numerous companies ranging from small or emerging to very large and well established. These include companies that, like our Company, compete globally in multiple geographic areas, as well as businesses that are primarily regional or local in operation. Competitive products include juices and nectars; fruit drinks, coffees and teas; sports and other performance-enhancing hydration beverages etc. These competitive products are sold to consumers in both ready-to-drink and non-ready-to-drink form. We also compete against numerous regional and local companies and, increasingly, against smaller companies that are developing micro brands and selling them directly to consumers through e-commerce retailers and other e-commerce platforms. The company uses this information to continue to build on our competitive strengths which include leading brands with high levels of consumer recognition and loyalty; a worldwide network of bottlers and distributors of Company products; sophisticated marketing capabilities; and a talented group of dedicated associates.

Leakage markets

Relevance & inclusion

Not considered

Please explain

Leakage markets are not considered at this time.

Brand damage related to forest risk commodities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We engage proactively with partners and stakeholders in all of the countries in which we operate. When engaging with stakeholders, we apply the principles of transparency, inclusiveness, consistency and accountability to promote positive impact and create a virtuous cycle of collaboration. These stakeholder engagements provide opportunities to increase our understanding of risks to the company, including brand damage related to our sourcing of commodities. We also conduct an assessment of priority Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues every 2-3 years considering each issues' current or potential impact to the Coca-Cola System and level of concern to our stakeholders. During 2019, we undertook a thorough review of our priority issues in collaboration with a cross-functional internal team and key external stakeholders. These stakeholders represented deep expertise across a range of issues and sectors, including NGOs, academia, some of our business partners, customers and beyond. We were guided by BSR, a leading sustainability NGO. Deforestation is one of 19 ESG issues identified as a priority for the company due to stakeholder concern and potential impact on the company, primarily as a result of brand damage. The assessment of our priority ESG issues is aligned with our Enterprise Risk Management process. Furthermore, in 2020, on behalf of the company, WWF conducted a supply risk assessment of 13 of our top agricultural commodities, including coffee and soybeans, by source country (or location). The assessment considered a number of environmental, social and economic risks including reputational risk to the company. The insights and feedback of our key stakeholders informs our sustainability strategy, engagement, reporting and disclosure. We, and third parties we engage with, also monitor traditional media and social media platforms for mentions of the company and our brands. Insights garnered are shared internally with key decision-makers through daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual reports and inform our sustainability strategy as well as our stakeholder engagement and communication strategies.

Corruption

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

For The Coca-Cola Company and our entire system, the Code of Business Conduct and Anti-Bribery Policy, which we revised in June 2016, provides guidance on how to conduct business in a fair, ethical and legal manner. Our anti-corruption compliance program encompasses numerous reporting, monitoring and certification controls, as well as an educational component comprising web-based and in-person training. Company employees receive training and/or communication relating to integrity in dealing with government officials and select employees must complete a specialized anti-corruption course. The Code of Business Conduct is monitored internally by the Ethics and Compliance Committee. Company lawyers around the world assist business operations in ensuring compliance with laws and human rights-related standards. Additionally, we have a global due diligence program to screen vendors and potential vendors deemed high risk and to obtain their agreement to abide by our Anti-Bribery Policy.

Social impacts

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

A huge focus of our work to ensure respect for human rights across our value chain is in our supply chain and related to our agricultural ingredients. Between 2015 and 2017, we focused on identifying the possible human rights risks in our Company and value chain. With Shift, we began mapping and prioritizing our human rights risks according to scale, scope and ability to remediate, which were then discussed and evaluated in workshops with participants from all functions across four continents, involving more than 180 experts. The risk ranking that resulted from these workshops was further discussed in a broad consultation process with more than 57 civil society groups, including NGOs, socially responsible investors, Global Union Federations and many others. To ensure a broad variety of stakeholders participated openly in this engagement, the consultation process was conducted and led by Bennett Freeman, a consultant and speaker on business and human rights, sustainability and responsible investment. This extensive mapping and consultation process confirmed that much of our human rights focus was appropriate, equipping us to move in a more strategic and prioritized direction in addressing these issues. In addition, regional consultations gave us a deeper view into regional risks profiles. Since then, we have conducted a comprehensive risk review of our priority ingredients with partners like WWF and external indices such as the U.S. Bureau of International Labor Affairs' List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor to build a picture of the risks associated with those ingredients in the origins from which we source. WWF's supply risk assessment of 13 of our top agricultural commodities, including coffee and soybeans, by source country (or location) considered child and forced labor amongst other environmental, social and economic risks. The assessment was based on data from FAO, WWF Global 200 Priority Ecoregions, Wetlands International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC, Alliance for Zero Extinction, reputable media sources, scientific journals, and trade publications. We continue to use insights from these ongoing risk assessments to engage specific suppliers and partners, improve our due diligence processes and where necessary ensure proper remediation for any human rights impacts to which we are directly or indirectly linked.

Other, please specify

Relevance & inclusion

Please explain

F2.1c

(F2.1c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's forests-related risk assessments?

Customers

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The company's customers, which are predominantly retailers, are increasingly focused on sustainability issues, setting their own standards and requirements for responsible/sustainable sourcing and asking The Coca-Cola Company to help them achieve their goals. Therefore, engaging with our customers, is key to our long-term success. Through our customer and sales teams, we connect with our customers on sustainability, incorporating sustainability as a standing topic in customer meetings. We seek to understand our customer's sustainability priorities and concerns, identify opportunities to bring value to our customers, manage risks and integrate sustainability into joint business planning. We also conduct an assessment of priority Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues every 2-3 years considering each issues' current or potential impact to the Coca-Cola System and level of concern to our stakeholders. During 2019, we undertook a thorough review of our priority issues in collaboration with a cross-functional internal team and key external stakeholders, including customers. These stakeholders represented deep expertise across a range of issues and sectors, including NGOs, academia, some of our business partners, customers and beyond. We were guided by BSR, a leading sustainability NGO. Deforestation is one of 19 ESG issues identified as a priority for the company due to stakeholder concern and potential impact on the company. The assessment of our priority ESG issues is aligned with our Enterprise Risk Management process. Analyzing our priority issues on a regular basis ensures that we take into consideration the changing social, environmental and economic context and effectively manage risks as we continue to evolve our business.

Employees

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Together with our bottling partners, we employ 700,000+ people worldwide with diverse backgrounds operating in more than 200 countries and territories. We engage with our employees regularly on our priority environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues including our sustainable agriculture program. We do this through our relevant channels on our internal communication systems- Yammer and Connect and through regular learning sessions held by our Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) and Technical Innovations and Supply Chain (TISC) teams. We encourage our employees to raise any concerns they have with related to compliance with company policies, standards and requirements through an anonymous Ethics Line or by talking to a local Ethics Officer. Effectively engaging employees on our ESG strategy is an important part of recruiting and retaining the next generation of talent to work for our company.

Investors

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We conduct an assessment of priority Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues every 2-3 years considering each issues' current or potential impact to the Coca-Cola System and level of concern to our stakeholders. During 2019, we undertook a thorough review of our priority issues in collaboration with a cross-functional internal team and key external stakeholders, including investors. These stakeholders represented deep expertise across a range of issues and sectors, including NGOs, academia, some of our business partners, customers and beyond. We were guided by BSR, a leading sustainability NGO. Deforestation is one of 19 ESG issues identified as a priority for the company due to stakeholder concern and potential impact on the company. The assessment of our priority ESG issues is aligned with our Enterprise Risk Management process. Analyzing our priority issues on a regular basis ensures that we take into consideration the changing social, environmental and economic context and effectively manage risks as we continue to evolve our business. We also regularly engage investors on ESG issues including progress on our goal to sustainably source 100% of our priority agriculture ingredients, including pulp and paper, coffee and soybeans. We do this through one-on-one discussions, disclosure of progress against our sourcing goal in our annual Business, Environment, Social and Governance Report and annual investor ESG events (the last one was held in November 2020) where our Chief Communications, Sustainability & Strategic Partnerships Officer discussed progress on our sustainability goals.

Local communities

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The Coca-Cola Company's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) set expectations of our agricultural ingredient suppliers, to address sustainability challenges specific to agriculture. The SAGP include community and traditional rights and therefore we are considering the rights of local communities in our assessments and validation of our suppliers' compliance with our SAGP. As we continue to roll out our supplier self-assessment questionnaire in 2020 and into 2021 and transition from our SAGPs to our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), it will allow us to further assess risks related to community and traditional rights. In addition, between 2015 and 2017, we focused on identifying the possible human rights risks in our Company and value chain. With Shift, we began mapping and prioritizing our human rights risks according to scale, scope and ability to remediate, which were then discussed and evaluated in workshops with participants from all functions across four continents, involving more than 180 experts. The risk ranking that resulted from these workshops was further discussed in a broad consultation process with more than 57 civil society groups, amongst other stakeholders. The engagement of these civil rights groups is the predominant way that the right of local communities was integrated into our human rights risk assessment. Community land rights and access to water are two salient human rights risks we identified to be associated with the Company's activities and business relationships.

NGOs

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

We conduct an assessment of priority Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues every 2-3 years considering each issues' current or potential impact to the Coca-Cola System and level of concern to our stakeholders. During 2019, we undertook a thorough review of our priority issues in collaboration with a cross-functional internal team and key external stakeholders, including NGOs. These stakeholders represented deep expertise across a range of issues and sectors, including NGOs, academia, some of our business partners, customers and beyond. We were guided by BSR, a leading sustainability NGO. Deforestation is one of 19 ESG issues identified as a priority for the company due to stakeholder concern and potential impact on the company. The assessment of our priority ESG issues is aligned with our Enterprise Risk Management process. Analyzing our priority issues on a regular basis ensures that we take into consideration the changing social, environmental and economic context and effectively manage risks as we continue to evolve our business. In addition, between 2015 and 2017, we focused on identifying the possible human rights risks in our Company and value chain. With Shift, we began mapping and prioritizing our human rights risks according to scale, scope and ability to remediate, which were then discussed and evaluated in workshops with participants from all functions across four continents, involving more than 180 experts. The risk ranking that resulted from these workshops was further discussed in a broad consultation process with more than 57 civil society groups, including NGOs, amongst other stakeholders. Lastly, we engage with a number of NGOs, including WWF and the Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) to conduct agriculture supply chain risk assessments. In 2020 WWF and COSA conducted risk assessments for the company looking at environmental, social and economic risks in the supply chains of a number of our top agriculture ingredients including coffee and soybeans.

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The Coca-Cola Company's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) set expectations of our agricultural ingredient suppliers focused on the producer level, to address sustainability challenges specific to agriculture. We assess and validate our producers' compliance with our SAGP. As we continue to roll out our supplier self-assessment questionnaire in 2020 and into 2021 and transition from our SAGPs to our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), it will allow us to further assess risks at the farm level. Between 2015 and 2017, we focused on identifying the possible human rights risks in our Company and value chain. With Shift, we began mapping and prioritizing our human rights risks according to scale, scope and ability to remediate, which were then discussed and evaluated in workshops with participants from all functions across four continents, involving more than 180 experts. The risk ranking that resulted from these workshops was further discussed in a broad consultation process with more than 57 civil society groups, including NGOs, socially responsible investors, Global Union Federations and many others. The human rights of forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level were considered within this impact assessment. In addition, The Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) conducted a review of coffee origins & supply chain risk for the company in 2020 which assessed environmental, social and economic risks at the producer level in all our coffee sourcing countries. COSA also provides self-assessment questionnaires aligned to our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles that are cascaded down our supply chain for our Chaqwa, Honest and Georgia coffee brands all the way to the producers at the local level. Supplier responses are analyzed, and scorecards generated for each supplier, country etc. Lastly, WWF's supply risk assessment of 13 of our top agricultural commodities, including coffee and soybeans, by source country (or location) considered risks affecting producers at a local level including child and forced labor, gender and physical water risks. The assessment was based on data from FAO, WWF Global 200 Priority Ecoregions, Wetlands International, IUCN and UNEP-WCMC, Alliance for Zero Extinction, reputable media sources, scientific journals, and trade publications.

Regulators

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

The Coca-Cola Company's Government Affairs and Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) teams monitor national and state regulations in every country in which we operate. These teams regularly engage regulators directly and indirectly through various multi-stakeholder platforms and trade associations. Significant regulatory changes or the risk of regulatory changes with a potential to have a significant impact on the company are communicated from the market or zone level to the Operating Unit (OU) level and to the Corporate level at a minimum of a bi-weekly basis but also on a case-by-case basis. These assessments are shared internally with all relevant decision-makers and are used to inform our procurement, government engagement and sustainable agriculture strategies.

Suppliers

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Our direct tier 1 suppliers are an essential part of our risk assessments and are covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). We expect our suppliers and system partners to embrace responsible workplace practices in line with our Human Rights Policy and our commitment to social justice. We communicate these expectations through our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). The SGP includes the principle to: "Protect the Environment: Conduct business in ways which protect and preserve the environment. Meet applicable environmental laws, rules, and regulations." The SGP program is a vital element of the Company's overall sustainability platform and reflects the belief that our responsibility to respect human rights extends across our value chain and is essential to long-term business success. The SGPs are part of all contractual agreements between The Coca-Cola Company and our direct and authorized suppliers. We expect our suppliers to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to fulfill the expectations. We closely monitor the implementation of our Supplier Guiding Principles by utilizing independent third parties to assess supplier and bottler sites. To do this, we partner with a select number of accredited audit firms and conduct training on a regular basis to ensure they understand and align to our program requirement. Since the inception of our SGP program we have collaborated with our bottling and supplier partners to complete over 30,000 human and workplace rights assessments with over 2500 audits being conducted annually. These audits are a vital human rights due diligence instrument to the company and the system. Our program is always evolving as we continue to learn and address new challenges. We regularly consult stakeholders and benchmark against industry standards and with peers in organizations like AIM-PROGRESS and the Consumer Goods Forum to improve our program. As such, the Supplier Guiding Principles are reviewed and updated as needed and we anticipate the next update to be rolled out in 2021-2022.

Other stakeholders, please specify

Relevance & inclusion

Relevant, always included

Please explain

Our system bottling partners are an essential part of our risk assessments and are covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). We expect our suppliers and system partners to embrace responsible workplace practices in line with our Human Rights Policy and our commitment to social justice. We communicate these expectations through our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). The SGP includes the principle to: "Protect the Environment: Conduct business in ways which protect and preserve the environment. Meet applicable environmental laws, rules, and regulations." The SGP program is a vital element of the Company's overall sustainability platform and reflects the belief that our responsibility to respect human rights extends across our value chain and is essential to long-term business success. The SGPs are part of all contractual agreements between The Coca-Cola Company and our bottling partners. We expect our bottling partners to develop and implement appropriate internal business processes to fulfill the expectations. We closely monitor the implementation of our Supplier Guiding Principles by utilizing independent third parties to assess supplier and bottler sites. To do this, we partner with a select number of accredited audit firms and conduct training on a regular basis to ensure they understand and align to our program requirement. Since the inception of our SGP program we have collaborated with our bottling and supplier partners to complete over 30,000 human and workplace rights assessments with over 2500 audits being conducted annually. These audits are a vital human rights due diligence instrument to the company and the system. Our program is always evolving as we continue to learn and address new challenges. We regularly consult stakeholders and benchmark against industry standards and with peers in organizations like AIM-PROGRESS and the Consumer Goods Forum to improve our program. As such, the Supplier Guiding Principles are reviewed and updated as needed and we anticipate the next update to be rolled out in 2021-2022.

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risk identified?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	No
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	No

F3.1a

F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Based on risks assessed, we identify strategic impacts to be substantive changes we are able to bring about in our direct operations and our supply chain in making progress toward our goal of sourcing our 12 global priority ingredients sustainably. We define 'substantive impact' as an event that will probably occur or we expect to occur within a three-year horizon and has the potential to result in a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, direct operations or supply chain and result in catastrophic loss to the environment, community services or well-being of the communities we serve.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any risk events that score 3 or above on both scales, or an equivalent score based on case-specific considerations, are given attention for management actions discussion in the Risk Steering Committee due to their potential to have a substantive impact.

F3.1b

(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential impact

Brand damage

Company-specific description

Customers and consumers are increasingly concerned about the potential clearance of native forests for Pulp & Paper plantations and related social conflict that can result. Our Pulp & Paper supply chain is large and complex. In 2020 we were able to confirm supplier data for ~83% of our total global Pulp & Paper volume through responses to data requests. For the suppliers that did respond to requests for information we received origin data for virgin fiber for ~70% of procurement volume. While we continue to work with our suppliers to improve the traceability of Pulp & Paper sourced by The Coca-Cola Company, challenges remain in confirming the origin of all the virgin fiber Pulp & Paper we source. The lack of visibility into the entire supply chain could drive increased customer and consumer concern that our reporting and management on Pulp & Paper is not robust. Even though the volume of virgin fiber with unknown origins is relatively small, this presents a risk with the potential to impact the brand and reputation of the Company. Therefore, it is important that the Company is able to confirm the origins of virgin fiber to give customers and consumers confidence that the Pulp & Paper we source does not contribute to deforestation or conversion of natural habitats

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial

We currently do not calculate the financial impact.

Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

Description of response

In 2020 we requested information from 200+ of our Pulp & Paper suppliers, including origin data, and the percentage of volume from high deforestation-risk countries. In 2021 will focus on improving response rates from suppliers (83% response rate in 2020) so we are able to trace 100% of volume, especially from countries with high deforestation risks. We will do this through more proactive outreach to suppliers. While we expect to see improved supplier response rates in 2021 it is possible that this response strategy will need to be extended beyond 2021. We expect this strategy to be very effective in preventing stakeholder concern because it will allow us to confirm the origins of 100% of our virgin fiber, giving customers/consumers confidence that we are not contributing to deforestation issues. We also continue to increase the percentage of Pulp & Paper that we sustainably source. (92% in 2020). Third party certification schemes that we use to verify whether the commodity meets the Company's definition of 'sustainably sourced' include, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), FSC Chain of Custody, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), PEFC Chain of Custody and The Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI). Sourcing certified Pulp & paper is a highly effective strategy to prevent risks related to stakeholder concern on deforestation because it guarantees that the Pulp & Paper procured is not contributing to the conversion of natural forest to non-forest uses.

Cost of response

0

Explanation of cost of response

Our response to this risk is part of our normal business practices and supplier engagement processes, therefore there is no specific cost associated with this response.

F3.1c

(F3.1c) Why does your organization not consider itself to be exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	100% of our soybeans volumes were sustainably sourced in 2020, as they were in 2019. We source soybeans from only three countries: the US, Brazil and Argentina. For soybeans sourced from Brazil and Argentina 100% of it is Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) certified physical material. For the remaining volume we procure from the US, we buy RTRS credits. The US is not considered to be a high deforestation risk country. RTRS certification ensures that soy is produced in environmentally-correct, socially-appropriate and economically-viable process, deforestation and conversion-free. We also have procurement teams that protect our reputation and brand equity by driving our sustainability agenda. Our procurement function also invests in strategic relationships with suppliers & stakeholders to ensure advantaged supply base, access to innovation, best practice sharing, & supply continuity across the System. In addition, we have worked with NGO partners including WWF to conduct risk assessments of our soybean supply chain. The assessments considered a number of environmental, social and economic risks including the risk of conversion of natural habitat and the potential impact of production on biodiversity. While the assessments identified a number of environmental and social risks in the supply chains of soybeans and coffee, these risks are not considered to have a potentially substantial impact on the company. Due to this level of certification of the soybeans we source, the low level of deforestation risk in the US and the strong work of our procurement teams to manage supply chain risks our assessment is that the company is not exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	97% of our coffee volumes were certified by third parties as sustainably sourced in 2020, up from 90% in 2019. Third party certification schemes that we use include Rainforest Alliance (RFA), UTZ, Fairtrade (FT) and 4C+. We also have procurement teams that protect our reputation and brand equity by driving our sustainability agenda. Our procurement function also invests in strategic relationships with suppliers & stakeholders to ensure advantaged supply base, access to innovation, best practice sharing, & supply continuity across the System. In addition, we have worked with NGO partners including WWF and the Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA) to conduct risk assessments of our coffee supply chain. The assessments considered a number of environmental, social and economic risks including the risk of conversion of natural habitat and the potential impact of production on biodiversity. While the assessments identified a number of risks including a high risk for land conversion and impacts on biodiversity in Columbia, and deforestation risks in Indonesia and Peru, due to our high levels of coffee sourced from certified farms that are in compliance with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and the strong work of our procurement teams to manage supply chain risks our assessment is that the company is not exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact.

F3.2

(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes

F3.2a

(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We have a responsibility to help solve the global packaging waste crisis and our customers and consumers have an increasing demand for more sustainable packaging solutions. That's why, in 2018, we launched an ambitious sustainable packaging initiative called World Without Waste. This vision is what's right for our planet and our business. We have set goals to make 100% of our packaging recyclable globally by 2025, to create closed loop systems, extracting the maximum value from materials and products while in use, and then recovering and reusing or recycling them, and use at least 50% recycled material in our packaging by 2030. Progress towards and the achievement of these goals will help to reduce our dependence on virgin fiber and help to reduce related deforestation risks. Our strategy to achieve these goals is to innovate in our packaging design and to partner across business, government and civil society in order to scale solutions and achieve a circular economy. We are committed to help drive collective action, working with stakeholders, suppliers, non-profits, communities, customers and industry peers to invest in recycling innovation, facilities, organizations and initiatives. For our secondary packaging we currently use ~ 70% recycled content for corrugated and 100% recycled content for cartons. In 2020, we also partnered with suppliers on a number of paper-based innovations to reduce our plastic use in secondary packaging across key markets. These include Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company's (HBC) rollout of KeelClip™ technology and Coca-Cola Europacific Partners' (CCEP) introduction of CanCollar®, a paperboard-based

packaging solution for multipack cans. Furthermore, we collaborated on a recyclable paper bottle prototype with Danish startup Paboco. The prototype, which will be piloted in 2021 via an online retailer in Hungary with our plant-based beverage brand AdeS, consists of a paper shell with a thin recyclable plastic lining and cap. The technology is designed to create recyclable bottles made of sustainably sourced wood with a bio-based material suitable for beverages, beauty products and other liquid goods. We are assessing how the paper bottle performs, holds up and protects its contents while refrigerated and in other scenarios. The next step would be to create a paper bottle without the plastic liner.

Estimated timeframe for realization

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

300000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Approximately 90% of our total volume is currently being served in recyclable packaging. We estimate that 60% of that amount is currently being collected for recycling and/or refill (16% for cartons and juice boxes). Additionally, in 2020 we used 22% recycled material in our packaging globally, across all of our consumer-facing primary packaging. By working to collect and recycle the outstanding amount, use more recycled material and provide packaging options preferable to consumers, we believe this unlocks opportunities for further growth of our business. The amount above indicates the approximate potential financial impact, for every 1% of revenue growth, based on 2020 operating revenue. This does not mean that we expect this amount of growth. This number is simply a benchmark for further calculations and estimates.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In 2020, we announced plans to reorganize our company and establish a portfolio of drinks that would be best positioned to grow in a fast-changing marketplace. As part of this new, networked global organization, we have reduced the number of master brands to approximately 200. We are curating a tailored collection of global, regional and local brands with the greatest potential to scale and grow. One of these brands is AdeS, founded in 1988 in Argentina, AdeS is the leading soy-based beverage brand in Latin America and is a leading brand in the plant-based beverage category, which is growing rapidly and is of increasing interest to our customers and consumers across the markets we serve. Our customers and consumers also increasingly demand ingredients that are sustainably sourced. The AdeS brand includes a range of beverages with blends of seeds (soy, coconut, almond, etc.) with fruit juices, indulgent flavors, vitamins and minerals for a rich, smooth and delicious taste. The AdeS brand currently has a presence in Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile and Colombia. The strategy to realize this opportunity is to continue to promote and grow the brand in Latin America and continue to sustainably source 100% of the soybeans that are used as ingredients of the brand's products. This means that the soybeans procured are certified by the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) and ensures that the soy is produced in an environmentally correct, socially appropriate and economically viable process, deforestation and conversion-free.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We do not currently calculate this financial impact figure.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation
Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In January 2019, the Company acquired Costa in exchange for \$4.9 billion of cash, net of cash acquired. Costa is a coffee business with retail outlets in more than 30 countries, the Costa Express vending system and a state-of-the-art roastery. We believe this acquisition will allow us to increase our presence in the hot beverage market, as Costa has a scalable platform across multiple formats and channels, including opportunities to introduce ready-to-drink products. Following the successful 2019 launch of Costa Coffee's ready-to-drink cold coffee in a can in both the UK and Poland, 2020 has seen the category continue to grow. The brand has launched its range into markets including Switzerland, Ireland and Costa's second biggest market, China. Within its first year, the ready-to-drink range delivered strong performance. In China, ready-to-drink has helped accelerate the Costa brand by creating opportunities to reach consumers in new coffee occasions—with distribution continuing to expand. In 2021, a strong new product development pipeline will build on the core range currently on offer. Costa Coffee's ready-to-drink is made with the brand's Signature Mocha Italia Blend; a recipe developed by the Costa brothers in 1971 and loved by consumers for the last 50 years. The beans that go into this blend are always Rainforest Alliance certified—whether they are served in a can, bottle, cup or pod. We will continue to expand Costa and pursue multi-platform offerings in key markets including China, Japan and the United States.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We do not currently calculate this financial impact figure.

F4. Governance

F4.1

(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F4.1a

(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Environmental, Social, Governance & Public Policy Committee of the Company's Board of Directors bears the highest level of direct responsibility for forest-related issues within The Company. The Committee assists the Board in overseeing the company's environmental, social, regulatory and public policy matters, including progress against the company's sustainability goals. The Committee's scope includes oversight of the company's progress against its goal to sustainably source 100% of our priority ingredients. An example of a forests-related decision made by the Board was the approval of a one-time special incentive payment to senior executives. Leadership accomplishments that influenced the Board's decision to approve the special incentive payment included streamlining of the portfolio from ~400 to 200 master brands- including maintaining our soy-based AdeS brand, which sources 100% RTRS certified soybeans and Costa Coffee, which sources 100% Rainforest Alliance certified coffee.

F4.1b

(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation / R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	Deforestation-related issues receive direct oversight from the Environmental, Social and Governance Public Policy Committee (ESGPPC), formerly known as the Public Policy and Sustainability Committee (PPSC), through our climate and sustainable agriculture programs because we believe effective stewardship in this area is essential to our success as a business. The Board reviews and provides guidance on risks via a well-defined Enterprise Risk Management process, into which climate-related risks are incorporated. Review of climate-related issues is scheduled at a minimum of one full-Board meeting annually, and all Environmental, Social and Governance Public Policy Committee (ESGPPC) meetings. The committee 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. In 2020, the Board held seven meetings, and the ESGPPC held five meetings.

F4.2

(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is also the Chairman of the Board and in this position presides over meetings of the Board and shareowners and consults and advises the Board and its committees on the business and affairs of the Company. In 2020, the full board held seven meetings. At each board meeting the Chairman and CEO identifies and raises critical business issues, which may include forests-related issues, for discussion with the Board. The CEO is in charge of the affairs of the Company and works directly with the Executive Leadership Team to regularly assess and monitor progress on the company's sustainability goals, including our sustainable agriculture, water and climate-related goals.
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President and Global Chief of Communications, Sustainability and Strategic Partnerships)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly	Senior Vice President and Global Chief of Communications, Sustainability and Strategic Partnerships is the corporate executive team member responsible for forests-related issues and reports directly to the Chairman and CEO on forests-related risks and opportunities at the global level. The SVP works directly with the Vice President for Global Public Policy, Environmental Sustainability, and Social Impact to set our global sustainability strategy and goals, including our sustainable agriculture goals, to track performance against those goals and ensure coordination across Operating Units. The SVP provides a written report every two months to the ESG and Public Policy Committee (ESGPPC) of the Board on important sustainability trends and our progress against our sustainability goals, including sustainable agriculture goals. The SVP also presents to the ESGPPC at least once a year on the accomplishment of the Company's sustainability goals.

F4.3

(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?

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

F4.3a

(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Achievement of commitments and targets	Recognition of Individual Performance: We recognize that non-financial goals, including environmental and social goals, are critical to our business, reflect our external responsibility as global leaders, and add value for our shareowners and other stakeholders. Therefore, annual incentive compensation plans are designed to reward executives for annual performance on key operational and financial measures, as well as individual performance and significant non-financial achievements. Our annual compensation package, tied to year over year sustainability achievements, has existed for the past few years. However, the Board of Directors understands the need to better reflect the long-term focus that is also required to support multi-year sustainability goals and ambitions in executive long-term incentive compensation. Therefore, at their direction, we are working toward enhancements in the connections of sustainability metrics to annual as well as long-term executive compensation. The annual incentive of our Chairman and CEO; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; Chief Marketing Officer and President, Asia Pacific Group; Senior Vice President and General Counsel; President and Chief Operating Officer; Senior Vice President and Global Chief of Communications, Sustainability and Strategic Partnerships; and Chief Technical Officer is linked to their individual performance toward achieving non-financial goals such as our sustainable agriculture goal.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	No indicator for incentivized performance	No one is entitled to these incentives

F4.4

(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

F4.5

(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?

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

F4.5a

(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy Description of forests-related standards for procurement	The Company's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) establish the framework for defining what 'sustainable sourcing' means to us and lays out our expectations for our suppliers. The SAGP consist of 15 Principles and 69 Criteria divided into 3 categories: Human & Workplace Rights –compliance to all applicable laws, regulations and legal requirements and emphasize the importance of responsible workplace practices that respect human rights. Environmental Protection – actions to help ensure the long-term sustainability and availability of natural resources and maintain productive farmlands. Responsible Farm Management– systems to manage, track, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, quality and safety records and processes, and reproductive material identity. The policy is reviewed continuously and updated every 5-7 years or when necessary, such as following our acquisition of Fairlife. During 2020, we conducted a comprehensive review of our policies and principles for sustainable agriculture, and in 2021 we will launch our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) which have replaced the SAGP. Explanation of the contents: The contents of our policy reflect our commitment to respect human rights, including those of local communities, which is a foundational part of maintaining our reputation. The publicly available Principles reflects our commitment to transparency and disclosure. Our SAGP are focused on providing guidance to the suppliers of our agricultural ingredients and they go beyond regulatory compliance to ensure continuous improvement through the effective management of risk. Our policy also commits to working collaboratively with our stakeholders, including our suppliers, to ensure that all agricultural ingredients are sourced sustainably. The Principles are integrated into our internal governance routines and procurement processes. The SAGP informs decision-making because our sustainable agriculture goal is for 100% of our 12 priority ingredients to be sustainably sourced which means that we are working to ensure that all suppliers of these ingredients comply with the contents of the policy (our SAGP).

F4.5b

(F4.5b) Do you have commodity specific sustainability policy(ies)? If yes, select the options that best describe their scope and content.

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy Description of forests-related standards for procurement	The Company's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) establish the framework for defining what 'sustainable sourcing' means to us and lays out our expectations for our suppliers. The SAGP consist of 15 Principles and 69 Criteria divided into 3 categories: Human & Workplace Rights –compliance to all applicable laws, regulations and emphasize the importance of responsible workplace practices that respect human rights. Environmental Protection – actions to help ensure the long-term sustainability and availability of natural resources and maintain productive farmlands. Responsible Farm Management– systems to manage, track, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, quality and safety records and processes, and reproductive material identity. The policy is reviewed continuously and updated every 5-7 years or when necessary, such as following our acquisition of Fairlife. During 2020, we conducted a comprehensive review of our policies and principles for sustainable agriculture, and in 2021 we will launch our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) which are replacing the SAGP. Explanation of the contents: The contents of our policy reflect our commitment to respect human rights, including those of local communities, which is a foundational part of maintaining our reputation The publicly available Principles reflects our commitment to transparency and disclosure. Our SAGP are focused on providing guidance to the suppliers of our agricultural ingredients and they go beyond regulatory compliance to ensure continuous improvement through the effective management of risk. Our policy also commits to working collaboratively with our stakeholders, including our suppliers, to ensure that all agricultural ingredients are sourced sustainably The Principles are integrated into our internal governance routines and procurement processes. The policy informs decision-making because our sustainable agriculture goal is for 100% of our 12 priority ingredients, including Pulp & Paper, to be sustainably sourced which means that we are working to ensure that our suppliers of these ingredients comply with the contents of the policy (our SAGP). In 2020, 92% of Pulp & Paper volume was sustainably sourced (this relates to the ~83% of our global purchase volume for which we have data. In 2019, we had data for ~75% of our global purchase volume).
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Soy	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy Description of forests-related standards for procurement	The Company's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) establish the framework for defining what 'sustainable sourcing' means to us and lays out our expectations for our suppliers. The SAGP consist of 15 Principles and 69 Criteria divided into 3 categories: Human & Workplace Rights –compliance to all applicable laws, regulations and legal requirements and emphasize the importance of responsible workplace practices that respect human rights. Environmental Protection – actions to help ensure the long-term sustainability and availability of natural resources and maintain productive farmlands. Responsible Farm Management– systems to manage, track, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, quality and safety records and processes, and reproductive material identity. The policy is reviewed continuously and updated every 5-7 years or when necessary, such as following our acquisition of Fairlife. During 2020, we conducted a comprehensive review of our policies and principles for sustainable agriculture, and in 2021 we will launch our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) which are replacing the SAGP. Explanation of the contents: The contents of our policy reflect our commitment to respect human rights, including those of local communities, which is a foundational part of maintaining our reputation The publicly available Principles reflects our commitment to transparency and disclosure. Our SAGP are focused on providing guidance to the suppliers of our agricultural ingredients and they go beyond regulatory compliance to ensure continuous improvement through the effective management of risk. Our policy also commits to working collaboratively with our stakeholders, including our suppliers, to ensure that all agricultural ingredients are sourced sustainably The Principles are integrated into our internal governance routines and procurement processes. The policy informs decision-making because our sustainable agriculture goal is for 100% of our 12 priority ingredients, including soy, to be sustainably sourced which means that we are working to ensure that the suppliers of these ingredients comply with the contents of the policy (our SAGP). In 2020, 100% of soybeans volume was sustainably sourced.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy Description of forests-related standards for procurement	The Company's Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) establish the framework for defining what 'sustainable sourcing' means to us and lays out our expectations for our suppliers. The SAGP consist of 15 Principles and 69 Criteria divided into 3 categories: Human & Workplace Rights –compliance to all applicable laws, regulations and legal requirements and emphasize the importance of responsible workplace practices that respect human rights. Environmental Protection – actions to help ensure the long-term sustainability and availability of natural resources and maintain productive farmlands. Responsible Farm Management– systems to manage, track, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, quality and safety records and processes, and reproductive material identity. The policy is reviewed continuously and updated every 5-7 years or when necessary, such as following our acquisition of Fairlife. During 2020, we conducted a comprehensive review of our policies and principles for sustainable agriculture, and in 2021 we will launch our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) which are replacing the SAGP. Explanation of the contents: The contents of our policy reflect our commitment to respect human rights, including those of local communities, which is a foundational part of maintaining our reputation The publicly available Principles reflects our commitment to transparency and disclosure. Our SAGP are focused on providing guidance to the suppliers of our agricultural ingredients and they go beyond regulatory compliance to ensure continuous improvement through the effective management of risk. Our policy also commits to working collaboratively with our stakeholders, including our suppliers, to ensure that all agricultural ingredients are sourced sustainably The Principles are integrated into our internal governance routines and procurement processes. The policy informs decision-making because our sustainable agriculture goal is for 100% of our 12 priority ingredients, including coffee, to be sustainably sourced which means that we are working to ensure that the suppliers of these ingredients comply with the contents of the policy (our SAGP). . In 2020, 92% of total coffee volume was sustainably sourced and 100% of coffee sourced for Costa was Rainforest Alliance certified.

F4.6

(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?

Yes

F4.6a

(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?

Other, please specify (CGF Resolution for zero net deforestation)

F4.6b

(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Criteria

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Not applicable

Commitment target date

2020

Please explain

At The Coca-Cola Company, we rely on agricultural ingredients for our products. In 2013, we set a goal to more sustainably source our priority ingredients by 2020. Priority ingredients include cane and beet sugar, high fructose corn syrup, tea, coffee, oranges, lemons, grapes, apples, mangos, pulp and paper fiber (timber derivative) for packaging, and soy. We support credible third-party standards to simplify assurance and certifications for the farmers in our supply chain. For timber, we approve FSC and PEFC with full Chain of Custody in compliance with "Non-controversial Sources" requirements. In 2017 we published our Responsible Land Acquisition (and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) Guidance. In this document TCCC commits to zero tolerance for land grabs and adherence to Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples. One of the criteria in our SAGP is, "Community and Traditional Rights: Recognize and safeguard the rights of communities and traditional peoples to maintain access to land and natural resources. Require respect for and prohibit the violation of the land rights of individuals and communities. Maintain positive community relations and contribute to local economic development." An example of an action taken to restrict our sourcing of Pulp & Paper to certified sources is that in 2020 we began implementing a new sustainable agriculture data assurance process using a 'Supplier Letter of Attestation'. This letter is completed and approved by suppliers and provides details of the percentage of volume of agriculture ingredients supplied to TCCC that comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (and moving forward our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture), the country of origin, and details of relevant certifications/standards that are met. An example of action taken to respect and recognize legal and customary land tenure rights and secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples is that we assess in our supplier audits whether bottlers and suppliers have a written policy reflecting a commitment to respecting land rights and securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent. In 2020 our audits showed that only 22 percent of all bottlers and suppliers have such a written policy. As a result, we distributed guidance, produced with our knowledge partner Landesa, on land rights, responsible land acquisition and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent to bottling partners and our suppliers. The guidance outlines our commitments, expectations of suppliers and bottling partners on these issues, and strategies that can enable them to adhere to these commitments.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Criteria

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Not applicable

Commitment target date

2020

Please explain

At The Coca-Cola Company, we rely on agricultural ingredients for our products. In 2013, we set a goal to more 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, and soy. We support credible third-party standards to simplify assurance and certifications for the farmers in our supply chain. For coffee we approve Rainforest Alliance (RFA), UTZ, Fairtrade (FT) and 4C+ certifications. In 2017 we published our Responsible Land Acquisition (and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) Guidance. In this document TCCC commits to zero tolerance for land grabs and adherence to Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples. One of the criteria in our SAGP is, "Community and Traditional Rights: Recognize and safeguard the rights of communities and traditional peoples to maintain access to land and natural resources. Require respect for and prohibit the violation of the land rights of individuals and communities. Maintain positive community relations and contribute to local economic development." An example of action taken to restrict our sourcing of coffee to certified sources is that in 2020 we began implementing a new sustainable agriculture data assurance process using a 'Supplier Letter of Attestation'. This letter is completed and approved by suppliers and provides details of the percentage of volume of agriculture ingredients supplied to TCCC that comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (and moving forward our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture), the country of origin, and details of relevant certifications/standards that are met.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
 Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

Not applicable

Commitment target date

2020

Please explain

At The Coca-Cola Company, we rely on agricultural ingredients for our products. In 2013, we set a goal to more 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, and soy. We support credible third-party standards to simplify assurance and certifications for the farmers in our supply chain. For soybeans we approve Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) certification. In 2017 we published our Responsible Land Acquisition (and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) Guidance. In this document TCCC commits to zero tolerance for land grabs and adherence to Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples. One of the criteria in our SAGP is, "Community and Traditional Rights: Recognize and safeguard the rights of communities and traditional peoples to maintain access to land and natural resources. Require respect for and prohibit the violation of the land rights of individuals and communities. Maintain positive community relations and contribute to local economic development." An example of action taken to restrict our sourcing of soy to certified sources is that in 2020 we began implementing a new sustainable agriculture data assurance process using a 'Supplier Letter of Attestation'. This letter is completed and approved by suppliers and provides details of the percentage of volume of agriculture ingredients supplied to TCCC that comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (and moving forward our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture), the country of origin, and details of relevant certifications/standards that are met.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Our global goal is 100% sustainable sourcing. Our Target is 100% sustainable sourcing of all global priority ingredients. Our priority ingredients are cane sugar, beet sugar, high-fructose starch-based syrup (primarily corn), tea, coffee, palm oil, soy, pulp/paper fiber, oranges, lemons, grapes, apples and mangoes. For the Company, "sustainably sourced" means our suppliers can demonstrate that the farms growing our ingredients meet one of a suite of leading global sustainability standards that are aligned with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and from 2021 onwards our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). These principles cover human and workplace rights, environmental protection, responsible farm management and animal health and welfare and are focused at the farm level. In 2020, 56% of these ingredient volumes were sustainably sourced, up from 54% in 2019 and 8% in 2013 at the beginning of the program. Therefore, while we're proud of the progress we've made toward our ambitious 2020 goal, we have not achieved it for all ingredients and will continue to push forward with our integrated approach to ensuring sustainable practices across our agricultural supply chain. Our post-2020 Long Term Targets will be reviewed and confirmed in 2021.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	During 2020, we conducted a comprehensive review of our policies and principles for sustainable agriculture. Based on the input of multiple stakeholders, we updated and strengthened our expectations on sustainable agriculture practices across our ingredients and plant-based packaging materials. There are now called our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and will replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) from 2021 onwards. We also introduced a comprehensive bottler and supplier governance system for sustainable agriculture, which aims to encourage continuous improvement toward credible global assurance schemes and standards across our agriculture supply chain. The PSA define sustainable agriculture for The Coca-Cola System, including the company, franchise bottlers, Joint Ventures, and new businesses, as well as strategic co-manufacturers. The PSA set expectations for suppliers of on-farm practices and are the foundation of our work to source our agricultural ingredients ethically and sustainably. The PSA are integrated into internal governance routines and procurement processes. TCCC sourcing expectations are communicated through corporate policies, procurement contracts, ongoing supplier engagement and technical and quality reviews. Our aim is for ongoing improvement for sustainable agriculture in our ingredient supply chain. While credible assurance or certification of farm practices by independent third-party audits remains our 'North Star' for sustainable agriculture, we recognize the diversity of our supply chains and risk contexts and seek to encourage and recognize improvement in sustainability practices. Therefore, we are introducing a new extended framework, the Leader/Mover/Improver Framework, for evaluating compliance and performance of our supply farmbase. The framework helps to categorize our ingredient supply into three main sustainability performance categories and help prioritize our actions to the system's most material sustainability risks, including climate change, water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, human rights, and animal health & welfare, while respecting regional characteristics and national policies and regulations. Our long-term destination is that all our agriculture-based supply will become part of the continuous improvement framework and will be captured as Leaders, Movers or Improvers.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Some of our near-term sustainable agriculture objectives include: Continue to demonstrate progress year on year towards our goal of sustainably sourcing 100% of our priority ingredients. These near-term objectives and financial resources required to achieve them are considered during the annual budgeting processes as well as our procurement decisions, within the context of our long-term business objectives. An example of how forests-related issues are integrated into our strategic business plan is during the development of our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) in 2020 a new principle specifically on the Conservation of Forests was added to our policy which states, "12. Conservation of Forests: Promote sustainable forest management and help protect woodlands from deforestation and illegal harvesting. New production areas are not established in natural habitats/ ecosystems including forests or high-value conservation areas and do not cut through wildlife corridors or routes used for migration. Forests are not cut or burned for conversion to new production. There is no deliberate use of fire for land clearance."

F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any timebound and quantifiable targets for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

(F6.1a) Provide details of your timebound and quantifiable target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of the disclosed commodity(ies), and progress made.**Target reference number**

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of target

Assess and/or verify compliance

Description of target

Our 2020 Target is to source 100% of Pulp & Paper volume sustainably. For the Company, "sustainably sourced" means our suppliers can demonstrate that the farms growing our ingredients meet one of a suite of leading global sustainability standards that are aligned with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and from 2021 onwards our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). These principles cover human and workplace rights, environmental protection, responsible farm management and animal health and welfare and are focused at the farm level. Approved global sustainability standards that are aligned with our SAGP for pulp and paper are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), FSC Chain of Custody, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), PEFC Chain of Custody and The Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI).

Linked commitment

Other environmental commitments

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2013

Target year

2020

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

92

Please explain

In 2020, 92% of Pulp & Paper volumes were sustainably sourced, up from 75% in 2019. This 92% of volume relates to the ~83% of our global purchase volume for which we have data. In 2019, we had data for ~75% of our global purchase volume. We chose the target of 100% sustainably sourced because this is the most effective way to manage risks in our Pulp & Paper supply chain and because the quality and integrity of our products depends on a healthy supply chain with successful and thriving farming communities and ecosystems. Sourcing 100% of our Pulp & Paper volume also helps to promote sustainable agriculture which offers solutions to interrelated environmental, social and governance issues that are a priority for the Company such as human rights, water security, climate resilience, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and women's empowerment. While we're proud of the progress we've made toward our ambitious 2020 goal, we have not yet achieved it entirely and are committed to delivering this goal. We will continue to work closely with our suppliers to increase the percentage of Pulp and Paper that is certified FSC, FSC Chain of Custody, PEFC, PEFC Chain of Custody and SFI. Our post-2020 Long Term Targets will be reviewed and confirmed in 2021.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Type of target

Assess and/or verify compliance

Description of target

Our 2020 Target is to source 100% of coffee volume sustainably. For the Company, "sustainably sourced" means our suppliers can demonstrate that the farms growing our ingredients meet one of a suite of leading global sustainability standards that are aligned with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and from 2021 onwards our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). These principles cover human and workplace rights, environmental protection, responsible farm management and animal health and welfare and are focused at the farm level. Approved global sustainability standards that are aligned with our SAGP for coffee are Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, Fairtrade (FT) and 4C+.

Linked commitment

Other environmental commitments

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2013

Target year

2020

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

97

Please explain

In 2020, 97% of coffee volumes were sustainably sourced, up from 75% in 2019. We chose the target of 100% sustainably sourced because this is the most effective way to manage risks in our Pulp & Paper supply chain and because the quality and integrity of our products depends on a healthy supply chain with successful and thriving farming communities and ecosystems. Sourcing 100% of our Pulp & Paper volume also helps to promote sustainable agriculture which offers solutions to interrelated environmental, social and governance issues that are a priority for the Company such as human rights, water security, climate resilience, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and women's empowerment. While we're proud of the progress we've made toward our ambitious 2020 goal, we have not yet achieved it entirely. In 2021 we will continue to make further progress against our goal to sustainably source our priority ingredients. Our post-2020 Long Term Targets will be reviewed and confirmed in 2021.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Assess and/or verify compliance

Description of target

Our 2020 Target is to source 100% of soybean volume sustainably. For the Company, "sustainably sourced" means our suppliers can demonstrate that the farms growing our ingredients meet one of a suite of leading global sustainability standards that are aligned with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and from 2021 onwards our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). These principles cover human and workplace rights, environmental protection, responsible farm management and animal health and welfare and are focused at the farm level. Approved global sustainability standards that are aligned with our SAGP for soybeans is the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS).

Linked commitment

Other environmental commitments

Traceability point

<Not Applicable>

Third-party certification scheme

<Not Applicable>

Start year

2013

Target year

2020

Quantitative metric

<Not Applicable>

Target (number)

<Not Applicable>

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

In 2020, 100% of soybean volumes were sustainably sourced, maintaining the same level compared to 2019. The company met this target by procuring ~60% of our total volume of soybeans from suppliers in Brazil and Argentina as Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) certified physical material ~40% of total volume as RTRS credits which originates from the US. We will continue to source 100% RTRS certified soybeans. Our post-2020 Long Term Targets will be reviewed and confirmed in 2021.

F6.2

(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	We trace the origin of the Pulp & Paper we source by requesting this information from our suppliers. For virgin fiber that is certified by FSC Chain of Custody and PEF Chain of Custody it is traceable back to the plantation level.	Specific supplier(s) Other, please specify (Recycled fiber material)	In 2020 we collected origin data for 72% of volume of Pulp & Paper. We are working with our suppliers to map the Pulp & Paper supply chain further. We do not trace the origins of recycled fiber material as this material is not considered to be a risk to adding to deforestation.
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	We trace soybeans back to the farm level in Argentina and Brazil through the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) Chain of Custody. Soybeans sourced from the US are traceable back to the country of origin through credits purchased from the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS). We source soybeans from only three countries: the US, Brazil and Argentina. For soybeans sourced from Brazil and Argentina, which is ~60% of our total volume, all soybeans are Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) certified physical material. For the remaining volume we procure from the US, we buy RTRS credits.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes	We trace coffee back to the country and region level through third-party certification of the coffee we source which is done by The Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, Fairtrade (FT) and 4C+.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>

F6.2a

(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Timber products	Country	72
Timber products	Not traceable	18
Soy	Country	40
Soy	Farm	60
Other - Coffee	Farm	
Other - Coffee	Country	

F6.3

(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	92
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	100
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes	97

F6.3a

(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

FSC (any type)

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

Form of commodity

Primary packaging
Secondary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified

548320

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

Certification schemes we use for virgin fiber include Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), FSC Chain of Custody, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), PEFC Chain of Custody and The Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI). Actions taken in the last year to improve and/or maintain the third-party certification system is that in 2020 we began implementing a new sustainable agriculture data assurance process using a 'Supplier Letter of Attestation'. This letter is completed and approved by suppliers and provides details of the percentage of volume of agriculture ingredients supplied to The Coca-Cola Company that comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) (and moving forward our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture), the country of origin, and details of relevant certifications/standards that are met.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Mass Balance

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

60

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Volume of production/ consumption certified

7200

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

The Company's Grove to Glass (GTG) procurement team sent a letter to all soybean suppliers in 2020 stressing the importance of maintaining RTRS certification for soybeans supplied to The Coca-Cola Company.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Credits

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

40

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Volume of production/ consumption certified

4800

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

The Company's Grove to Glass (GTG) procurement team sent a letter to all soybean suppliers in 2020 stressing the importance of maintaining RTRS certification for soybeans supplied to The Coca-Cola Company.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance, Fair Trade, UTZ, 4C+)

Chain-of-custody model used

Not applicable

% of total production/consumption volume certified

97

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Ground, whole beans, liquid extract)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

64990

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

Rainforest Alliance, Fair Trade, UTZ, 4C+

F6.4**(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?**

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>

F6.6**(F6.6) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.**

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Comment
Timber products	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>

F6.6a**(F6.6a) For you disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.**

Timber products

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

The Coca-Cola Company ensures legal compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards by requiring its suppliers of Pulp & Paper to provide sustainably sourced product (e.g. either FSC, PEFC, or SFI certified Pulp & Paper). These certifications ensure the commodity sourced is in compliance with regulations and standards. FSC certification ensures that although trees are harvested, there is no net loss of forest over time. PEFC-certified products all originate in PEFC-certified forests managed in compliance with national and international legal forest requirements. The SFI Forest Management Standard applies to any organization in the United States or Canada that owns or manages forestlands. SFI-certified organizations must comply with the comprehensive forestry laws that apply to them in the United States and Canada, and practice responsible forestry on their certified lands. In 2020 we began implementing a new sustainable agriculture data assurance process using a 'Supplier Letter of Attestation'. This letter is completed and approved by suppliers and provides details of the percentage of volume of agriculture ingredients supplied to The Coca-Cola Company that comply with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) (and moving forward our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture), the country of origin, and details of relevant certifications/standards that are met. The procedures in place are sufficient to ensure legal compliance within the company's operations and supply chain because FSC, PEFC and SFI certification guarantees that the Pulp & Paper we source is in legal compliance.

Country/Area of origin

Australia
Brazil
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Mexico
Philippines
Thailand
United Republic of Tanzania

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

We source soybeans from only three countries: the US, Brazil and Argentina. For soybeans sourced from Brazil and Argentina, which is ~60% of our total volume, all soybeans are Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) certified physical material. For the remaining volume we procure from the US, we buy RTRS credits. In order to obtain the RTRS Certification for Responsible Soy Production, the producer must comply with 106 mandatory and progressive compliance indicators including legal compliance. RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production ensures zero deforestation and zero conversion soy production, and the soy meets high social and labor well-being requirements. The procedures in place are sufficient to ensure legal compliance within the company's operations and supply chain because RTRS certification guarantees that the soybeans we source are in legal compliance.

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

Other - Coffee

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

97% of the coffee we source is certified by one of our approved certification bodies: Rainforest Alliance, UTC, Fair Trade or 4C+. The procedures in place are sufficient to ensure legal compliance within the company's operations and supply chain because these certifications help guarantee that the coffee we source is in legal compliance

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Colombia
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Peru
Viet Nam

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance

Comment

F6.7

(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The Company does not work with smallholders because they are not present in our supply chain.
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We purchase soybeans directly from suppliers that own and operate the plantations and they are all medium to large scale producers (>100 hectares) and so there are no smallholder farmers in our supply chain.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	No, not working with smallholders	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

F6.8

(F6.8) Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements?

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Financial and commercial incentives	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Financial incentives for certified products	81-90%	In 2020 we requested information from over 200 of our Pulp & Paper suppliers, including origin data, and the percentage of volume from high deforestation-risk countries. We analyzed those results and in 2021 will focus our efforts on improving the response rates from suppliers (83% response rate in 2020) so we are able to trace 100% of volume, with the goal to sustainably source 100% of Pulp & Paper, especially from countries with high deforestation risks. In some markets the Company incurs an additional cost in order to source certified Pulp & Paper.
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Financial and commercial incentives	Financial incentives for certified products	100%	We support our suppliers to produce soy responsibly and with zero deforestation and zero conversion by purchasing RTRS certified physical material from Argentina and Brazil and RTRS credits for volume sourced from the US. This applies to 100% of our direct soybean suppliers. In 2020 we purchased 7,200 MT of RTRS physical material and 4,800 MT of RTRS credits.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Please select	Please select	Please select	

F6.9

(F6.9) Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks?

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	No, not working beyond the first tier	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We procure FSC, PEFC and SFI certified Pulp & Paper in order to manage and mitigate deforestation risks.
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	No, not working beyond the first tier	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We purchase soybeans directly from suppliers that own and operate the plantations in Brazil, Argentina and the US. Therefore, it's not necessary to work with suppliers beyond the first tier.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	No, not working beyond the first tier	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

F6.10

(F6.10) Do you participate in external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Consumer Goods Forum)

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are supporters of the Consumer Goods Forum's resolution to achieve zero net deforestation by 2020. We support this resolution through working towards The Company's goal of sourcing 100% of Pulp & Paper volume sustainably. For the Company, "sustainably sourced" means our suppliers can demonstrate that the farms growing our ingredients meet one of a suite of leading global sustainability standards that are aligned with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and from 2021 onwards our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). One of the core Principles is to Promote sustainable forest management and help protect woodlands from deforestation and illegal harvesting. Approved global sustainability standards that are aligned with our SAGP for pulp and paper are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), FSC Chain of Custody, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), PEFC Chain of Custody and The Sustainable Forest Initiative (SFI). These standards ensure zero deforestation and conversion in the certified Pulp & Paper we procure.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Initiatives

Other, please specify (Consumer Goods Forum)

Jurisdictional approaches

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are supporters of the Consumer Goods Forum's resolution to achieve zero net deforestation by 2020. We support this resolution through working towards The Company's goal of sourcing 100% of Pulp & Paper volume sustainably. For the Company, "sustainably sourced" means our suppliers can demonstrate that the farms growing our ingredients meet one of a suite of leading global sustainability standards that are aligned with our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and from 2021 onwards our new Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). One of the core Principles is to Promote sustainable forest management and help protect woodlands from deforestation and illegal harvesting. Approved global sustainability standards that are aligned with our SAGP for soybeans is the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) that ensures zero deforestation and zero conversion in soy production.

F6.11

(F6.11) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?

Yes

F6.11a

(F6.11a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Reforestation

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

In northern Uruguay, the Lunarejo Valley provides a unique refuge for native flora and fauna. But over the last decade, the Valley's biodiversity, water resources and soil health have been threatened by overgrazing, logging, and population growth. Since 2017, Coca-Cola Uruguay, together with INDRA Foundation and Fundacion AVINA have worked in alliance with producers, families, NGOs and government institutions toward a goal of protecting at least 3,000 hectares of the native forest of the Lunarejo Valley. Activities included implementation of rotational grazing and installation of fences to prevent cattle from overgrazing and to help preserve native forests. The project also reforested areas through natural regeneration and the planting of native species such as Anacahuitas, Molles, Palmeras Pindó, Caobetí o Francisco Alvarez, and Sauce Criollo. Soil health was also improved through the use of natural fertilizers and planting of legumes that also feed the cattle. In 2020 we achieved that goal which will be maintained through agreements with local producers on sustainable water use, native forest and soil conservation and the promotion of rural ecotourism. The primary motivation for this project is that it contributed to The Coca-Cola Company's goal to replenish the water we use in our drinks and their production. Through this project 1,452 ML of water was replenished to communities and nature, primarily through a reduction in runoff. This helped us to achieve the replenishment of 170% of the water used in our finished beverages and their production globally, to nature and communities in 2020. This project also helps to contribute to enhanced community water-resilience, where we operate and source our ingredients, which is an important part of maintaining our reputation and meeting investor and stakeholder expectations.

Start year

2017

Target year

2020

Project area to date (Hectares)

3000

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

3000

Country/Area

Uruguay

Latitude

-55.880846

Longitude

-31.160367

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Water

Please explain

This project contributed to The Coca-Cola Company's goal to replenish the water we use in our drinks and their production. Through this project 1,452 ML of water was replenished to communities and nature, primarily through a reduction in runoff. In addition, the project reforested areas of degraded land, improved soil health and increased water resilience for 21 local families.

F7. Verification

F7.1

(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?

No, we are waiting for more mature verification standards/processes

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Lack of adequate traceability systems

Comment

Our Pulp & Paper supply chain is large and complex. While we continue to work with our suppliers to improve the traceability of Pulp & Paper sourced by The Coca-Cola Company, challenges remain in mapping our full supply chain to the plantation level.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

A challenge, particularly in Latin America, is the limited consumer demand for certified soy

F8.2

(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization's ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Main measure

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

Comment

Investments in improved supply chain traceability systems is an important step to manage deforestation and conversion risks.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Other parts of the value chain

Main measure

Greater customer awareness

Comment

Greater customer awareness of the benefits of certified soy should increase market demand for certified soy and provide improved incentives for its production and procurement. It would also increase industry attention on the issue and drive greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration.

F17 Signoff

F-FI

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

None

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

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

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

(SF0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	33014000000

SF0.2

(SF0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your organization that you are willing to share with CDP?

No

SF1.1

(SF1.1) In F6.3 you were asked "Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)? Indicate the volume and percentage of your certified production and/or consumption". Can you also indicate, for each of your disclosed commodity(ies), the percentage of certified volume sold to each requesting CDP supply chain member?

Yes

SF1.1a

(SF1.1a) For each of your requesting CDP supply chain members, indicate the percentage of certified volume sold per disclosed commodity(ies).

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Form of commodity

Primary packaging

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

632276

Metric

Other, please specify (unit cases)

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

The volume is related to unit cases of Aseptic Fiber Packaging (AFP) used for primary packaging for Innocent Drinks' Coconut water and Kids Wedge.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

648

Metric

Other, please specify (Unit Cases)

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

Volume is based on the soy content of Innocent Drinks' protein smoothie which has a 2.1% soy content

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Form of commodity

Primary packaging

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

148185739

Metric

Other, please specify (Unit Cases)

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

The volume is related to unit cases of Aseptic Fiber Packaging (AFP) used for primary packaging for dairy, juices, ready-to-drink tea, soy and seeds based, sparkling and water beverages.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Form of commodity

Secondary packaging

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

212055279

Metric

Other, please specify (Unit Cases)

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

The volume is related to unit cases of cardboard used for secondary packaging for energy, juices, ready-to-drink tea, sparkling and water beverages.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Form of commodity

Whole soy beans

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

797

Metric

Metric tons

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

The volume of soy is based on an estimate of the average soy content of AdeS beverages sold to Walmart in Chile, Costa Rica, China, El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Coffee

Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Roasted grounds and liquid coffee extract)

Third-party certification scheme

Please select

Total volume of commodity sold to member

22.98

Metric

Metric tons

What % of the volume reported in column 5 is certified?

Please select

Comment

The volume of coffee is based on an estimate of the average coffee content of Costa, Dunkin Donuts and McCafe ready-to-drink products sold, plus Bustelo and Pilon roasted ground coffee sold to Walmart in China, Puerto Rico, and US.

SF2.1

(SF2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial forests-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SF2.2

(SF2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP supply chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain?

No

SF3.1

(SF3.1) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain?

Timber products

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

No

Please explain

Soy

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

No

Please explain

Other - Coffee

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

No

Please explain

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms