



COCA-COLA İÇECEK A.Ş.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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PUBLIC

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Coca-Cola İçecek (CCI) is a leading beverage bottler and had a total of 39 plants in 12 countries with more than 10,000 employees, offering a wide range of beverages to a consumer base of 600 million people in 2025. CCI's shares are traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange (BIST) under the symbol "COLA.IS", and its Eurobond is traded on the Irish Stock Exchange under the symbol "COLAT". OUR SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHTS OF 2025 We pledge to create value across our value chain and the highlights of our 2025 Sustainability Performance are as follows: PEOPLE FIRST We achieved a 26% increase in the proportion of new female employee hires. A total of 278,545 hours of Occupational Health and Safety Training were given to employees. Gender-based wage difference was 0% across the organization. CONSUMER VALUE 58,000+ people used the 'CCI'm Curious' Platform in 2025. We achieved a 16.7% increase in number of Costa Coffee consumers. WINNING TOGETHER WITH THE CUSTOMERS 284 tons of plastic waste were prevented in distributors. 22% carbon emission reduction in distributors was achieved. RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT A total of 171 suppliers reported to EcoVadis in 2025. 29% of purchased sugar was Sustainable Agriculture Certified sugar. We achieved a measurable increase in the performance of on-time and in-full (OTIF) delivery to customers, compared to the previous year. RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION We reduced electricity consumption per cooling equipment by 42%. The ratio of lightweighting plastic caps in 2025 was 5%. The ratio of water replenishment in our operations was 54.5% in 2025. With our nano stretch application, we achieved a 35% saving in stretch film, resulting in a 200 tonne reduction in stretch film usage. RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP Total number of new people benefiting from our social projects reached 122,512. In 2025, there were 1,428 volunteers across CCI.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

4743752280.19

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1912ERAA89, XS2434515313, TRFCOLA52613

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

1912ERAA8, BT4788118

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BIST: CCOLA, Bloomberg: CCOLA.TI, Bond: CCOLAT

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

789000WT80VVLUWJDK41

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRFCOLA32615, TRFCOLA42614

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRSCOLA92612, TRSCOLAE2518

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Iraq | ☒ Bangladesh |
| ☒ Jordan | ☒ Kazakhstan |
| ☒ Türkiye | ☒ Kyrgyzstan |
| ☒ Pakistan | ☒ Tajikistan |
| ☒ Azerbaijan | ☒ Uzbekistan |
| ☒ Turkmenistan | |
| ☒ Syria (Syrian Arab Republic) | |

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☒ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

CCI's supply chain teams conduct a systematic monitoring of manufacturing processes from procurement to final product, evaluating the value chain to develop a comprehensive inventory of impacts and emissions. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, emissions and water-related impacts arising from agricultural and forestry production are assessed as not relevant to CCI's operations. As a beverage bottler, CCI sources fruit concentrates from third-party suppliers rather than owning or operating any agricultural or forestry land, so this category is excluded from CCI's CDP climate change disclosure.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cattle products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Cocoa

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Coffee

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Farmed seafood / Aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Some of our products, including fruit juices and fruit-flavoured beverages, are made using fruit concentrates sourced from orange, apple, mandarin and others. As a beverage bottler we do not grow or produce these fruits ourselves. We source them from third-party suppliers and use them as ingredients in our production processes. As part of our broader sustainability commitments, we actively work with our suppliers to promote and increase the procurement of sustainably certified agricultural ingredients.

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Palm oil

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Rubber

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Soy

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 81-90%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

We do not produce sugar ourselves. We source it entirely from third-party suppliers to use as an ingredient in our beverages. As part of our broader sustainability commitments, we actively work with our suppliers to promote and increase the procurement of sustainably certified agricultural ingredients. To meet the evolving preferences of our consumers and strengthen our business, we offer a wide range of beverages across our portfolio, including low and zero calorie options. Transparency in consumer communication is central to our approach. Our labels provide clear nutritional information, including energy content (kilocalories, calories, and kilojoules), protein, carbohydrates, fats, total sugars, and sodium, enabling consumers to make informed choices that fit their lifestyles.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Timber products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Wild-capture seafood

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have mapped our value chain to identify and manage risks that may affect our operations in the future, however the process is yet to be finalised. Our procurement team has defined KPIs to support supplier risk management including finding alternative suppliers to minimise disruptions and ensure continuity of our

supply. As we operate across multiple countries with varying regulatory and standards requirements, identifying suppliers that can support our operational system and continuous production has a significant impact on our business. As environmental challenges increasingly put businesses and communities at risk, supply security has become a critical component of value chain management, and we continuously work to strengthen this area. At CCI, we classify our suppliers as either Tier 1 or Non-Tier 1 to strengthen our partnerships and ensure accurate tracking across our value chain. Tier 1 suppliers are critical to the continuity of our business and account for 85% of our procurement spend, and CCI currently works with 253 such suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

☒ Recycling

☒ Landfill

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our short-term horizon focuses on our annual business plan. Our annual targets and short-term action plans are also integrated in our annual business plan which is updated in the final quarter of each year. Short-term time horizon is defined as a period of 0-1 year in which operational targets, liquidity management, short-term debts and cash flow are planned.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term time horizon is defined as a period of 1-3 years in which the implementation of growth strategies, the implementation of investment projects, and the increase in profitability and productivity are evaluated.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term time horizon is defined as a period of 3-10 years that includes issues such as strategic transformation, sustainability, entry into new markets, technology investments and strengthening of institutional structures.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☒ Yes	☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify
- ☒ Regional government databases, please specify

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Soil erosion
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Soil degradation
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector
- ☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
- ☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☑ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CCI's process for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities covers its own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities across the value chain, including key inputs such as raw materials, packaging materials and supply chain elements, as well as the environmental and social impacts of its outputs and products. From an impact materiality perspective, actual and potential impacts on the environment and society are identified and assessed based on their scale, scope, irremediability, and likelihood. All operational interactions along the value chain are examined in detail using various sources, and both the company's own operations and external impacts are considered. A climate-related scenario analysis is then conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of identified risks on CCI's operations. For example, for the chronic physical risk of severe weather events on sugar supply, supplier locations are analysed for changes in precipitation, drought, and soil moisture under three different scenarios via climateanalytics.org. No significant climate-related impact on sugar supply was identified in 2025, which is consistent with the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025-2035 report finding that sugar supply does not face a climate-related crisis in the near future. Transition risks related to carbon pricing and emission regulations were also analysed, and no significant risks were identified until 2035, considering CCI's sector and geography. From a financial materiality perspective, risks and opportunities are identified using internal sources and sector reports and rated across short, medium, and long-term horizons. Each risk is assessed based on its probability of occurrence (ranging from less than 20% to more than 80%) and its impact on EBITDA, with a financial materiality threshold defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis is supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process involving the strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams. The assessment reveals no high or critical risks in the short, medium, or long term. The combined results of the impact and financial materiality assessments are brought together in a double materiality matrix. In line with sector developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as the risk of increasing water stress and scarcity are addressed in detail in the strategy section.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water footprint

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify
- ☒ Regional government databases, please specify

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ☒ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Saline intrusion
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☑ Increased pricing of water
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
- ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- ☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Uncertainty in market signals

- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies

- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Moratoria and voluntary agreement
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Suppliers | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CCI's process for identifying, assessing, and managing water-related risks and opportunities covers its own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities across the value chain, including key inputs such as raw materials, packaging materials and supply chain elements, as well as the environmental and social impacts of its outputs and products. From an impact materiality perspective, actual and potential impacts on the environment and society are identified and assessed based on their scale, scope, irremediability, and likelihood. All operational interactions along the value chain are examined in detail using various sources, and both the company's own operations and external impacts are considered. A water-related scenario analysis is then conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of identified risks on CCI's operations. For example, for the chronic physical risk of severe weather events on sugar supply, CCI and supplier locations are analysed for baseline and future water stress and flood risk using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. No significant water-related impact on sugar supply was identified in 2025. Transition risks related to statutory limits on water withdrawals, increases in water prices, and changes in water pricing and discharge regulations were also analysed, and no significant risks were identified. From a financial materiality perspective, risks and opportunities are identified using internal sources and sector reports and rated across short, medium, and long-term horizons. Each risk is assessed based on its probability of occurrence (ranging from less than 20% to more than 80%) and its impact on EBITDA, with a financial materiality threshold defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis is supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process involving the strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams. The assessment reveals no high or critical risks in the short, medium, or long term. The combined results of the impact and financial materiality assessments are brought together in a double materiality matrix. In line with sector developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as the risk of increasing water stress and scarcity are addressed in detail in the strategy section.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

- ✓ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ✓ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ✓ Changes to national legislation
- ✓ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- ✓ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ✓ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ✓ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions
- ✓ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

- ✓ Changing customer behavior
- ✓ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ✓ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ✓ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
- ✓ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ✓ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
- ✓ Impact on human health
- ✓ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ✓ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ✓ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ✓ Transition to reusable products
- ✓ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ✓ Transition to increasing recycled content

- ☒ Transition to recyclable plastic products
- ☒ Transition to increasing renewable content
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CCI's process for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities covers its own operations as well as upstream and downstream activities across the value chain, including key inputs such as raw materials, packaging materials and supply chain elements, as well as the environmental and social impacts of its outputs and products. From an impact materiality perspective, actual and potential impacts on the environment and society are identified and assessed based on their scale, scope, irremediability, and likelihood. All operational interactions along the value chain are examined in detail using various sources, and both the company's own operations and external impacts are considered. A climate-related scenario analysis is then conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of identified risks on CCI's operations. For example, for the chronic physical risk of severe weather events on sugar supply, supplier locations are analysed for changes in precipitation, drought, and soil moisture under three different scenarios via climateanalytics.org. No significant climate-related impact on sugar supply was identified in 2025, which is consistent with the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025-2035 report finding that sugar supply does not face a climate-related crisis in the near future. Transition risks related to carbon pricing and emission regulations were also analysed, and no significant risks were identified until 2035, considering CCI's sector and geography. From a financial materiality perspective, risks and opportunities are identified using internal sources

and sector reports and rated across short, medium, and long-term horizons. Each risk is assessed based on its probability of occurrence (ranging from less than 20% to more than 80%) and its impact on EBITDA, with a financial materiality threshold defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis is supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process involving the strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams. The assessment reveals no high or critical risks in the short, medium, or long term. The combined results of the impact and financial materiality assessments are brought together in a double materiality matrix. In line with sector developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as the risk of increasing water stress and scarcity are addressed in detail in the strategy section.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other

- ☒ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Indigenous peoples
- ☒ Local communities

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

CCI's multidisciplinary risk management approach also applies to biodiversity. Any risk, opportunity, dependency, or impact identified with a high score through the risk identification process is studied and managed by the company. CCI prioritizes topics according to its periodic materiality analysis, and the most recent analysis showed that biodiversity is not a high-priority topic for CCI. Still, CCI works to minimize its negative impact on environmental externalities and to create value as a responsible environmental stakeholder, managing its impact on biodiversity through Environmental Impact Assessment Reports.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

As a producer of non-alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages, CCI operates within a business model where environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are closely interconnected. Our packaging practices illustrate this well. Packaging materials have a direct environmental impact, and the food and beverage sector is subject to strict and varying regulations across the 12 countries we operate in. While we are making progress in incorporating recycled materials into our packaging, improving our practices requires external support given these regulatory differences. The most effective way to increase recycled content in food and beverage packaging is to collect and reuse our own packaging before it enters the general waste stream. This makes us dependent on our own packaging materials to close the loop. To achieve circularity, we work closely with policymakers to design nationwide collection schemes, collaborate with companies producing reverse vending machines for pilot studies, and examine deposit management systems suited to different country contexts. We already use recyclable and returnable packaging such

as PET bottles, cans, and glass bottles in preparation for such schemes. A deposit collection regulation would not only support our circularity efforts but also create a market and regulatory opportunity to further enhance our sustainability performance. Without such regulations, the process poses environmental, reputational, and investor relations risks, as our stakeholders and investors expect us to actively manage our environmental impacts. These examples illustrate how CCI's environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are interconnected rather than separate issues. Our dependence on packaging materials creates environmental impacts, which in turn generate regulatory risks and market opportunities, which then shape our operational decisions and stakeholder relationships. Recognising these interconnections, CCI assesses them collectively through cross-functional engagement between our Public Affairs, Supply Chain, and Sustainability teams, ensuring that all dimensions and their interconnections are managed together.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

According to TCCC, production facilities that have the highest potential water-related risks are identified based on the results of the global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA), the system-internal Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA), and data from the Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs). TCCC's Water Security Strategy and Methodology was instrumental in determining CCI's roadmap for identifying priority locations. We divided our 13 water stressed locations

in terms of the water basin into 3 groups, which were determined both by the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 water risk assessments and the statements of CCI's country supply chain and PAC teams. Locations are classified as leadership locations based on two indicators: community risk and water stress level. A location is designated as a leadership location where community risk is high and water stress is assessed as medium or high, reflecting the areas where targeted water stewardship action is most needed.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☑ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☑ Other, please specify :Impact measure and mitigation measure

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CCI defines substantive risks as those that could have a financial impact on annual EBITDA (a decrease of 4%), as well as an adverse effect on our image and reputation, the environmental and social sustainability of our business, and the health and safety of people along the value chain. Risk assessments are conducted by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Team, which is chaired by the CEO and includes the Treasury and Investor Relations Director and Regional Directors. The ERM team assesses risks at both country and group levels, drawing on inputs from the WEF, global surveys, and TCCC. Risks are scored and prioritised based on their likelihood of occurrence across short, medium, and long-term horizons and their financial impact. The methodology follows four steps: likelihood, impact, mitigation, and finally the calculation of residual and inherent risk. Once all pillars are assessed, risks are consolidated across the countries we operate in according to their vulnerability level and prioritised across the following areas: Supply Chain, People, Sustainability, IT, Finance, Commercial Leadership, and Legal and Compliance. Environmental risks have been among CCI's top group-level risks since 2016 with climate change and water stress identified as the primary drivers in the countries where we operate. Relevant mitigation plans and KPIs are identified for each risk. At the beginning of each year, the CEO and Corporate Business Unit Directors meet to review the top risks across CCI's countries, align on consolidated group risks and opportunities, and agree on action plans to mitigate risks and capture opportunities. For 2025, 'Customers and Consumers', 'Water Management', 'Resource Use', and 'Circular Economy' were identified as the most significant topics for CCI in terms of both impact materiality and financial materiality. Additionally, environmental risks, particularly water scarcity, energy reliability, and climate change, are expected to climb further up on the global agenda.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☑ Qualitative
- ☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify :Impact measure and mitigation measure

(2.4.7) Application of definition

CCI defines substantive opportunities as those that could have a positive financial impact on annual EBITDA (an increase of 4%), as well as a positive effect on our image and reputation, the environmental and social sustainability of our business, and the health and safety of people along the value chain. Opportunity assessments are conducted by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Team, which is chaired by the CEO and includes the Treasury and Investor Relations Director and Regional Directors. The ERM team assesses opportunities at both country and group levels, drawing on inputs from the WEF, global surveys, and TCCC. Opportunities are scored and prioritised based on their likelihood of occurrence across short, medium, and long-term horizons and their financial impact. The methodology follows four steps: likelihood, impact, mitigation, and finally the calculation of residual and inherent risk. Once all pillars are assessed, opportunities are consolidated across the countries we operate in according to vulnerability level and prioritised across the following areas: Supply Chain, People, Sustainability, IT, Finance, Commercial Leadership, and Legal and Compliance. At the beginning of each year, the CEO and Corporate Business Unit Directors meet to review the top opportunities across CCI's countries, align on consolidated group risks and opportunities, and agree on action plans to mitigate risks and capture opportunities.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

CCI follows local regulations and TCCC requirements and has published wastewater management procedures to identify and classify potential pollutants including pollutant-based monitoring plans. All materials used in operations and their potential environmental impacts are tracked, and water pollutants are identified for each process and continuously monitored and managed. In terms of standards, CCI complies with both internal and external requirements at its manufacturing sites, including TCCC Requirements, World Bank Guidelines (WBG), IFC Performance Standards (IFC PS), and applicable local regulations. All CCI plants are ISO 14001 certified and discharge water is sampled and analysed daily. Where TCCC requirements are more stringent than local regulations, the more stringent standard applies, and compliance is verified through periodic unannounced audits. The key maximum allowable limit values monitored are as follows: 5-Day BOD < 50 mg/l, COD < 250 mg/l, pH 6.5-9, TSS < 50 mg/l, TDS < 2,000 mg/l, N < 5 mg/l, P < 2 mg/l, Cl 0.1 mg/l, Color < 100 Pt/Co units, Oil and Grease < 10 mg/l, Temperature Variation (Receiving Water) ≤ 5°C, Dissolved Oxygen > 1 mg/l. These values represent maximum allowable limits unless applicable legal requirements are more stringent.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The most relevant potential water pollutant in CCI operations is Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), which is actually the most important test parameter to understand the pollution level of water and wastewater. COD indicates the potential for decomposition of pollutants in wastewater with oxygen. COD might also cover substances

that cannot be decomposed biologically. Wastewater with high COD content can be fatal for living things in aquatic ecosystems, as it can reduce the oxygen level in the clean water in the environment it enters.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the potential risks: As mentioned previously, CCI goes beyond local legal requirements for wastewater discharge in line with TCCC requirements, ensuring that all identified potential impacts are eliminated. In plants where wastewater is discharged directly to or treated by third parties, local regulations are always followed. Critical infrastructure and hazardous material storage conditions are monitored under a dedicated program to prevent the release of potential pollutants. Across all operations, programs are in place to prevent chemical accidents and in the event of an occurrence to contain and mitigate their spread effectively. To reduce freshwater withdrawal and wastewater generation, water efficiency and recovery initiatives are carried out both within and between processes. All suppliers are expected to comply with legal requirements, and strategic suppliers and those classified as having high environmental impact are regularly audited to ensure compliance. How success is measured: Success is measured through three indicators. First all daily discharge analysis results must fall below the required limits. Second CCI must achieve a successful score in the unannounced KORE audits conducted by TCCC's internal auditors. Third no fines should be received from legal authorities during spot-checks.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pesticides and other agrochemicals are used in CCI's supply chain to support the growth of agricultural commodities such as sugar and fruits. If precautions are not taken, these substances can enter local groundwater systems, degrade soil quality and pose a threat to natural habitats. In line with TCCC requirements, we take the necessary actions to mitigate this risk through the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA).

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☒ Other, please specify :Supplier Guidance Principles Audits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the potential risks: CCI mitigates the potential impact of pesticides and agrochemicals by encouraging suppliers to comply with its Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). PSA compliance is verified against international third-party standards such as Bonsucro, Rainforest Alliance, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI), and Fairtrade International or equivalent. PSA compliance ensures that suppliers follow national and local regulations and label requirements for the safe use of agrochemicals, use Integrated Pest Management techniques to protect crops from

pests, weeds, and disease where possible, and manage agrochemicals in accordance with all applicable laws to prevent negative impacts on human health and the environment. Records of agrochemical purchase, application, and disposal are monitored. How success is measured: Our success is measured by the number of agricultural product suppliers that are in compliance with the PSA.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

CCI conducted its first Double Materiality Assessment in 2025, in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, and identified Water Management as one of the most significant topics for the company from both an impact and financial materiality perspective. The financial risk and opportunity quantification underlying this assessment, verified within the scope of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), was based on primary data available for our direct operations. As this was the first year of applying this quantification methodology, data availability and quality assurance processes for upstream and downstream value chain partners are still being developed, and are expected to be extended in future reporting cycles.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

CCI conducted its first Double Materiality Assessment in 2025, in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, and identified Water Management as one of the most significant topics for the company from both an impact and financial materiality perspective. The financial risk and opportunity quantification underlying this assessment, verified within the scope of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), was based on primary data available for our direct operations. As this was the first year of applying this quantification methodology, data availability and quality assurance processes for upstream and downstream value chain partners are still being developed, and are expected to be extended in future reporting cycles.

Ocean

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity, alongside operational and sectoral priorities. As a company in the food and beverage sector, oceans did not fall under the priority category in the materiality analysis. That said, CCI still considers its impact on oceans in its operations.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Iraq

☒ Jordan

☒ Türkiye

☒ Bangladesh

☒ Kazakhstan

☒ Kyrgyzstan

- ☒ Pakistan
- ☒ Azerbaijan
- ☒ Turkmenistan

- ☒ Tajikistan
- ☒ Uzbekistan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The disruptions to the water cycle caused by climate change are resulting in increased water stress, reduced freshwater availability, and declining water quality in many regions where the Group operates (e.g., Turkey, Pakistan and Central Asian countries). This threatens the operational continuity of the Group's plants and introduces risks such as water usage restrictions, rising costs, and uncertainties in production planning. In areas with high water stress, potential restrictions on water use and the tightening of these restrictions over time could impact our facilities and production volumes. Furthermore, decreasing water availability could lead to increased water tariffs and increase the need for alternative sources (e.g., desalination, tanker transport). Deteriorating water quality may also lead to increased treatment costs. Our scenario analyses and modeling indicate that without mitigation measures, the risk will have impacts over the long term on 18 of our production plants. The risk is concentrated in Bursa, Çorlu, Isparta, Sapanca, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hilla, Karachi, Astana, Baku, Bishkek, Dushanbe, and Madaba in the short and medium term, and in Ashgabat, Lahore, Multan, Bagdat and Urgench, in addition to 13 locations in the long term, after 2030. These 18 production plants' revenue contribution to CCI's total revenue is 50-60%.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

CCI has identified increasing water stress and scarcity as a long-term risk, which it classifies as 3 to 10 years. Water is essential to CCI's operations both as the primary ingredient in its products and as a critical input throughout the entire production cycle, from cleaning and processing to cooling and packaging. In the long term restrictions on water use and increases in production costs due to water tariffs could create uncertainties in production planning. The 18 locations identified as high water stress sites account for 50-60% of CCI's total revenue, meaning that any significant change in water availability could have a direct negative effect on revenue and overall financial performance. This would affect financial allocation, budget planning, and cash flows. A deterioration in cash flows could also put pressure on CCI's ability to fund the water efficiency and recovery investments it has planned, which total 53.8 million USD through 2035, and are central to managing this risk over the long term.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1185938070

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

2371876140

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As highlighted both here and in our TSRS report, decreased revenues are linked to reduced production capacity in water-stressed areas. In the long term, these 18 plants are expected to be impacted by water-related risks. Currently these plants contribute 50-60% to our total revenue. In our scenario analysis we assumed a 50% reduction in production capacity due to water risk, which would result in a revenue loss of around 25%. Based on our 2025 revenue figures, this corresponds to an estimated financial impact of 1,185,938,070 USD. In the event of a complete loss of production capacity, the potential revenue loss would rise to 2,371,876,140 USD. Therefore, the financial impact of this risk is estimated to range between a minimum and a maximum of these figures. Figures used in the calculation: 2025 CCI All revenue: 4,743,752,280 USD. 2025 revenue contribution of these 18 plants: 50-60% Assumptions used: For the minimum financial impact, we assumed the production will be reduced by 1/2 and the revenue will decrease to 1/4. For the maximum financial impact, it is assumed that the production will be stopped and revenue will decrease to 1/2. The above-mentioned financial impact calculations are performed using 2025 data, and both the min. and the max. impact figures are calculated as an annual impact.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As a Group, we made a total CAPEX spend of USD 2.7 million in water management in 2025. This figure was calculated by taking into account the CAPEX amounts used in water management projects. Some examples of the projects realized during the reporting year include the continuation of the "Renewed Water" project in our Çorlu and Mersin plants in Türkiye, which was initiated in the previous year and includes investments in Membrane Bio Reactor (MBR), Ultra Filtration (UF), Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Disinfection units, as well as the initiation of water recovery projects in our Isparta and Madaba plants in partnership with TCCF. Thanks to these investments, we saved 813,710 m³ of water in 2025, of which 54.1% was returned to the system. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase from 686,111 m³ saved in 2024 with a recovery rate of 50.67%. With the help of these water saving projects, the water recovery rate in our operations has reached 6% in 2025, up from 5.2% in 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Situation: The disruptions to the water cycle caused by climate change are resulting in increased water stress, reduced freshwater availability, and declining water quality in many regions where the Group operates, threatening the operational continuity of its plants and introducing risks such as water usage restrictions, rising costs, and uncertainties in production planning. Task: Mitigate the impacts of this risk by effectively managing water resources across CCI's operations. Action: CCI develops and implements projects at its production facilities to reduce water consumption. When reducing water use is limited or not possible, water is reused in line with quality requirements. When reuse is not possible based on quality requirements, water is further purified and used in processes that support production. For example, under pilot projects implemented at CCI's Çorlu and Mersin plants in Türkiye, industrial wastewater treated through advanced processes is now being reused in cooling systems and steam generation. In addition, in collaboration with The Coca-Cola Foundation, water replenishment projects are being implemented in Çorlu, Bursa, and Isparta using smart irrigation, regenerative agriculture, and rainwater harvesting techniques. Thanks to these investments, CCI saved 813,710 m³ of water in 2025. The water recovery rate in operations reached 6% in 2025, up from 5.2% in 2024. In 2025, 3.65 million m³ of water was returned to nature through water replenishment projects. Result: These investments contribute to reducing CCI's exposure to water scarcity risks and support the long-term operational continuity of its facilities in high water stress regions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Various river basins in the country

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Access to clean water is a critical issue in our geographies of operation, as water is one of the most important inputs of our production. Water management is identified as a very high priority topic in our materiality matrix. Plants in Türkiye account for 35% of CCI's total water withdrawals. With rising water stress in these regions, access to sufficient clean water for production is at risk. Potential scenarios include government restrictions on industrial water use and/or rationing, with households prioritized for water use during scarcity. In 2024, the Turkish government advanced water protection provisions, publishing a new regulation in the Official Gazette on the establishment of national, basin, and provincial Water Boards, and introducing a "Blue Certificate" process for industrial water efficiency, for which CCI has prepared all Turkish facilities to apply. We also monitor draft Water Law developments to anticipate future changes to water allocation. Lack of access to sufficient clean water may interrupt or reduce production. Çorlu, Bursa, Isparta and Sapanca plants, identified as Leadership Locations, account for 15% of our withdrawals by volume and around 16% of our global revenues. According to WRI Water Risk Atlas, all 4 plants are located in Extremely High (>80%) baseline water stress locations. These high water stress levels could impact the production capacity of these plants. 100% of our revenue is directly tied to products which all have water.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

CCI has identified the risk of statutory water withdrawal limits and changes to water allocation as a long-term risk, which it classifies as 3 to 10 years or more. Water is essential to CCI's operations both as the primary ingredient in its products and as a critical input throughout the entire production cycle. As governments move to strengthen water protection frameworks, regulations limiting industrial water use are expected to become stricter over time. Since secondary legislation of this nature takes time to develop and implement, the financial impact of this risk is anticipated to materialize over the long term. The four Leadership Location plants in Türkiye, Çorlu, Bursa, Isparta, and Sapanca, account for 15% of CCI's total water withdrawals and around 16% of global revenues, meaning that any restrictions on water allowances at these sites could have a direct effect on production capacity and revenues. A reduction in production capacity would decrease revenues, affect budget and financial planning, and put pressure on cash flows. A deterioration in cash flows could also affect CCI's ability to fund the water efficiency and recovery investments it has planned, which total 53.8 million USD through 2035, and which are central to managing water-related risks over the long term.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

35000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

84200000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact estimate is based on a scenario where CCI's highest water risk facilities in the region could be forced to close due to water stress. In this case of increased water stress, CCI would be forced to stop production for one month at the Çorlu, Bursa, Isparta, and Sapanca plants. The loss of revenue would range between 35 million USD and 84.2 million USD, depending on whether it is peak season or not. To calculate these figures, CCI first calculated the share of these 4 plants in production volumes. The share in production volume is also equal to the share in revenue for CCI operations. CCI then calculated the share in revenue per month in the off-peak season and the share in revenue per month in the peak season. The minimum impact figure is equal to the share in revenue in the off-peak season for the 4 plants, and the maximum impact figure is the share in revenue in the peak season for the 4 plants. Assuming that water shortages may occur in summer due to droughts and heat waves, it is more likely that the loss of revenue will be closer to the higher end of the potential impact figure, because the peak season for CCI operations is usually the summer season. Although the financial impact of this risk is below CCI's substantive impact threshold, this risk is assessed to have a substantive strategic impact, as water is assessed to be a very high-priority topic in CCI's 2025 materiality matrix. The impact of this risk is only calculated for 4 plants, and if there were a forced closure at other plants as well, the impact may become much higher than CCI's substantive impact threshold.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As a Group, we made a total CAPEX spend of USD 2.7 million in water management in 2025. This figure was calculated by taking into account the CAPEX amounts used in water management projects. Some examples of the projects realized during the reporting year include the continuation of the "Renewed Water" project in our

Çorlu and Mersin plants in Türkiye, which was initiated in the previous year and includes investments in Membrane Bio Reactor (MBR), Ultra Filtration (UF), Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Disinfection units, as well as the initiation of water recovery projects in our Isparta and Madaba plants in partnership with TCCF. Thanks to these investments, we saved 813,710 m³ of water in 2025, of which 54.1% was returned to the system. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase from 686,111 m³ saved in 2024 with a recovery rate of 50.67%. With the help of these water saving projects, the water recovery rate in our operations has reached 6% in 2025, up from 5.2% in 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To reduce vulnerability to forced restrictions on water use, CCI has established two water commitments as part of its 2030 Sustainability Commitments: to increase water efficiency by 20% by 2030, and to achieve water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects. CCI has also identified Leadership Locations, which include the four facilities mentioned above, as priority sites for water-related measures, with dedicated budgets allocated for these projects. At the facility level, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) are conducted at least once every five years across all CCI plants. The results of these assessments inform a plant-specific Water Management Plan (WMP), which is reviewed annually. These plans support site-level targets for water efficiency, reuse, and responsible discharge. In terms of water replenishment, CCI implements community-based projects in water-stressed locations in collaboration with The Coca-Cola Foundation and local partners. Projects in Bursa and Çorlu use a range of techniques including smart and digitally enabled irrigation, regenerative agriculture practices, rainwater harvesting, and capacity building for farmers. By 2030, CCI aims to replenish around 2,511 million liters of water in Bursa and Çorlu combined. At the operational level, CCI runs operational excellence projects to reduce water use per liter of product. In 2025, these projects resulted in 813,710 m³ of water savings across CCI's operations, with a water recovery rate of 6%.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Kazakhstan
- ☒ Pakistan
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Uzbekistan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a food and beverage company, CCI operates under strict regulatory requirements. Recycled content that comes into direct contact with beverages is subject to food-grade safety standards, which vary by country. Some markets permit mechanically recycled plastic for beverage contact use, while others require chemically recycled material. This creates a fragmented regulatory landscape across CCI's operating geographies, with differences in material availability, cost, and technical requirements making it difficult to source compliant recycled content consistently and at scale. The most effective way to ensure the safety and quality of recycled beverage packaging is to keep it separate from other waste streams and recycle it back into food-grade use. This requires a well-functioning deposit return scheme (DRS), which also comes with its own regulatory and operational challenges in each country. To address these complexities, CCI works to enhance circularity in its operations and packaging in line with its 2030 Sustainability Commitments. Under its 2030 Packaging Commitment, CCI aims to make 100% of its packaging recyclable and use at least 50% recycled material in its plastic packaging by 2030, and to collect and recycle a bottle or can for every one sold in Türkiye, Pakistan, and Kazakhstan, while initiating collection programs in other markets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

CCI has identified the risk of increasing requirements for recycled content in packaging as a long-term risk, which it classifies as 3 to 10 years. Recycled plastic suitable for direct food and beverage contact is more costly than virgin material and is not equally available across all of CCI's operating markets. As regulations around recycled content become more demanding over time, sourcing compliant material in each country where CCI operates is expected to increase direct production costs, and may also bring additional logistics costs where material needs to be imported or transported across markets. These cost increases would affect CCI's financial planning, budget allocation, and cash flows, and could lead to fluctuations in financial performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CCI's response to this risk is engaging with regulators and policymakers. This engagement covers plastics-related regulation, including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) systems and Deposit Returning Scheme (DRS) procedures across CCI's operating geographies. In 2025 CCI provided input on EPR model design, cost structures, and operational feasibility in Jordan, and contributed to EPR processes in Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan through participation in industry associations and their sub-working groups. The cost of this response is reported as zero because the engagement is conducted by existing internal teams as

part of CCI's routine public affairs and stakeholder activities. It does not require additional spending beyond resources already allocated to these functions, which lets CCI shape favorable regulatory outcomes at no incremental cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In line with its 2030 Sustainability Commitments, CCI engages with a broad range of stakeholders including sector peers, NGOs, suppliers, and policymakers to communicate both its concerns and its capabilities on packaging circularity. CCI aims to play an active role in shaping a sustainable business model for the sector, and in markets where collection infrastructure is limited, we initiate large-scale partnerships to raise awareness and build collection ecosystems. On the design side, we increased our rPET usage rate from 6% in 2024 to 7% in 2025, continuing to purchase rPET in significant volumes across our markets. On the collection side, CCI actively engages with regulatory processes across its markets. In Türkiye, a pilot implementation of the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) was launched in Sakarya in 2025, and CCI contributed to key policy developments including recognizing unclaimed deposit fees as system revenue and exempting deposit fees from VAT. In Kazakhstan, CCI conducted a comprehensive study on the current status of packaging waste to support proposals on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system, while continuing discussions with industry representatives and policymakers. Country-level collection ratios in 2025 reached 50% in Türkiye, 26% in Kazakhstan, and 75% in Pakistan. CCI also involves its colleagues as volunteers in collection programs to strengthen community engagement.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2371876140

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

CCI works to minimize water-related risks across all its operations. In the reporting year, 100% of CCI's revenue comes from products that contain water as a primary ingredient. However, the direct exposure to physical water stress is concentrated in 18 of CCI's plants located in water-stressed areas, which collectively account for 50-60% of CCI's total revenue. This is the portion of revenue considered vulnerable to the physical impacts of water stress. CCI has identified no transition risks for the short, medium and long term, so the amount of revenue vulnerable to transition risks is 0.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

759000364.83

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2371876140

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

CCI works to minimize water-related risks across all its operations. In the reporting year, 100% of CCI's revenue comes from products that contain water as a primary ingredient. However, the direct exposure to physical water stress is concentrated in 18 of CCI's plants located in water-stressed areas, which collectively account for 50-60% of CCI's total revenue. This is the portion of revenue considered vulnerable to the physical impacts of water stress. The transition risk was calculated based on CCI's four Leadership Locations, Çorlu, Bursa, Isparta, and Sapanca, which together account for around 16% of CCI's revenue and draw water from Turkish river basins that could be subject to corporate water allowance restrictions under the 2024 regulation establishing national, basin, and provincial Water Boards.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Lake Egirdir Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, the Isparta plant is located in an area with extremely high (4-5) physical quantity risk and extremely high (>80%) water stress risk. CCI classifies plants as leadership locations when they meet two criteria: high community risk and medium or high water stress level. Due to this water risk, Isparta is classified as a leadership location.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Kazakhstan

☒ Ob

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, the Astana plant is located in an area with medium-high water stress. However, our internal risk assessments rate the facility risk as high and the community risk as medium. For this reason, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Azerbaijan

☒ Other, please specify :Caspian Sea South West Coast Major, Samur-Apsheron Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Baku plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Kyrgyzstan

☒ Syr Darya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Bishkek plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Tajikistan

☒ Amu Darya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Dushanbe plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Iraq

☒ Tigris & Euphrates

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Hilla plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☒ Indus

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Faisalabad plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☒ Other, please specify :Arabian Sea Coast Major, Hob/Porali Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Karachi plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☒ Indus

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Gujranwala plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Jordan

☒ Dead Sea

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Madaba Amman plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast Major, Ergene Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Çorlu plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Bursa/Balıkesir Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin*Select from:*☒ 1-25%**(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected***Select from:*☒ 1-10%**(3.2.11) Please explain**

According to internal risk assessments, the Bursa plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

Row 13**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

Türkiye

☒ Sakarya**(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin***Select all that apply*☒ Direct operations**(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin****(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin**

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

According to internal risk assessments, the Sapanca plant is located in an area with elevated water-related risk. Based on this assessment, the facility is prioritized and included among our leadership locations.

[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	<i>We were not subject to any fines, enforcement orders or any other regulatory violations in any of our plants during the reporting period.</i>

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Ocean

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity, alongside operational and sectoral priorities. As a company in the food and beverage sector, oceans did not fall under the priority category in the materiality analysis. That said, CCI still considers its impact on oceans in its operations.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Iraq

☒ Jordan

☒ Türkiye

☒ Pakistan

☒ Azerbaijan

☒ Turkmenistan

☒ Bangladesh

☒ Kazakhstan

☒ Kyrgyzstan

☒ Tajikistan

☒ Uzbekistan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By 2030, CCI aims to run all its manufacturing operations on 100% renewable electricity and make them carbon-neutral. CCI's renewable energy strategy prioritizes direct investment in or leasing of renewable energy generation infrastructure. Where direct investment is not possible, CCI may consider purchasing renewable electricity through power purchase agreements (PPAs) or energy attribute certificates such as I-RECs, depending on availability in each market. In line with this approach, CCI has made significant progress in building its own renewable energy infrastructure. Solar panels have been installed at plants in Islamabad, Multan, and KPGF in Pakistan, and at Köyceğiz and Isparta in Türkiye. In Çorlu, Türkiye, CCI completed the installation of wind turbines, marking the first onsite wind turbine in the Coca-Cola system. In 2025, the Elazığ, Isparta, and Köyceğiz plants operated with 100% renewable electricity. Further investments are planned in Uzbekistan, Iraq, Kazakhstan, and additional locations in Pakistan and Türkiye. Although initial investment costs may exceed short-term savings, rising energy costs and increasing pressure on energy markets make these investments a strategic opportunity for CCI to diversify its energy sources, reduce energy procurement costs, and lower indirect operating costs over the long term.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

CCI has identified the transition to renewable energy as a long-term opportunity, which it classifies as 3 to 10 years. Investing in renewable energy supports both CCI's environmental sustainability targets and its long-term business resilience. Over this time horizon, the anticipated financial effect is a reduction in operating costs (OPEX) as CCI progressively shifts away from grid electricity toward its own renewable energy generation. Lower energy procurement costs would improve financial performance, free up cash flows, and allow for more efficient budget planning and financial allocation. This in turn would enable CCI to reinvest in new and more efficient technologies and systems across its operations. Beyond its own operations, CCI encourages its distributors to invest in renewable energy as well, with the aim of extending the green transition across the full value chain. Some early adopters among CCI's distributors have already experienced the positive financial impact of lower energy costs, and CCI expects to realize similar benefits across its broader network over the long term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

79000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

198000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In the long term, after planned investments are realized, CCI projects a financial impact in the form of energy cost savings ranging from a minimum of 79 million USD to a maximum of 198 million USD by 2045. This figure reflects the cumulative reduction in electricity expenses expected from renewable energy investments across Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Iraq. The calculation is based on an in-depth analysis of energy costs in each country where CCI operates. CCI consumed 504,444 MWh of electricity in 2025 with annual electricity expenses currently around 25 million USD. The planned renewable energy investments are expected to cover 20% of CCI's electricity needs. The financial impact for each country is calculated by multiplying estimated energy prices by estimated annual production figures for each year through 2045. These estimates assume that electricity prices remain constant, meaning the actual savings could be higher given the expectation that electricity prices will continue to rise. Annual production figures are also based on estimates. Renewable energy investments therefore represent a significant opportunity for CCI to reduce energy procurement costs and lower indirect operating expenses over the long term.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

56000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To reduce electricity expenses while managing climate-related risks and reducing CCI's impact on climate change, relevant teams assessed the options available across CCI's operations. The outcome was a decision to invest in renewable energy at all feasible plants and to secure reliable power purchase agreements (PPAs) or IREC's to reach 100% renewable electricity across all plants by 2030, in line with CCI's 2030 Sustainability Commitments. Following this decision, detailed investment plans and return on investment analyses were developed for each country, with individual budgets allocated per market. These processes were carried out as part of normal business operations, with no additional costs incurred for the analysis itself. The total cost of realizing this opportunity is estimated at 56 million USD through 2045.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Currently, CCI's annual electricity expenses are around 25 million USD. To reduce electricity expenses while also reducing its impact on climate change, CCI has decided to invest in renewable energy at all feasible plants and to secure reliable PPAs or IRECs to reach 100% renewable electricity across all plants by 2030. Investments have been made in solar panels in Pakistan (Multan and KPGF), Erbil in Iraq, and Köyceğiz and Isparta in Türkiye, as well as wind turbines in Çorlu, Türkiye, which is the first onsite wind turbine installation in the Coca-Cola system. In Pakistan, 14% of consumption at the Haripur plant and 12% at the Multan plant was met by solar PV, and in Çorlu around 35% of electricity consumption was met by the wind power plant. In 2025, Elazığ, Isparta, and Köyceğiz plants operated with 100% renewable electricity. Further solar panel investments are planned for Isparta, Elazığ, Madaba, Urgench, Tashkent, Baghdad, Hilla, Erbil, Ismayilli, and additional locations. By 2030, 380,149 MWh of electricity is expected to be produced through CCI's own renewable energy investments for use in its own plants, with the remaining 80% of electricity needs to be met through PPAs or IRECs from renewable sources. The total investment cost to realize this opportunity is 56 million USD, and with these investments CCI will generate 20% of its own electricity in its manufacturing sites by 2030.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Iraq | ☒ Bangladesh |
| ☒ Jordan | ☒ Kazakhstan |
| ☒ Türkiye | ☒ Kyrgyzstan |
| ☒ Pakistan | ☒ Tajikistan |
| ☒ Azerbaijan | ☒ Uzbekistan |
| ☒ Turkmenistan | |

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Ob | ☒ Tigris & Euphrates |
| ☒ Indus | ☒ Other, please specify : Various other basins in the countries we operate |
| ☒ Dead Sea | |
| ☒ Amu Darya | |
| ☒ Syr Darya | |

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As water is the main and common ingredient in our products, water efficiency and conservation of water resources are of utmost importance to CCI. Water is also an important expense item and with the efficiency projects we implement, we have the opportunity to have a positive impact on our operational expenses.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

CCI has identified water efficiency as a long-term opportunity, which it classifies as 3 to 10 years. As water is both the primary ingredient in CCI's products and a significant operational expense, improvements in water efficiency have a direct positive effect on operating costs. Reducing water consumption lowers the volume drawn from local sources, which in turn reduces water tariff expenses, treatment costs, and wastewater disposal costs. Over the long term, these savings are expected to have a positive impact on CCI's cash flows and financial performance, and will allow greater flexibility in financial planning and budget allocation. The anticipated financial effect is estimated using minimum and maximum water price assumptions applied to CCI's current water savings figures.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

5640000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2025 we have recycled and reused 813,710 m3 of water throughout all CCI operations. If we assume the same amount of water will be recycled and reused every year until 2030 (which is a conservative assumption as we have plans to increase the volume of water that is recycled and reused) we would be saving more than

4.06 million m³ of water until 2030. The current average water price we use in our calculations is 0.80 USD/m³ (an average value for all CCI countries). The financial savings realized by water recycling would reach a total of 3.25 million USD by 2030. We also have a target to increase water efficiency by 20% until 2030. In order to reach this target, we have made an approximate projection of the Water Usage Ratio (Water used to produce 1L of product) until 2030. Based on this projection, we estimated a total water saving potential of 3,000,000 m³, which would mean a further saving potential of 2.4 million USD. The total financial impact is calculated as the sum of these two figures as 5.64 million USD. If we consider that water prices may rise with increasing water stress, the financial impact may even be higher. Although this impact is below our identified substantive financial impact threshold, water being our key commodity, water-saving projects are always prioritized as opportunities in CCI.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

CCI has integrated sustainability into its core business strategy since 2002. In 2022, CCI announced its 2030 Sustainability Commitments, two of which are directly related to water. CCI's water strategy addresses both the conservation of the river basins in which it operates and the reduction of water used per liter of product produced. Water efficiency improvements are identified, assessed, and implemented through dedicated teams and working groups as part of CCI's ongoing operations. As these activities are carried out within normal business operations, there is no additional cost associated with realizing this opportunity. The cost to realize this opportunity is therefore zero.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

At CCI, we monitor the amount of water used per liter of product produced. Our plants have developed water maps to track water withdrawals and consumption on a daily basis. We continuously analyze and evaluate water use data and share best practices across CCI plants to reduce our water use ratio (WUR). The water used in our products and production processes is withdrawn from local sources. As part of our water management program, we conduct Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and develop plant-specific Water Management Plans (WMPs) to use water responsibly and mitigate water-related risks to both our operations and the communities we serve. SVAs assess vulnerabilities in community water sources and help determine the potential impacts of our water use and wastewater discharge. Each SVA includes field surveys, interviews with plant representatives and local and national authorities, and desktop studies covering the topographical, geological, hydrogeological, and hydrological characteristics of the water basins and sub-basins surrounding our plants. The results are used to build an inventory of social, environmental, and political risks related to the water resources supplying our facilities and surrounding communities. These findings then inform the development of a WMP on a plant-by-plant basis. In 2025, operational excellence projects resulted in 813,710 m³ of water savings, and a total of 870,369 m³ of water was recycled and reused across CCI's operations. Additional CAPEX and OPEX investments to further improve water efficiency are planned over the next 10 years. [Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

176150000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

CCI prioritizes integrating sustainability into its financial reporting to ensure that climate-related opportunities are reflected in its financial statements. CAPEX expenditures linked to climate-related opportunities are tracked and disclosed, including investments in production capacity, renewable energy projects, and cooling equipment with lower environmental impact. The amounts and proportions of these expenditures are reported transparently, and CCI continues to work towards further embedding sustainability into its financial reporting processes.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5900000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

CCI prioritizes integrating sustainability into its financial reporting to ensure that water-related opportunities are reflected in its financial statements. Achieving transparency in OPEX reporting is more complex than in CAPEX, and CCI is actively working to improve this. OPEX expenditures linked to water-related opportunities are currently tracked and disclosed, including cost reductions resulting from water efficiency projects. The amounts and proportions of these expenditures are reported, and CCI continues to work towards further embedding water-related sustainability into its financial reporting processes.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

CCI's Diversity and Inclusion Policy promotes equal opportunity and values a diverse workforce. Employment decisions are based on qualifications, performance, skills, and experience, and CCI is committed to attracting, developing, and retaining talent from diverse backgrounds. The policy is incorporated into CCI's publicly available Human Rights Policy, available in 11 languages. The policy applies to CCI, its wholly owned subsidiaries, majority-owned entities, and managed facilities. The CCI Executive Committee oversees the policy and monitors compliance with corporate policies and procedures throughout the organization. Because advancement is based on qualifications, performance, skills, and experience, these principles shape how roles are filled at every level of CCI, up to its most senior leadership and governance. CCI makes employees aware of the policy through training and annual certification. There is also an internal Diversity and Inclusion

policy addressing these matters in detail, available to all employees on QDMS. It covers: 1. Equal Opportunity: All employment decisions are based on qualifications and merit, without discrimination. 2. Importance of Diversity: A diverse workforce is crucial for CCI's success and goal achievement. 3. Talent Management: Bringing in and keeping talent from diverse backgrounds and tolerant outlooks.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

CCI_I'm_Human_English.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Ocean

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity, alongside operational and sectoral priorities. As a company in the food and beverage sector, oceans did not fall under the priority category in the materiality analysis. That said, CCI still considers its impact on oceans in its operations.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans. This analysis includes stakeholder opinions along with operational and sectoral priorities. As CCI operates in the food and beverage sector, biodiversity did not rank as a priority topic in the materiality analysis or in sectoral developments. Even so, CCI still considers its impact on biodiversity in its operations.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Other, please specify :Providing final approval for sustainable disclosure

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee assists CCI in fulfilling its responsibilities related to (but not limited to) CCI's sustainability strategy, policies, targets, and Governance, Economic, Environmental and Social performance. The Committee oversees the Company's policies, programs and related risks concerning specific legal, regulatory and public policy issues in the environmental and social areas that may affect the Company's business, shareholders, stakeholders, or the general public. The Committee provides guidance on long-term prioritization, clear definition of the Company's corporate targets, incorporation of sustainability into the Company's strategic vision, and its integration into its operations. The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee (BoD-SC) consists of 5 Board Members and a consultant who is not a member of our board. Our CEO also participates in all of the meetings of BoD-SC as he has the ultimate responsibility for sustainability-related issues in CCI. In 2025, the Committee met twice with 100 percent member participation and presented one report to the Board of Directors. The climate-change-related responsibilities of the BoD-SC include: Strategy (Art. 16): Review and recommend ESG strategy, targets, and policies to the Board, ensuring long-term sustainability and value creation across economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Environmental Matters (Art. 17): Guide and assess plans on climate-related actions (e.g., renewable energy, logistics, coolers, sustainable agriculture), responsible packaging (e.g., rPET, returnables, collection schemes), and water management across operations. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for the implementation of the environmental policy, supported by the external consultant, who sits on the Committee. Social Matters (Art. 18): Provide input on human rights across the value chain and diversity, equity, and inclusion policies, procedures, and metrics. Metrics & Performance (Art. 19): Recommend ESG metrics and reporting standards for Board approval and review quarterly performance. Reporting (Art. 20): Discuss material non-financial impacts on financial performance and review ESG disclosures for accuracy, completeness, and assurance before Board submission. Risks & Regulations (Art. 21): Monitor ESG-related risks and regulatory developments, ensuring timely internal compliance processes and mitigation strategies. Stakeholder Engagement (Art. 22): Ensure stakeholder interests are reflected in ESG strategy and facilitate effective dialogue through management.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |
| ☒ Other, please specify :Providing final approval for sustainable disclosure | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee assists CCI in fulfilling its responsibilities related to (but not limited to) CCI's sustainability strategy, policies, targets, and Governance, Economic, Environmental and Social performance. The Committee oversees the Company's policies, programs and related risks concerning specific legal, regulatory and public policy issues in the environmental and social areas that may affect the Company's business, shareholders, stakeholders, or the general public. The Committee provides guidance on long-term prioritization, clear definition of the Company's corporate targets, incorporation of sustainability into

the Company's strategic vision, and its integration into its operations. The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee (BoD-SC) consists of 5 Board Members and a consultant who is not a member of our board. Our CEO also participates in all of the meetings of BoD-SC as he has the ultimate responsibility for sustainability-related issues in CCI. In 2025, the Committee met twice with 100 percent member participation and presented one report to the Board of Directors. The water-related responsibilities of the BoD-SC include: Strategy (Art. 16): Review and recommend ESG strategy, targets, and policies to the Board, ensuring long-term sustainability and value creation across economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Environmental Matters (Art. 17): Guide and assess plans on water management across operations, including water use, efficiency, and stewardship, alongside other climate-related actions (e.g., renewable energy, logistics, coolers, sustainable agriculture) and responsible packaging (e.g., rPET, returnables, collection schemes). The Sustainability Committee is responsible for the implementation of the environmental policy. Social Matters (Art. 18): Provide input on human rights across the value chain and diversity, equity, and inclusion policies, procedures, and metrics. Metrics & Performance (Art. 19): Recommend ESG metrics and reporting standards for Board approval and review quarterly performance. Reporting (Art. 20): Discuss material non-financial impacts on financial performance and review ESG disclosures for accuracy, completeness, and assurance before Board submission. Risks & Regulations (Art. 21): Monitor ESG-related risks and regulatory developments, ensuring timely internal compliance processes and mitigation strategies. Stakeholder Engagement (Art. 22): Ensure stakeholder interests are reflected in ESG strategy and facilitate effective dialogue through management. Our CEO has the ultimate responsibility of water-related issues in CCI, chairing the CCI Executive Committee.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)

Ocean

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity, alongside operational and sectoral priorities. As a company in the food and beverage sector, oceans did not fall under the priority category in the materiality analysis. That said, CCI still considers its impact on oceans in its operations.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Ocean

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity, alongside operational and sectoral priorities. As a company in the food and beverage sector, oceans did not fall under the priority category in the materiality analysis. That said, CCI still considers its impact on oceans in its operations.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans. This analysis includes stakeholder opinions along with operational and sectoral priorities. As CCI operates in the food and beverage sector, biodiversity did not rank as a priority topic in the materiality analysis or in sectoral developments. Even so, CCI still considers its impact on biodiversity in its operations.

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CCI Board of Directors considers sustainability as an integral part of its business strategy and aligns its approach with creating value for all stakeholders. Our CEO has the ultimate responsibility on climate-related issues and reports directly to our Board of Directors, providing updates as frequently as matters arise to keep sustainability on the agenda. Despite not being a member of the Board Sustainability Committee, the CEO participates in the committee meetings as an active participant. The CEO assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities and follows up the implementation of climate-related mitigation measures, environmental sustainability road map, annual and short-term environmental and climate change mitigation goals, and commitments via meetings, KPIs, Integrated Annual Reports, and CDP Reports. The CEO is also responsible for monitoring the progress against climate-related corporate targets such as CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments. This governance approach allows for strategic decision-making, oversight and monitoring of sustainability performance, and stakeholder engagement. Ultimately, it helps to ensure that sustainability considerations are integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO has the ultimate responsibility on water-related issues at CCI and reports directly to our Board of Directors, providing updates as frequently as matters arise to keep sustainability on the agenda. Despite not being a member of the Board Sustainability Committee, the CEO participates in the committee meetings as an active participant. The CEO's water-related responsibilities include risk and opportunity assessment and management, including the assessment of future trends in water demand. The CEO also takes part in approving the long-term sustainability and water-related vision, strategy, plans, and goals, water-related CAPEX and OPEX decisions, and sustainability disclosures including water-related targets. The topics the CEO reports to the Board cover water-related risks, opportunities, and future trends, regulatory updates on water-related topics, company-wide targets and the progress made against those targets, and efficiency measures. This governance approach allows for strategic decision-making, oversight and monitoring of sustainability performance, and stakeholder engagement. Ultimately, it helps to ensure that sustainability considerations are integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

To ensure the effective integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into the strategic business plan, we identify the relevant teams and employees and then link them to incentive schemes. The 2030 Commitments, which cover water efficiency, renewable energy use, packaging sustainability, and diversity, were integrated into the senior management performance system. The sustainability incentive ratio, which ranges from 10% to 15%, includes incentives related to renewable energy, r-PET usage, water use ratio, and sustainability governance. These are tracked through indicators that include the Renewable Energy Capacity ratio, the Water Efficiency Ratio, and the Ratio of Recovery Achieved with Water Replenishment Projects. The related targets apply to the Executive Committee and to Regional Directors and General Managers. The indicators are monitored regularly and reflected in both individual performance evaluations and the remuneration structure of senior management.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

To ensure the effective integration of water-related risks and opportunities into the strategic business plan, we identify the relevant teams and employees and then link them to incentive schemes. The 2030 Commitments, which include increasing water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (2020 base year) and achieving water neutrality in water-stressed locations, were integrated into the senior management performance system. The sustainability incentive ratio, which ranges from 10% to 15%, includes incentives related to renewable energy, r-PET usage, water use ratio, and sustainability governance. These are tracked through indicators that include the Water Efficiency Ratio and the Ratio of Recovery Achieved with Water Replenishment Projects. The related targets apply to the Executive Committee and to Regional Directors and General Managers. The indicators are monitored regularly and reflected in both individual performance evaluations and the remuneration structure of senior management.

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

☒ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO's incentives are tied to both financial and environmental performance, which gives the CEO a direct stake in operational and energy efficiency, since efficiency in production is one of the factors that drives CCI's financial results. In relation to the CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments, the CEO's incentives are linked to the absolute reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of emissions per product, renewable energy investments across CCI's operating geographies, and CCI's packaging content and packaging collection targets. By tying remuneration to this range of targets, CCI ensures that progress across its climate, energy, and packaging priorities is driven from the most senior level of the company. Beyond these targets, the CEO encourages and supports employee awareness campaigns and training programs on climate-related issues through the Sustainability Office. Together, progress against efficiency goals and the approval of long-term targets feed directly into the CEO's remuneration, ensuring that CCI's environmental priorities are embedded in executive remuneration.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive directly supports the implementation of CCI's 2030 pledge and the Abs 1, Int 1, and Low 1 targets connected to it. These targets are reflected in the incentive through KPIs such as the reduction of absolute and intensity-based emissions, improvements in energy efficiency, and an increased share of renewable energy in CCI's operations. By embedding these KPIs into the position's incentives, progress against the climate transition plan is tied directly to the performance and remuneration of the role. Linking the incentive to these targets increases ownership and accountability at the leadership level, as the responsibility for meeting the commitments sits with a position that holds a high level of decision-making capability. It also sharpens the focus on regular monitoring of progress and on providing the financial and non-financial support the targets require, from approving the necessary investments to allocating the resources and capabilities needed to deliver them. In this way, the incentive helps move the environmental commitments from stated ambition to measurable progress.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations
- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CCI's CEO holds the highest position responsible for the company's sustainability efforts and commitments, and closely monitors progress against the related water targets. This incentive is reflected through KPIs such as achieving annual and long-term water and energy efficiency goals, embedding a sustainability and climate protection culture across the organisation, setting long-term targets together with relevant stakeholders, and increasing engagement with CCI's customers and suppliers. By embedding these KPIs into the position's incentives, progress against CCI's water commitments is tied directly to the performance of the role. Linking the incentive to these targets increases ownership and accountability at the leadership level, as the responsibility for meeting the commitments sits with a position that holds a high level of decision-making capability. In this way, the incentive helps move CCI's water commitments from stated ambition to measurable progress.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

CCI's CEO holds the highest position responsible for the company's sustainability efforts and commitments, and closely monitors progress against the related water targets. These incentives are linked to the key performance indicators of CCI's key decision-makers, including the CEO, as well as sustainability-related employees. The KPIs cover achieving annual and long-term water and energy efficiency goals, embedding a sustainability and climate protection culture across the organisation, setting long-term targets together with relevant stakeholders, and increasing engagement with CCI's customers and suppliers. These indicators are connected directly to CCI's water targets. Performance indicators related to withdrawal efficiency contribute to the achievement of CCI's target to reduce the water usage ratio (WUR) by 20% across all bottling plants globally by 2030. Performance indicators related to water pollution contribute to CCI's target to increase investment in reducing water pollution at the 9 CCI locations where water is discharged to fresh surface water by 2030. Linking the incentive to these targets increases ownership and accountability at the leadership level, as the responsibility for meeting the commitments sits with a position that holds a high level of decision-making capability. It also strengthens the focus on monitoring progress and on motivating employees to deliver against the targets, with the CEO's yearly performance influencing the bonus they receive. In this way, the incentive helps move CCI's water commitments from stated ambition to measurable progress.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Production continuity is one of the factors driving CCI's financial stability, sustainability goal achievement, and overall resilience, and because the procurement manager's incentives are tied to both financial and sustainability performance, the manager has a direct stake in achieving the related KPIs. In relation to the CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments, the procurement manager's incentives are linked to supply security, particularly for climate-risk commodities, to greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved through sustainable procurement, and to securing the continuing supply of recycled content that CCI's sustainable packaging targets depend on. By tying remuneration to this range of targets, CCI ensures that the procurement function actively works to deliver its long-term sustainability goals. Beyond these targets, the procurement manager encourages and supports distributor awareness campaigns and training programs on climate-related issues through the Sustainability Office. Together, progress against these sustainability KPIs feeds directly into the procurement manager's bonus, ensuring that CCI's environmental priorities are embedded in the way the company manages its supply chain.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive directly supports the implementation of CCI's 2030 pledge and the Abs 1 target connected to it, through KPIs such as increased engagement with suppliers on environment-related issues. The Abs 1 target covers GHG emissions from Scope 3 Category 1, purchased goods and services, and the procurement function plays a central role in managing this category. By embedding supplier engagement into the position's incentives, progress against this target is tied directly to the performance of the role. Increasing engagement across CCI's supply chain and improving the traceability of its value chain allow CCI to manage its Scope 3 Category 1 emissions more effectively, since these emissions sit largely outside CCI's direct operations and depend on supplier data and cooperation to address. The procurement manager is positioned to drive this engagement and traceability through day-to-day supplier relationships. Linking the incentive to these targets increases ownership and accountability at the leadership level, as the responsibility for meeting the commitments sits with a position that holds a high level of decision-making capability over CCI's supply chain. It also sharpens the focus on regular monitoring of progress and on providing the financial and non-financial support the targets require, from approving sustainable procurement initiatives to allocating the resources needed to deliver them. In this way, the incentive helps move CCI's environmental commitments from stated ambition to measurable progress.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Production continuity is one of the factors driving CCI's financial stability, sustainability goal achievement, and overall resilience, and because the buyers' incentives are tied to both financial and sustainability performance, they have a direct stake in achieving the related KPIs. In relation to the CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments, the buyers' incentives are linked to supply security, particularly for climate-risk commodities, to greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved through sustainable procurement, and to securing the continuing supply of recycled content that CCI's sustainable packaging targets depend on. By tying remuneration to this range of targets, CCI ensures that the procurement team actively works to deliver its long-term sustainability goals. Beyond these targets, the

buyers are informed of their roles in CCI's supplier ESG programs, which keeps them aware of how their procurement decisions support the company's environmental commitments. They also encourage and support distributor awareness campaigns and training programs on climate-related issues through the Sustainability Office. Together, progress against these sustainability KPIs feeds directly into the buyers' bonuses, ensuring that CCI's environmental priorities are embedded in the way the company manages its supply chain.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive directly supports the implementation of CCI's 2030 pledge and the Abs 1 target connected to it, through KPIs such as increased engagement with suppliers on environment-related issues. The Abs 1 target covers GHG emissions from Scope 3 Category 1, purchased goods and services, and the buyers play a direct role in managing this category through their day-to-day supplier relationships. By embedding supplier engagement into the buyers' incentives, progress against this target is tied directly to their performance. Increasing engagement across CCI's supply chain and improving the traceability of its value chain allow CCI to manage its Scope 3 Category 1 emissions more effectively, since these emissions sit largely outside CCI's direct operations and depend on supplier data and cooperation to address. The buyers are well placed to drive this engagement and traceability, as they are in direct and regular contact with suppliers. Linking the incentive to these targets increases ownership and accountability within the procurement function, as the responsibility for engaging suppliers sits with the people closest to those relationships. It also sharpens the focus on monitoring progress and on providing the financial and non-financial support the targets require, from advancing sustainable procurement initiatives to gathering the supplier data needed to deliver them. In this way, the incentive helps move CCI's environmental commitments from stated ambition to measurable progress.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We source agricultural products & produce beverages, making our business directly & indirectly dependent on sufficient, high-quality water now & in the future. Water is both a vital input for our company & a shared resource for stakeholders. We follow the CCI Environment Policy Statement, which states: "Our long-term goals are to ensure the viability of our business by being proactive and innovative in protecting the environment and to be recognized as a responsible corporate citizen by all stakeholders." Our Water Management Procedure defines water management, recycling, reuse & resource sustainability practices, while our Wastewater Management Procedure ensures wastewater purification in line with discharge standards. The CCI Human Rights Policy recognizes the human right to sustainable water, safe drinking water & sanitation, aligned with our Environmental Policy. These policies apply company-wide and align with TCCC Water Policy & KORE requirements, focusing on: improving water-use efficiency; managing wastewater and stormwater; mitigating risks for communities & our business through source water protection; and replenishing water back to communities & nature. Our 2030 commitments include improving water efficiency by 20%, achieving water neutrality & supporting availability in stressed regions through community projects. These targets cover the full value chain. We also address SDG 6 impacts by integrating human rights & sustainable water use into our policies & actions.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

CCI_Environmental Policy_EN.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☒ Other, please specify :ÇEVKO, CoRE Alliance

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI): Coca-Cola has developed the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) in an effort to improve accessibility, quality, and safety in agriculture, as well as the well-being of agricultural communities. Our compliance with the PSA is verified in accordance with the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI). We are partnering with farmers, sugar manufacturers and international industry platforms including SAI to implement PSA across Türkiye and Pakistan. Together with SAI the Coca-Cola Company and Coca-Cola İçecek are developing training and awareness raising programs. UNGC Türkiye: CCI is in the Board of Directors of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Türkiye Since the launch of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in 2013, CCI has remained the only company from Türkiye and from TCCS to be included in the UNGC 100 Index. In 2022, the company submitted a detailed progress report through the brand new "Early Adopter" Program. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) CCI is included into the WBCSD through the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) of Türkiye. Our integrated reports are being reviewed by the WBCSD of Türkiye since 2017. We have improved our score for our sustainability reports, which are reviewed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) of Türkiye within the framework of "Reporting Matters" by 22 points since 2017. ÇEVKO: CCI is a founding member of CEVKO (Environmental Protection and Packaging Waste Recovery & Recycling Foundation) and the CCI Group Sustainability, Communication and CSR Leader sits on the CEVKO Board of Directors. CoRE Alliance: CCI is among the co-founders of the Collect and Recycle (CoRE) Alliance, an alliance focused on tackling waste pollution in Pakistan.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

As a public company whose shares are trading at Borsa Istanbul we transparently disclose our operational and financial results regularly on KAP (Public Disclosure Platform). Our ID (Ticker) in Borsa Istanbul is CCOLA.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We provide internal training to keep all of our employees updated about our climate-related public affairs strategies. Group Sustainability Office is responsible to communicate strategies and changes to the strategies to country teams. We work with cross-functional teams to implement climate-related strategies, which include people from all departments and the members of the cross-functional teams are responsible for informing their own departments about the related strategies. We hold reoccurring meetings with task forces to be aligned in all matters and related sustainability responsible informs others about the updates. Accountability for our public policy engagement extends up to executive level, with the Sustainability department overseeing engagement activities and senior management providing oversight of CCI's climate-related public policy positions. We also have a stakeholder engagement log. The stakeholder engagement log is a digital log that has to be filled in if there is a public engagement activity to be performed. The details of the engagement activity i.e., date, place, subject, etc. is filled in this log and it is reviewed by public affairs department and the engagement activity cannot be performed without their approval. This review and approval process applies to CCI's own direct public policy engagement and lobbying activities, so that each direct engagement is assessed for alignment with our climate-related strategies before it takes place. Therefore, we make sure that the external engagement activities of CCI employees are in line with our sustainability and climate-change related strategies. We also review the climate policy positions of the key trade associations we are members of against CCI's own climate position. Where a material misalignment is identified, we follow up with the relevant association to understand the difference and address it, which may include engaging directly with the association on the issue. We also have a disclosure policy requiring that any presentation made outside the company be sent to the Public Affairs and Sustainability departments for approval. This helps prevent any communication that could be mistaken for a strategy not aligned with CCI's.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- ☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

TUSIAD

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Environment and Climate Change is one of TÜSİAD's core focus areas. The Environment and Climate Change Working Group addresses topics such as climate change, sustainable finance, circular economy, and resource efficiency through several sub-groups composed of members from the private sector, public sector, and civil society. These groups conduct research, develop policy recommendations, and issue position statements to support Türkiye's transition to a low-carbon economy. In addition, CCI is actively represented in Tax, Corporate Governance, Foreign Trade and Competition work groups. We contribute technical insights and operational experience from the beverage sector to support shared goals. Moreover, Anadolu Group, CCI's majority shareholder, is represented on TÜSİAD's Board of Directors, which strengthens our alignment and engagement within the organization's governance framework. We are not attempting to change TUSIAD's position and their position on climate change is consistent with ours.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

11150

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding figure provided is the annual membership fee and no other funding is provided.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :The Federation of Food and Drink Associations of Turkey (TGDF), MEDER, SUDER

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Turkish Soft Drinks Producers Association (MEDER) is a non-governmental professional body established in Turkey with the mission of supporting the growth of the beverage industry and enhancing its contributions to the national economy. As one of the founding members, we are also a member of MEDER's Sustainability Committee, where we collaborate with industry peers to advance environmental and social responsibility across the sector. The Turkish soft drinks sector places strong emphasis on sustainability, with shared goals that include water conservation, efficient agricultural practices & reducing environmental impact across the value chain. Through MEDER, the industry works to align with national and global sustainability targets, fostering innovation and responsible growth. SUDER – Turkish

Bottled Water Producers Association is an NGO that brings together Türkiye's leading packaged water producers and suppliers. Representing the industry at both national and international levels, SUDER promotes sectoral development, ensures regulatory compliance and advocates sustainable practices. As with MEDER, we are a board member and an active participant in SUDER. Federation of Food and Drink Industry Associations of Türkiye (TGDF) is a leading umbrella organization for Türkiye's F&B industry, partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. TGDF is actively engaged in advancing environmental priorities, including the ban on Bisphenol A (BPA) in packaging and enabling the legal use of mechanically recycled PET (r-PET) as food grade, both of which are critical for our sector. Since TGDF is a federation of sectoral umbrella organizations, we are represented through our board roles in MEDER and SUDER. We work closely with both associations to align their policy positions with our sustainability goals, particularly around regulatory compliance, circular packaging & responsible water management. We support both associations in forming their positions on climate change and water as key opinion leaders. TGDF's stance is aligned to the goals of the Paris Agreement and therefore is aligned with ours, and we publicly promote their position. Our collaboration supports TGDF's advocacy efforts not only in aligning with EU environmental standards but also in shaping national regulations that directly impact us. Our aim is to ensure that the sector's operational realities are reflected in policy discussions, contributing to the development science-based regulations.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

26794.17

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding figure provided is the annual membership fee and no other funding is provided.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- ☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Integrated Reporting Turkey Network (ERTA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Entegre Raporlama Derneği Türkiye (ERTA) is a non-profit professional association dedicated to advancing integrated thinking and integrated reporting in Türkiye. ERTA promotes the convergence of financial and non-financial reporting, supporting organizations in adopting international best practices, particularly aligned with the Integrated Reporting Framework and evolving global sustainability standards. It also contributes to the national sustainability reporting agenda through partnerships and expert committees. As of 2025, Coca-Cola İçecek (CCI) is represented on ERTA's Board of Directors, actively contributing to its thought leadership and advocacy efforts. This engagement supports the development and dissemination of reporting practices that reflect long-term value creation, responsible governance, and transparency. CCI's collaboration with ERTA is aligned with its commitment to credible, decision-useful, and integrated sustainability reporting. Working together allows both organizations to influence and respond to global developments (such as ISSB standards), national regulatory evolution (e.g., TSRS), and CCI's own strategic reporting goals. Through this alignment, CCI strengthens its role in shaping the reporting ecosystem in Türkiye and ensures consistency between its sustainability disclosures and broader policy developments.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

3421.18

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding figure provided is the annual membership fee and no other funding is provided.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

ÇEVKO Foundation

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ÇEVKO Foundation is a leading non-profit organization in Türkiye focused on contributing to the establishment of a sustainable recycling system with the participation of local management and consumers for the economic and regular recycling of packaging wastes in Türkiye. As one of the founding members, CCI collaborates with

ÇEVKO to support the establishment of a more effective waste collection, recycling infrastructure, and advancing circular economy objectives in Türkiye. Our positions is aligned with ÇEVKO's mission to reduce environmental impact through efficient packaging waste recovery and recycling. We do not seek to alter their positions but rather contribute technical insights and operational experience from the beverage sector to support shared goals.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

3041.05

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The funding figure provided is the annual membership fee and no other funding is provided.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ IFRS

☒ Other, please specify :Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, TSRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Water pollution indicators |
| ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures | |
| ☒ Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

The relevant sections mentioned in the previous question can be found on these report pages: Content of environmental policies: pages 120–124 Governance: pages 33–38 Public policy engagement: page 43 Dependencies & Impacts: pages 48–49 and 54–59 Risks & Opportunities: pages 55–59 Strategy: page 59 Value chain engagement: pages 113–118 Emissions figures: pages 129–134 Emission targets: page 18 Water accounting figures: pages 125–127 Water pollution indicators: page 315 Water targets: page 17

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

CCI Integrated Annual Report 2025 is available in English and Turkish. For more please check our website cci.com.tr. With the adoption of the IFRS reporting principles in Türkiye, CCI reported its 2025 activities in 2026 in line with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). You can visit cci.com.tr to explore both our Integrated Annual Report and TSRS Report. Our TSRS Report is not attached here as it is only published in Turkish.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ✓ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ✓ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ✓ On asset values, on the corporate
- ✓ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth
- ✓ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes a future aligned with the Paris Agreement where global cooperation is strong and sustainable development is prioritized. Carbon emissions decrease substantially by 2030, physical climate risks are limited and transition risks remain manageable and predictable. Economic growth and technology adoption are both high. Within this scenario, CCI assumes that water and agricultural raw material resources can be managed effectively, extreme weather events stay infrequent, and the transition to renewable energy accelerates. Decisive climate action is taken at global and regional levels, with countries backing net-zero targets through legislation while carbon pricing and sustainable finance policies expand rapidly. Physical risks remain under control and regulatory pressure increases but stays predictable. All of CCI's operations including supply chain operations are included in this scenario analysis. This full-value-chain scope means the scenario captures both CCI's own transition exposure and the risks embedded in its upstream supplier base.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition brings both risks and opportunities and CCI works to stay ready and resilient to both. These considerations are built into CCI's risk assessments and analyses with teams focused on minimizing risks and capturing opportunities while creating value and sustaining the business. CCI uses a range of scenarios from optimistic to pessimistic to account for the possible outcomes of the climate transition and shape its action plans accordingly. This bespoke climate scenario represents the optimistic end of that range, built on RCP 1.9 and SSP1 projections. CCI uses this optimistic scenario as a reference point, working and investing toward the sustainability goals it represents and contributes toward the broader global net-zero movement it reflects.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Changes to the state of nature
- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ✓ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ✓ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ✓ Cost of capital
- ✓ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact
- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ✓ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ✓ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets
- ✓ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ✓ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ✓ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ✓ On asset values, on the corporate
- ✓ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth
- ✓ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

CCI chose WRI's RCP 8.5 combined with SSP5 as a worst-case scenario to assess how water-related physical risks could affect its business, especially in its supply chain. In this pessimistic scenario, the economy grows quickly and carbon-intensive energy drives that growth, so sustainability gets little attention. Strong institutions support development and new technology, but they largely ignore the environment. Consumption stays high in the short term, even though population growth peaks and then falls. Two uncertainties stand out. First, it's unclear how carbon-heavy development will affect global water resources over the long term. Second, it's unclear whether technology can reduce climate risks given the low focus on sustainability. Constraints in this scenario include heavy reliance on fossil fuels, poor planning for water resources, and greater vulnerability to extreme weather. The risk assessment covers changes driven by climate change, by human activity (well interference, physical interactions, subsurface contamination, plant infrastructure, failures in transmission lines, legal issues), and by natural events such as floods and droughts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition brings both risks and opportunities, and CCI works to stay ready and resilient to both. These considerations are built into CCI's risk assessments and analyses, using both this pessimistic scenario and an optimistic scenario. Teams focus on minimizing risks and capturing opportunities while creating value and sustaining the business. This scenario combines several negative factors, including high economic growth driven by carbon-intensive energy and short-term consumption pressure. CCI chose this worst-case scenario to prepare for the possible impacts of climate change, particularly in its supply chain operations. Basin-level water stress assessments using the WRI Aqueduct tool show that 42% of the basins where CCI's plants are located are water-stressed, and water is also needed to grow the ingredients used in CCI's products. This is why responsible water management is a business imperative and a top priority for CCI. CCI focuses on acute and chronic physical risks, tracking indicators tied to the increasing severity of extreme weather events such as droughts, storms, floods, changes in precipitation patterns, water scarcity, and rising mean temperatures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ✓ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ 2030
- ✓ 2050
- ✓ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Changes to the state of nature
- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ✓ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ✓ Cost of capital
- ✓ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact
- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ✓ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ✓ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets
- ✓ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ✓ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario describes a world dominated by low international cooperation, regional polarization, and weak climate policies. Emissions continue to rise, reaching a temperature increase of 3-4°C by 2100. Physical risks such as drought, extreme weather events, and water scarcity are common while transition risks are costly, unpredictable and irregular. Systemic shocks and vulnerabilities increase. Modeling this scenario involves several key uncertainties. The financial impact analysis estimates potential losses from water stress and scarcity by referencing events that occurred globally in different years since CCI has not experienced such events itself during or before the relevant reporting year. The analysis assumes a certain level of production constraints each year, but actual impacts will vary: some years may see no restrictions, others more than anticipated. The figures used therefore represent an average impact level rather than a precise forecast for any single year and because they are built on hypothetical scenarios rather than CCI's own experience they carry high measurement uncertainty and should be evaluated carefully by decision-makers. All of CCI's operations including supply chain operations are included in this scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition brings both risks and opportunities, and CCI works to stay ready and resilient to both. These considerations are built into CCI's risk assessments and analyses with teams focused on minimizing risks and capturing opportunities while creating value and sustaining the business. CCI uses optimistic and pessimistic scenarios to shape its action plans. This RCP 8.5 scenario, developed with SSP3, is one of the pessimistic cases, representing a world where GHG concentration in the atmosphere reaches its maximum, today's sustainability goals go unmet, and fossil fuel development continues. CCI uses this worst-case scenario as a reference point, working and investing toward its sustainability goals while staying prepared for the risks this scenario represents.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Policy | ☒ Acute physical |
| ☒ Market | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Liability | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the WRI optimistic scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6), global cooperation and stringent environmental regulations drive sustainability efforts. Technological advancements improve water efficiency, and low population growth reduces pressure on water resources. Sustainable economic growth aligns with lower emissions and effective climate action. Key uncertainties include the strength of global cooperation, the feasibility of rapid technology adoption, and the potential for disruption from natural disasters. Constraints include reliance on global governance, the need for significant investment in infrastructure and education, and variability in policy enforcement across regions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition brings both risks and opportunities and CCI works to stay ready and resilient to both. These considerations are built into CCI's risk assessments and analyses, using both optimistic and pessimistic scenarios. Teams focus on minimizing risks and capturing opportunities while creating value and sustaining the business. This scenario reflects positive factors such as global cooperation and low population growth. CCI uses it to identify what actions can help achieve a more sustainable future, and compares its planned actions and analyses against the worst-case scenario to test their resilience.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Modeling this scenario involves several uncertainties and assumptions. In CCI's climate resilience assessment, the following areas were considered. Financial impact under different scenarios: CCI used global cases of water stress and scarcity to estimate potential financial impacts, since it has not experienced such events itself to

date. The analysis assumes annual production restrictions, though actual impacts may vary year to year, so the figures represent average effects rather than precise forecasts for any single year. Because CCI has no historical production disruptions from water scarcity to draw on, these projections carry high uncertainty and should be interpreted with caution. Water stress in operational basins: Using the WWF Water Risk Filter and other tools, CCI assessed future water stress levels and found that, as of 2025, 13 plants are projected to be in high-risk areas by 2030. Additional locations were evaluated under three scenarios for 2030 and 2050, focusing on sites with critical water risk scores.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

CCI's current strategy and business model are built around the most likely baseline scenario and include mitigation plans and actions focused on effective water management. These actions include improving water efficiency and recovery across CCI's plants, conducting Source Vulnerability Assessments and implementing Water Management Plans to protect water basins, and managing wastewater discharge and rainwater harvesting with 100% compliance in wastewater treatment. CCI also replenishes water through locally beneficial programs, implements source water protection plans, invests in technologies that reduce water consumption, and conducts feasibility studies to identify opportunities for sourcing sustainable water resources. CCI collaborates with local authorities, NGOs, and communities to develop long-term solutions to water scarcity. CCI aims to remain agile, continuously adapting its strategy and business model to climate-related changes.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

CCI uses scenario analysis to shape its business pathways and action plans, informing each of its selected business processes. For risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management, the 4°C-or-higher pessimistic scenarios point to a wide set of physical and transition risks. These include rising insurance premiums, reduced financing access for companies that do not meet sustainability KPIs, and lower investor interest in companies with weak ESG performance. Physical impacts such as drought, flooding, yield loss, and pest infestations threaten sugar, fruit, and water supply, potentially raising input costs by 20-50%, alongside energy interruptions, logistics disruption from extreme weather, and social instability that could affect CCI's dealer and distribution systems. In the optimistic 1.5°C scenarios, CCI is well positioned to capture the opportunities this future presents. CCI has been increasing its renewable electricity share year over year, reaching 9% of total electricity consumption in 2025 through direct investment and I-REC certification, with the Elazığ, Isparta, and Köyceğiz plants now running on 100% renewable electricity. These findings feed directly into strategy and financial planning and target setting and transition planning. Scenario analysis informed CCI's decision to publish its 2030 Sustainability Commitments in 2022, setting targets across climate, water, and social sustainability to manage risk and capture opportunity. These targets include reducing total absolute GHG emissions by 13% by 2030 against a 2015 base year, running manufacturing sites on 100% renewable electricity, and reaching water neutrality in water-stressed locations. For resilience of business model and strategy, CCI is mitigating the physical risks identified in the pessimistic scenarios through renewable energy and energy efficiency investment, including the 2023 commissioning of wind turbines at the Çorlu plant alongside ongoing solar panel investment. Where physical risks threaten operational continuity, CCI is also weighing adaptive strategies and relocation as part of its planning. For capacity building, CCI created a Sustainability Dashboard in 2023 on the CEO's decision to strengthen progress monitoring against its 2030 targets, with improvements continuing in phases through 2025. In March 2025, CCI took part in the Kazakhstan "Collection for Recycling" Workshop in Astana, organized by the Coca-Cola System, bringing together public authorities, collectors, recyclers, and start-ups to share best practices in waste management and strengthen the country's recycling infrastructure. CCI also strengthened its supplier engagement in 2025, increasing the number of suppliers registered with EcoVadis from 148 to 171 and launching the Nakitera platform to provide supplier financing support, which reached a transaction volume of TRY 82 million in its first quarter. Together, these actions show scenario analysis translating directly into CCI's target setting, investment decisions, and stakeholder engagement, giving the company a structured way to track and act on both climate risk and opportunity.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

CCI uses scenario analyses to decide its business pathways and action plans related to the risks and opportunities that come with doing business and pursuing sustainability. For risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management, CCI's water scenario analysis produces different outcomes depending on the scenario. Under the optimistic scenario, only 13 CCI locations are affected. The impact stays limited because the number of areas at risk of intense water stress and scarcity in the basins where CCI operates is not expected to grow beyond current levels, production restrictions stay minor (0-2.5%), and water supply costs see only a small increase. Under the pessimistic scenario, the number of affected locations rises to 18, as the number of at-risk areas increases significantly compared to today, production restrictions climb to 5-10%, and water supply costs increase significantly. This scenario also points to a need for more resources for water management and water recycling projects, and may require shifting production volume from factories in high-risk basins to those in low-risk basins. These findings feed directly into strategy and financial planning and target setting and transition planning. Scenario analysis covering both climate and water topics informed CCI's decision to publish its 2030 Sustainability Commitments in 2022, setting targets across water, climate, and social sustainability to manage risk and capture opportunity. Water-related commitments include increasing water efficiency by 20% by 2030 against a 2020 base year, aiming for water neutrality and helping secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects, and reaching up to 3.5 million people by 2030 through sustainable development programs focused on women, youth empowerment, and the environment. For resilience of business model and strategy, CCI runs a water replenishment program in leadership locations with high water stress, to work toward water neutrality. In 2025, new replenishment projects were launched in Isparta and Madaba, while ongoing projects continued in Bursa, Çorlu, Dushanbe, Bishkek, Astana, Baku, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sapanca, and Karachi. CCI also continued its water efficiency pilot at the Çorlu and Mersin plants in 2025, where industrial wastewater is now treated through advanced processes and reused in cooling systems and steam generation. For capacity building, CCI took part in public sector-led initiatives in 2025 including the Circular Economy Forum and the Turkic World Water Workshop, to assess water-related risks and opportunities and contribute to shared approaches on water management. Together, these actions show scenario analysis translating directly into CCI's target setting, investment in replenishment and efficiency projects, and engagement with public and sector stakeholders on water security.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.20) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Operational Geographies

(5.2.21) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

CCI operates in 12 countries including Türkiye, Pakistan, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Bangladesh, and many of these geographies are slower to adopt and formalize sustainability regulations compared to the markets where transition plans are more commonly established. As one of the world's largest food and beverage companies, we are committed to growing our business each year and when we analyze the future projections of our operations against this growth trajectory, we are not able to commit to a climate transition plan yet we are working on developing one.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As a beverage producer beverages water is our main resource. This creates a physical risk since climate change threatens our access to fresh water. CCI also has areas of concentrated exposure across its production and value chain that leave its production processes vulnerable to physical and transition climate risks if left unaddressed. These areas include transportation and distribution activities that generate GHG emissions, the use of fossil fuels in production processes, and the use of packaging materials that may originate from carbon-intensive production. CCI does not anticipate transition risks materializing in the near future. Even so, CCI has adjusted its strategy to be prepared if they arise, since we may face additional costs from carbon tax or credits, new regulations on packaging content and collection, disruption to production, or conflicts with stakeholders. These risks also come with opportunities. Investing in efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable packaging lets CCI reduce its exposure to future carbon costs and regulatory change while building a more resilient supply chain. CCI factors these identified risks and opportunities into its short, medium, and long-term strategies. To manage them, CCI maintains several ongoing strategic decisions. CCI is increasing energy and water efficiency in its production operations and sales offices. We are reducing logistics-based emissions through effective fleet and fuel management and reducing indirect emissions through climate-friendly refrigeration. CCI is raising climate awareness by collaborating with its customers, distributors, suppliers, and other stakeholders, and is constructing new plants in line with green building standards. It calculates, verifies, and reports an accurate carbon footprint of its operations and has started calculating the carbon footprint of its products using a life cycle approach. CCI is investigating and investing in clean and renewable energy where possible, and is conducting feasibility studies to supply sustainable sources in the regions where it operates while defining quantitative goals in line with TCCC's guidelines. It is working to minimize its environmental packaging footprint, increase the use of recycled material, and achieve zero waste to landfill from its operations. CCI also runs community development programs and awareness campaigns on the environment and water efficiency, and continues to pursue strategic partnerships. CCI continued this work on sustainable packaging in 2025. In CCI Türkiye, rPET produced through chemical recycling accounted for 9% of total PET consumption, up from 8% in 2024. Across CCI overall, its rPET usage ratio reached 7%, up from 6% in 2024.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

CCI uses agricultural products as ingredients, and these products are highly dependent on climate conditions. This is a physical risk since extreme weather events, such as floods, may disrupt the harvesting and procurement of these agricultural products, affect their price, and also block delivery routes or destination sales points. CCI does not anticipate transition risks materializing in the near future. Even so, CCI has adjusted its strategy to be prepared if they arise, since it may face additional costs from carbon tax or credits, new regulations on packaging content and collection, disruption in procurement, production, and delivery, or a loss in sales and customers. These risks also come with opportunities. Engaging in sustainable sourcing and investing in supplier collaboration let us strengthen the resilience of both our upstream and downstream value chain while reducing our exposure to future regulatory and climate-related disruption. The identified risks and opportunities may have a high impact on both CCI's upstream and downstream value chain. To manage them, we maintain the following ongoing strategic decisions in the short, medium, and long-term. CCI is investigating opportunities to engage with sustainable sourcing initiatives and is increasing water efficiency in its production operations, production sites, and sales offices. We are reducing logistics-based emissions through effective fleet and fuel management and reducing indirect emissions through climate-friendly refrigeration. We're raising climate awareness by collaborating with customers, distributors, suppliers, and other stakeholders, and we are calculating the carbon footprint of our products using a life cycle approach. We are investigating and investing in clean and renewable energy where possible, and conducting feasibility studies to supply sustainable sources in the regions where we operates while defining quantitative goals in line with TCCC's sustainable agriculture guidelines. We are working to minimize our environmental packaging footprint and achieve zero waste to landfill from our operations. CCI also runs community development programs and awareness campaigns on recycling and water preservation, and continues to pursue strategic partnerships toward these goals. In line with these strategic decisions, CCI continued buying sustainable agriculture-certified sugar in 2025. Our sustainable sugar purchase rate rose by 3 percentage points to 29% across CCI, up from 26% in 2024. CCI also strengthened its supplier engagement in 2025, increasing the number of suppliers registered with EcoVadis from 148 to 171 and launching the Nakitera platform to provide supplier financing support, which reached a transaction volume of TRY 82 million in its first quarter.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The environmental risks and opportunities identified affect our investment in R&D, including our packaging practices, cold drink equipment (cooler) procurement preferences, the types of vehicles in our fleet, and our associated costs. Physical risks such as rising temperatures increase our reliance on cold drink equipment to keep products at the right quality, which in turn increases our exposure to the electricity this equipment consumes. On the transition risk side, new regulations on packaging content and collection, along with fleet emissions standards, may raise our costs and require further R&D investment to adapt. These risks also come with opportunities. Investing in clean and renewable energy, sustainable sourcing, and lighter packaging design lets us reduce our environmental footprint while lowering costs. To manage these risks and opportunities, we focus on investigating and investing in clean and renewable energy where possible, and investigating opportunities and conducting feasibility studies to supply sustainable sources in the regions where we operate, while defining quantitative goals to comply with TCCC's sustainable agriculture guidelines. We work to minimize our environmental footprint on packaging, achieve zero waste to landfill from our operations, conduct community development programs and awareness-raising campaigns on the environment and water efficiency, and keep existing or add new strategic partnerships toward these goals. We continue our lightweighting and short-neck bottle projects to save money, energy, and raw materials.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

CCI produces beverages, so water is our main resource. This creates a physical risk since climate change threatens our access to fresh water. We also have areas of concentrated exposure across our operations that leave us susceptible to climate-related risks if left unaddressed. These areas include transportation and distribution activities that generate GHG emissions, the use of fossil fuels in production processes, and the use of packaging materials that may originate from carbon-intensive production. We do not anticipate transition risks materializing in the near future. Even so, we have adjusted our strategy to be prepared if they arise, since we may face additional costs from carbon tax or credits, disruption in production, or conflicts with stakeholders. These risks also come with opportunities. Investing in efficiency, renewable energy, and waste reduction lets us strengthen the resilience of our operations while reducing our exposure to future costs. We factor these risks and opportunities into our short, medium, and long-term strategies, according to the time horizons the risks cover. We conduct efficiency programs in our plants and run a Zero Waste Project to reduce the waste generated from our operations. To manage these risks and opportunities, we maintain the following ongoing strategic decisions related to our operations. We are increasing energy and water efficiency in our production operations and sales offices. We are reducing logistics-based emissions through effective fleet and fuel management and reducing indirect emissions through climate-friendly refrigeration. We are raising climate awareness by collaborating with our customers, distributors, suppliers, and other stakeholders, and are constructing new plants in line with green building standards. We calculate, verify, and report an accurate carbon footprint of our operations and have started calculating the carbon footprint of our products using a life cycle approach. We are investigating and investing in clean and renewable energy where possible, and are conducting feasibility studies to supply sustainable sources in the regions where we operate while defining quantitative goals in line with TCCC's guidelines. We are working to minimize our environmental packaging footprint, achieve zero waste to landfill from our operations, and conduct community development programs and awareness campaigns on the environment and water efficiency, and continue to pursue strategic partnerships toward these goals. In line with these strategic decisions and our commitment to renewable energy, in 2025 we operated our Elazığ, Isparta, and Köyceğiz plants on 100% renewable electricity, raising the overall renewable electricity share across our operations to 9%. All of our plants and our Türkiye headquarters operate under a Zero Waste framework.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Assets | ☒ Capital allocation |
| ☒ Revenues | ☒ Capital expenditures |
| ☒ Liabilities | ☒ Other, please specify : Brand value |
| ☒ Direct costs | |

- ☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: Physical risks such as flooding from extreme precipitation may disrupt our production facilities and reduce the availability of on-premises sales channels such as hotels, restaurants, and cafes, affecting our revenues. We factor this physical risk into our short-term financial planning. Direct costs: Physical risks affect our direct costs, including raw materials such as fruit, fresh water, and sugar, as well as the cost of energy, packaging materials, and logistics. For example, our climate-related risk assessment identified a risk that raw material prices could rise due to acute physical events such as heavy rainfall or hailstorms. Indirect costs: Transition risk affects our indirect costs through water regulation. Potential changes such as stricter water withdrawal permits or increased water tariffs could raise our treatment and sourcing costs. We factor this transition risk into our financial planning for mid to long-term time horizons, and in response we continue to invest in water efficiency and recycling projects across our plants. Capital expenditures: To reduce our exposure to both physical and transition risk, we continually invest in energy efficiency and emission reduction projects, including energy- and water-efficient equipment. These risks are factored into our financial planning and capital expenditure for short and mid-term time horizons. Capital allocation: Our climate-related risk assessment identified rising water-related costs, from stricter water withdrawal permits or increased water tariffs, as one of our main transition risk exposures. We factor this into our financial planning across short, medium, and long-term time horizons in our capital allocation. Assets: Both our tangible and intangible assets are exposed to physical and transition climate risks. We carry insurance each year for weather events and disaster recovery for our buildings, addressing the physical risk to these assets. Liabilities: Our exposure to transition risk is reflected in our liabilities, since lenders consider our ESG resilience as part of their assessment. Other: Our brand value, customer loyalty, and customer retention are affected by both physical and transition climate risks and opportunities.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Alignment with our climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

5400000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

1.5

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

2

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

2

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We calculate the amount and percentage share of CCI's capital expenditures (CAPEX) aligned with our climate transition plan based on all sustainability-related CAPEX expenses. These include investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency projects, water efficiency initiatives, wastewater treatment projects, other operational excellence efforts that lead to more sustainable workflows, and related maintenance costs. In 2025, our alignment ratio stands at 1.5%, with a goal to reach and maintain 2% alignment after 2030.

[Add row]

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

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-46

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

50

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-26

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

40

(5.9.5) Please explain

Explanation of changes: Water-related CAPEX has decreased by 46% with respect to 2024 due to a decrease in the number of infrastructure and efficiency investments. Water-related OPEX has decreased by 26% due to an increase in water efficiency leading to less water OPEX expenses. Description of what the water-related expenses were for: The CAPEX was mainly for infrastructure and water-efficient equipment procurement expenses. We have also implemented 9 water saving and reuse projects. OPEX was mainly for water bills and maintenance. Future trends: Water-related CAPEX is expected to increase by 50% due to upcoming projects planned for next year. Water-related OPEX is expected to increase by 40%, due to maintenance activities and water costs in the upcoming year.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Currently, we are not using internal price for carbon due to a lack of resources. We are eager to improve our system on climate management, we will be considering using an internal price carbon in the near future.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Yes

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☒ Drive water-related investment

☒ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☒ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Existing water tariffs
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

CCI's water price is calculated as an average across all countries where CCI operates. The calculation assumes there will be no substantial changes in water price or water availability in the near future. Based on this methodology, the resulting average water price is 0.80 USD/m³. CCI recognizes that if water prices rise with increasing water stress, the resulting financial impact of its water-related savings could be higher than currently calculated.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

CCI updates its water price over time based on the water price and tariffs in the countries where it operates. CCI also proactively monitors for water-related tariff changes and regulatory developments that could affect this price, so its calculations continue to reflect current conditions. Given that water prices may rise with increasing water stress, CCI expects this price to increase over time rather than remain static.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.8

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0.8

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Water related investments

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

CCI monitors its water price annually, reviewing water price and tariffs across the countries where it operates to confirm whether the 0.80 USD/m³ average still reflects current conditions. Where prices or tariffs have changed, CCI updates the price accordingly rather than holding it fixed, consistent with its evolutionary approach. CCI uses this price to guide its investment decisions in water management projects, helping direct capital toward the efforts that move CCI closer to its water-related goals, including its water neutrality target. For example, in 2025, CCI's operational excellence projects delivered savings of 113,000 m³ of water, equivalent to approximately 90,400 USD in value at CCI's current average price, reducing the volume of water CCI needs to replenish to reach water neutrality. Because CCI expects water prices to rise with increasing water stress, this evolutionary approach also helps CCI capture a more accurate financial picture of its water efficiency and recycling investments over time.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

CCI prioritizes its Tier 1 suppliers, covering 85% of total purchasing spend, selecting enough to cover at least 75% of Scope 3 Category 1 emissions and assessing 100% of these. Suppliers are assessed against CCI's Supplier Guiding Principles and EcoVadis on issues including GHG emissions, energy use, and environmental compliance, and classified as substantive based on their performance. The threshold changes each year, based on supplier performance.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

112

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

- ☒ Dependence on water
- ☒ Impact on water availability
- ☒ Other, please specify :Procurement spend

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

CCI prioritizes its Tier 1 suppliers, covering 85% of total purchasing spend, and assesses 100% of these using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. Suppliers operating in High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress areas are classified as having substantive water impacts. Through this analysis, 210 key Tier 1 suppliers were identified.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

210

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Leverage over suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We assess and classify suppliers to manage climate change risks and reduce environmental impact. Given the large number of suppliers, we prioritize them based on procurement spend, treating higher-spend suppliers as more critical to our operations. Our Tier 1 supplier group includes 253 suppliers, accounting for 85% of our total procurement spend. Within Tier 1, we further prioritize suppliers based on their climate impact and vulnerability, including their contribution to our Scope 3 emissions, to better understand and manage climate-related risks in our value chain. 112 suppliers are currently prioritized for engagement on climate change. To ensure business continuity, our procurement team also identifies alternative suppliers, helping mitigate environmental risks that could disrupt supply and lead to financial losses from reduced production. Beyond spend, we also consider regulatory compliance, product safety, and supplier reputation, and these criteria guide our prioritization and ongoing revisions to the supplier list. This engagement is conducted at the corporate level, including through our Supplier Collaboration Day, and is directly linked to our climate strategy, as we aim to manage risk and reduce impact across our value chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Reputation management
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We assess and classify suppliers to manage water-related risks and reduce environmental impact. Given the large number of suppliers, we prioritize them based on procurement spend, treating higher-spend suppliers as more critical to our operations. Our Tier 1 supplier group includes 253 suppliers, accounting for 85% of our total procurement spend. Within Tier 1, we further prioritize suppliers based on their water impact and vulnerability, assessing their water stress levels using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool alongside their dependence on water and impact on water availability and quality. 210 suppliers are currently prioritized by CCI on water-related issues. To ensure business continuity, our procurement team also identifies alternative suppliers, helping mitigate environmental risks that could disrupt supply and lead to financial losses from reduced production. Beyond spend, we also consider regulatory compliance, product safety, and supplier reputation, and these criteria guide our prioritization and ongoing revisions to the supplier list. This engagement is conducted at the corporate level, including through our Supplier Collaboration Day, and is directly linked to our climate strategy, as we aim to manage risk and reduce impact across our value chain.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We, as CCI, conduct regular Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) audits to evaluate how well our suppliers' workplace responsibility programs are embedded in their business practices. These audits ensure compliance with labor laws and legal obligations across all CCI countries, based on the 10 principles of our Human Rights Policy. We believe that a strong commitment to human rights in addition to environmental responsibility is essential to long-term business success. That's why we uphold these standards not only within our own operations but also throughout our value chain. The SGP is a mandatory part of ingredient, primary packaging and dispensing equipment supplier contracts, and we encourage suppliers to establish internal processes that are both appropriate and effective in meeting our expectations. We closely monitor the audit readiness of our Tier 1 suppliers through independent auditors. In cases of non-compliance, suppliers are required to implement corrective action plans immediately to meet our standards. In addition to the SGP, we include the "Basic Principles for Suppliers" and our "Business Conduct Code of Ethics" in all supplier contracts to ensure alignment with CCI's values. Our Code of Conduct allows for audits, and if a supplier fails to comply after receiving a corrective action plan, we reserve the right to terminate the contract.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We, as CCI, conduct regular Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) audits to evaluate how well our suppliers' workplace responsibility programs are embedded in their business practices. These audits ensure compliance with labor laws and legal obligations across all CCI countries, based on the 10 principles of our Human Rights Policy. We believe that a strong commitment to human rights in addition to environmental responsibility is essential to long-term business success. That's why we uphold these standards not only within our own operations but also throughout our value chain. The SGP is a mandatory part of ingredient, primary packaging and dispensing equipment supplier contracts, and we encourage suppliers to establish internal processes that are both appropriate and effective in meeting our expectations. We closely monitor the audit readiness of our Tier 1 suppliers through independent auditors. In cases of non-compliance, suppliers are required to

implement corrective action plans immediately to meet our standards. In addition to the SGP, we include the “Basic Principles for Suppliers” and our “Business Conduct Code of Ethics” in all supplier contracts to ensure alignment with CCI’s values. Our Code of Conduct allows for audits, and if a supplier fails to comply after receiving a corrective action plan, we reserve the right to terminate the contract.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Fines and penalties
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) are The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC) core code of conduct for suppliers, setting out the minimum expectations TCCC asks these suppliers to meet, covering goods and services such as ingredients and packaging supplied to the Coca-Cola system. As a bottler within the Coca-Cola system, CCI requires these suppliers to comply with the SGP and audits them via third parties, as part of their contracts. In 2025, 119 Tier 1 suppliers were required to comply

with SGP, and audits covered 34.11% of total spend. Of these, 37 suppliers were non-compliant (orange/red), and corrective action plans were issued to all of them. In addition to SGP requirements, we continued our plan to invite over 250 suppliers to join EcoVadis by 2026. In 2025, 171 suppliers received an EcoVadis score, including 75 Tier 1 suppliers (44% by number, 38% by spend). We define a Tier 1 supplier as one playing a significant role in our business and production continuity. Suppliers reporting through EcoVadis may differ from those required to have SGP alignment, depending on the goods or services they provide.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Fines and penalties
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CCI regularly audits its suppliers against our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP), an integral part of our supplier contracts. We expect 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers to comply with regulations related to water discharge, and Tier 1 suppliers are expected to set and monitor water pollution-related targets to achieve full compliance with both national and TCCC requirements on discharge. During on-site audits, if a non-conformity is found, we require suppliers to submit corrective actions. In 2025, 100% of suppliers found below our compliance criteria had corrective action plans in place, and no supplier contracts were terminated for non-compliance. SGP is a mandatory part of our contracts with suppliers of direct materials and cold drink equipment, who are required to undergo an SGP audit prior to contract signing, and this risk identification process, which serves as CCI's Human Rights Due Diligence Process, applies to both existing and new business relationships, including mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures. CCI's due diligence process covers women, children, and local communities.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

CCI produces beverages, and the key materials in our operational process are water, sugar, and packaging. Ensuring a sustainable supply of these materials is vital to maintaining product quality. These suppliers are prioritized within our supplier management process and included in our engagement efforts. This rationale drives our focused collaboration with them. During Supplier Collaboration Day, we brought together suppliers and business partners for bilateral information exchange and to share our sustainability vision. The prioritized suppliers also participated in the event to hear directly from CCI. We ensure that our suppliers comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP), which outline the minimum environmental, social, economic, and ethical standards, and compliance is verified through audits. Together with TCCC, we provide guidance, information, and support to our suppliers about SGP before starting our business relationship, and expect them to pass on these principles, particularly to their employees. When applicable, SGP is included in contracts and suppliers are required to establish internal processes to ensure compliance. All CCI countries periodically conduct SGP audits, performed by trained staff as well as by third-party firms. Direct material and cold drink suppliers must undergo SGP audits and meet SGP criteria before signing a contract. Non-compliance requires corrective action, and persistent failure can result in contract termination. Yearly progress against our SGP audit performance is shared in our 2025 integrated annual report. In 2020, we integrated the Supplier Score Card, an element of the supplier management software, into the EcoVadis rating platform to evaluate social responsibility and sustainability. We continued our plan to invite over 250 suppliers to EcoVadis by 2026. We increased the number of suppliers registered with EcoVadis from 148 to 171 in 2025. Our success threshold changes every year following our yearly targets. In 2025, our SGP audit score reached 76.7%. We have been improving actions to achieve our threshold going forward, and we also share our progress in our integrated annual report.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Regular environmental risk assessments as required under CCI's Supplier Guiding Principles.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adoption of the United Nation's International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

CCI produces beverages, and the key materials in our operational process are water, sugar, and packaging. Ensuring a sustainable supply of these raw and packaging materials is essential to maintaining our product quality. These suppliers are prioritized within our supplier management approach and are therefore central to our engagement efforts, which is the rationale behind our focused collaboration with them. TCCC audits our suppliers annually for non-compliance within the scope of the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (PSA) and the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). All our agricultural-based ingredient and packaging suppliers are informed of PSA, with clear expectations for measurable progress. We work exclusively with suppliers that meet TCCC-approved standards, and compliance with PSA is independently verified against internationally recognized third-party standards, including Bonsucro, Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, and Fairtrade. TCCC also supports training and extension services for farmers to help them adopt more sustainable practices that improve quality, productivity, and farmer incomes, along with self-assessment tools to track progress and continuous improvement. This is the rationale for our engagement's coverage, since sugar is one of our main ingredients. TCCC is also a founding member of the SAI Platform's Regenerative Agriculture Programme and remains actively involved in SAI's Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA), which drives measurable continuous improvement in on-farm environmental, social, and economic performance through supply chain collaboration. We have established Water Replenishment Projects in Astana, Dushanbe, and Bishkek, and continue to develop capacity-building and awareness training for farmers within these projects. We measure the success of our engagement activities primarily through the share of SAI-certified sugar in our total sugar procurement. We aim to increase our sustainable sugar procurement each year, and in 2025 our sustainable sugar purchase rate

reached 29% across CCI, up from 26% in 2024, exceeding our success threshold of above 20% procurement. This engagement has had a positive impact, reflected in new projects to protect water basins and procure sugar more sustainably.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Supplier Guiding Principles

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We provide our products to a consumer base of over 600 million people across 12 countries, through more than 25 brands and roughly 1.4 million sales points. The rationale for this engagement is that including all our customers in our engagement activities has a high multiplier effect for raising climate change-related awareness and driving change. We communicate about our efforts to mitigate climate change and reduce our environmental footprint through Coca-Cola Customer Road Shows, Customer Satisfaction Surveys, our Call Center, training and support programs, regular and plant visits, focus groups, joint Business Planning Meetings, our Integrated Annual Report, ESG indices, press releases, certificates of standards and verification, stakeholder letters, and our website. We provide information about the carbon footprint of our operations and products and we guide customers on how to reduce the footprint arising from our products. CCI is a founding member of ÇEVKO (Environmental Protection and Packaging Waste Recovery & Recycling Foundation) and the CCI Group Sustainability, Communication and CSR Leader sits on the ÇEVKO Board of Directors. Through ÇEVKO, we raise awareness among customers and distributors, and our Commercial Team regularly collaborates with ÇEVKO on sustainability projects such as waste collection and tree planting. We are planning to deepen this partnership and increase the number of joint projects going forward. Sustainability is at the core of our commercial discussions. We encourage our customers and consumers to use returnable glass bottles, which reduce energy consumption and resource use, and we raise consumer awareness to promote wider adoption of our deposit-based return systems. CCI is committed to keeping customers and consumers informed about its sustainability initiatives, so they can engage with and support these efforts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success of this engagement through the results of loyalty and satisfaction surveys, and through the level of interest and participation in sustainability projects from our customers, distributors, and other stakeholders, including competitions, collection projects, and other sustainability initiatives. We conduct customer and distributor satisfaction surveys across the countries where CCI operates, and translate the results into Action Plans and Strategic Business Plans, with detailed results shared in our Integrated Annual Report. In 2025, our Customer Satisfaction Survey score reached 74.4 across 9 CCI markets. We also track our packaging collection ratio as a measure of success. In 2025, this ratio reached 50% in Türkiye, 26% in Kazakhstan, and 75% in Pakistan. Another measure of success is the emissions avoided through our returnable glass bottle practice, which allows glass bottles to be reused up to eight times. In 2025, our refillable glass bottle systems in Türkiye, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh helped avoid 211,474 tCO₂e in emissions.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Communities and respected third parties

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There is a direct link between the sustainability of water sources and the sustainability of our business. Minimizing our impacts and sustaining water efficient operations within CCI and among our value chain is our utmost priority. According to CCI's 2025 Double Materiality Assessment, Water Management was identified as one of the most significant topics for CCI from both an impact materiality and financial materiality perspective. We support TCCC's ultimate goal to replenish every drop of water it uses. Since 2005, TCCC has been working with communities and respected third parties. The strategy for this engagement is to support projects that address local water needs, from safe water access to watershed protection and water for productive use, and to educate and raise awareness about water issues, including engagement on water policy. We prioritize these partners because stakeholder engagement plays a key role in shaping our water stewardship efforts. We hold stakeholder engagement meetings to review our water stewardship performance as part of our environmental strategy. Communities are the ones affected by water scarcity, yet they are the ones who can make the biggest impact on solutions. To reach communities and raise awareness, we partner with NGOs. Governments are also prioritized in our engagement activities, as it is their duty to provide water to communities and develop water policies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A stakeholder engagement activity is deemed successful if it improves the lives of local communities. Our main metric is therefore the number of people whose daily lives have been improved through our engagement activities. In 2025, our community projects reached 122,512 new beneficiaries, focused on women, water, and waste. Our water replenishment projects are ongoing at 13 CCI locations, aiming to ensure water neutrality and security. In 2025, we replenished 3.65 million m³ of water, equivalent to 54.5% of our total water usage in the high water stress basins where our plants operate. We will continue replenishment programs in 2026 through local community water projects, in line with our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and TCCC's Water Strategy Framework. Our yearly targets and planned projects, which serve as a measure of success when initiated or completed, are detailed in our 2025 integrated annual report.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sharing information about our products, initiatives, action plans, and other processes with investors and shareholders strengthens our relationship, as transparency enhances business sustainability. This is the rationale for our engagement, and we place high importance on transparency across our value chain. The scope of our engagement includes regular investor meetings on ESG risk due diligence and ESG-focused roadshows. In 2025, we participated in 10 investor conferences and 2 roadshows, holding 700 one-on-one meetings with investors and analysts. In our general investor meetings, roadshows, and conferences, we also address questions regarding our sustainability intentions and progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We report on and share our sustainability journey with investors through roadshows and ESG risk due diligence meetings. In 2025, we participated in 10 investor conferences and 2 roadshows. In meetings and conferences, we answered questions related to ESG. The effect of this engagement is monitored through investor support, strong relationships, and positive publicity, which also serve as our measures of success. In keeping with our commitment to transparency, we accept investor meeting requests and respond openly to their questions, and in 2025 we met with every investor who requested a meeting. These interactions and engagements are also considered a success indicator and reflect the effect of our engagement.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our customers provide our products to a consumer base of over 600 million people across 12 countries, through more than 25 brands and roughly 1.4 million sales points. The rationale for this engagement is that including all our customers in our engagement activities has a high multiplier effect for raising water-related awareness and driving change. We communicate about our efforts to manage water responsibly and reduce our environmental footprint through Coca-Cola Customer Road Shows, Customer Satisfaction Surveys, our Call Center, training and support programs, regular and plant visits, focus groups, joint Business Planning Meetings, our Integrated Annual Report, ESG indices, press releases, certificates of standards and verification, stakeholder letters, and our website. We provide information about our water usage ratio and guide customers on how to improve their water management. CCI is a founding member of ÇEVKO (Environmental Protection and Packaging Waste Recovery & Recycling Foundation) and the CCI Group Sustainability, Communication and CSR Leader sits on the ÇEVKO Board of Directors. Through ÇEVKO, we raise awareness among customers and distributors, and our Commercial Team regularly collaborates with ÇEVKO on sustainability projects such as tree planting. We are planning to deepen this partnership and increase the number of joint projects going forward. We actively encourage our distributors to implement sustainability practices in line with our 2030 Sustainability Commitments, and we provide CCI distributors and pre-sellers with in-class and online training to help them enhance their sales skills. In 2025, we advanced a number of water projects spanning efficiency, awareness, replenishment, and recycling, detailed further in our 2025 integrated annual report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success through the results of loyalty and satisfaction surveys, and through the level of interest and participation in sustainability projects from our customers, distributors, and other stakeholders, including competitions, collection projects, and other sustainability initiatives. We conduct customer and distributor

satisfaction surveys across the countries where CCI operates, and translate the results into Action Plans and Strategic Business Plans, with detailed results shared in our Integrated Annual Report. In 2025, our Customer Satisfaction Survey score reached 74.4 across 9 CCI markets. Through our Water Replenishment Projects, we returned 3.65 million m³ of water to nature across CCI in 2025, achieving a 54.5% replenishment ratio in the high water-stress basins where our plants operate. We collaborate and engage with our value chain to create more value every year.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sharing information about our products, initiatives, action plans, and other processes with investors and shareholders strengthens our relationship, as transparency enhances business sustainability. This is the rationale for our engagement, and we place high importance on transparency across our value chain. The scope of our engagement includes regular investor meetings on ESG risk due diligence and ESG-focused roadshows. In 2025, we participated in 10 investor conferences and 2 roadshows, holding 700 one-on-one meetings with investors and analysts. In our general investor meetings, roadshows, and conferences, we also address questions regarding our sustainability intentions and progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We report on and share our sustainability journey with investors through roadshows and ESG risk due diligence meetings. In 2025, we participated in 10 investor conferences and 2 roadshows. In meetings and conferences, we answered questions related to ESG. The effect of this engagement is monitored through investor

support, strong relationships, and positive publicity, which also serve as our measures of success In keeping with our commitment to transparency, we accept investor meeting requests and respond openly to their questions, and in 2025 we met with every investor who requested a meeting. These interactions and engagements are also considered a success indicator and reflect the effect of our engagement.

[Add row]

(5.16) Do you have any ocean-related targets active in the reporting year?

Row 1

(5.16.1) Do you have any ocean-related targets?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.16.2) Primary reason for not having any ocean-related target

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.16.3) Explain why you do not have any ocean-related targets

CCI conducts a materiality analysis to shape its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity, alongside operational and sectoral priorities. As a company in the food and beverage sector, oceans did not fall under the priority category in the materiality analysis. That said, CCI still considers its impact on oceans in its operations.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.</i>
Water	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.</i>
Plastics	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Operational control	<i>As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We generated 23,171.15 MWh of renewable energy from solar panels and wind turbines at our facilities in 2025. We also purchased 26,800 MWh equivalent of energy attribute certificates. We use the Emission Factors published by the International Energy Agency, applying the 2023 IEA factors for this year's report. As there are no published market-based emission factors in the countries where we operate, we use location-based emission factors as a proxy to calculate market-based GHG emissions for any electricity not covered by energy attribute certificates.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210876

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Reported Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary and mobile combustion as well as fugitive emissions from refrigerants and air conditioning units. This reported figure is our gross emissions figure and is also equal to our net Scope 1 GHG emissions, as no offsets were purchased during the reporting year. All activity data is sourced and verified from invoices, dispatch notes, and SAP records. Emission factors are sourced from the IPCC 5th Assessment Report and are compliant with the GHG Protocol. The only estimation made in this calculation relates to fugitive emissions, where it is assumed that the refrigerant-containing equipment in our inventory at year-end existed throughout the entire year. Variations in equipment during the year are excluded from this estimation. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136392

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All activity data is sourced and verified from invoices. We use the most recent IEA emission factors available, which are published with a two-year delay relative to the reporting year. No estimation was made in this calculation. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136392

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All activity data is sourced and verified from invoices, with no estimation involved in activity data collection. We use the most recent IEA emission factors available, which are published with a two-year delay relative to the reporting year. As we were not able to obtain supplier-specific or residual emission factors, the market-based figure was calculated using grid emission factors as a proxy. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1106391

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services include packaging materials used in operations and the ingredients used in our beverages. We multiply the quantity of purchased material by the respective ingredient or packaging GHG emission factor. These emission factors are taken from ifeu calculations based on data from the Aluminum Association, PlasticsEurope, TCCC LCA Packaging Tool 4.6, the Alliance for Beverage Cartons and the Environment (ACE), SnapShot LCA Packaging Tool, Ecoinvent 3.3, and FEFCO. All emission factors used are cradle-to-gate, so they also include the GHG emissions resulting from transportation of raw materials to our production facilities. Consumption figures are drawn from our internal database, which records purchasing volumes and weights of the related ingredients and packaging materials. This data is taken either from waybills prepared by our suppliers or from mutually agreed-upon weighbridge measurements. As these figures also form the basis of the invoices, we consider 100% of the activity data to be obtained from suppliers. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods emissions are calculated but are not reported because they are not a part of our absolute or intensity emission targets.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83157

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 3 emissions are calculated using total electricity and fuel consumption figures, multiplying the number of kWh or litres by the respective emission factors. The GHG emission factors used are taken from The Coca-Cola Company Emission Factor List, compiled as a result of the LCA study performed by the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg (IFEU). These represent transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, and upstream emissions associated with extracting and processing the fuels, or "well-to-tank" (WTT) emissions. All emission factors used are cradle-to-gate of the Coca-Cola System facility. Electricity and fuel consumption figures are taken from supplier invoices, so all activity data is obtained from our value chain partners. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated and reported under Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased goods and services. Transportation and distribution services that we purchase from third-party logistics providers are procured goods and services for CCI and are therefore accounted for within the scope of Category 1, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. No emissions are excluded from our Scope 3 inventory as a result of this reclassification, as the relevant emissions continue to be captured in full under Category 1.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

691

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 5 emissions are calculated using total waste generated in operations figures, multiplying the amount in kg by the respective emission factors. The GHG emission factors used are taken from the DEFRA 2023 Conversion Factors data set. GHG emissions from waste generated in our operations comprise 0.059% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. As this is below our materiality threshold of 1%, this category is assessed to be not relevant. However, as these emissions have already been calculated, they are reported here. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1873

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 6 emissions are calculated using air travel data received from our tourism agency, as all business travel is tracked by the company. We use the GHG Protocol's Transport Tool to calculate emissions from business travel. As stated in the GHG Protocol Transport Tool, the emission factors used come from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. GHG emissions from business travel comprise 0.073% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. As this is below our materiality threshold of 1%, this category is assessed to be not relevant. However, as this data is already available, the emissions are reported here. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

677

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 7 emissions from employee commuting are calculated using the GHG Protocol's Transport Tool. As stated in the GHG Protocol Transport Tool, the emission factors used come from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The daily route of each shuttle bus is calculated in terms of distance (km), multiplied by the number of working days in 2023 (methodology updated in 2023, applied back to the 2015 base year), and multiplied by the relevant emission factors mentioned above. For the welfare of our employees and to contribute to a low-carbon economy by reducing individual private car use, we provide employee commuting via shuttle buses. The calculation was conducted according to the methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG emissions from employee commuting comprise 0.026% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. As this is below our materiality threshold of 1%, this category is assessed to be not relevant. However, as these emissions have already been calculated, they are reported here. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 8 is not relevant, as GHG emissions from leased assets are reported under our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2048240

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 9 emissions relate to cold drink equipment, which is owned by Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş. (Sales Operations) but operated by our customers. Emissions are calculated using theoretical energy consumption per cooler, with 100% of the energy consumption figures taken from suppliers. Downstream transportation and distribution activities are also considered under this category. The number of cold drink equipment units increases each year in line with sales volume and coverage growth. However, by using Energy Management Device (EMD)-equipped coolers, we are able to reduce energy consumption by 42% per equipment. We maintain a detailed inventory system to track the number of coolers invested, in use, and disposed. Using this information, electricity consumption is calculated for each cooler and converted to carbon emissions using the GHG emission factors of electricity grids published annually by the International Energy Agency. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 10 is not relevant, as we produce beverages that require no further processing once sold.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21875

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 11 emissions relate to CO₂ (carbonation) in our carbonated soft drinks. We report the quantity of CO₂ used for carbonation and assume that all of this CO₂ is released into the environment upon consumption of the product. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

14631

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 12 emissions relate to the end-of-life treatment of sold products. To calculate these emissions, we assume that all packaging material, including aluminum cans and glass bottles, is collected and either recycled or disposed of by local governments under the control of the relevant ministry. We calculate end-of-life treatment emissions using the waste management methodology applied in each country we operate in. We collect countries' waste management reports for the relevant year to determine waste management methodology and waste collection rates, and to calculate the GHG emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of our goods. To calculate emissions from packaging material waste, we multiply the weight of packaging waste by the relevant GHG emission factors published by DEFRA. The base year has been revised to 2015 to align with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions, as the Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and 2015 emissions data for Anadolu Etap could not be obtained.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 13 is not relevant, as CCI does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 14 is not relevant, as CCI does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 15 emissions from investments are not relevant. Per our Annual Integrated Report, CCI does not have any joint ventures, profit-sharing partnerships, affiliates, or equity investments over which it lacks operational control. Therefore, this category is not relevant for CCI.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream Scope 3 GHG emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234735

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The reported Scope 1 GHG emissions include both stationary and mobile combustion as well as fugitive emissions from refrigerants and A/C's. The reported emission figure is our gross emission figure and it also equals to our net Scope 1 GHG emissions as there were no purchases of offsets in the reporting year. All our activity data is sourced and verified from invoices, dispatch notes, and SAP records. The source for our emission factors is IPCC 6th AR, and they are compliant with

the GHG Protocol. The only estimation was made in this calculation for fugitive emissions. The estimation made is that the equipment containing refrigerant gases in our inventory at the end of the year existed throughout the entire year. Variables during the year were excluded.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230068.521

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219336.71

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We are reporting a market-based value as there are market-based instruments available in the countries we operate in, and as we also started using these market based instruments, however, we were not able to reach supplier specific or residual emission factors, therefore we calculated the market-based figure using grid EF as a proxy. All our activity data is sourced and verified from invoices. We use IEA data with a two year delay to the reference year as the factors are published usually 2 years later. No estimation was made in this calculation.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

CCI calculates the emissions from purchased goods and services under two main categories: sugar and packaging. For sugar, carbon emission from purchased goods and services refers to the carbon emission from the handling and transport of cane, beet, dextrose, HFCS-55 sugar for use in CCI products. It includes the consumption of sugar added to the product for the production facilities in the specified countries. The carbon calculation is based on the IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg) study that references the country-based purchased product emission factors according to IEA 2024. It is calculated based on the CO₂ emission factors specified according to the type of substances added to the relevant source products. For packaging, carbon emissions from purchased goods and services include carbon emissions resulting from the use of purchased packaging for facilities in CCI countries as specified in the CCI reporting principles. Purchased packaging products consist of plastic, glass, tetra, cardboard and metal. The data for CCI Bangladesh is calculated by adapting data from CCI Türkiye. CCI also considers the services purchased for upstream transportation and distribution activities under Scope 1, Category 1.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Capital goods emissions are calculated but are not reported because they are not a part of our absolute or intensity emission targets.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

113760

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-Based Method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Carbon emissions from Fuel and Energy Sourced activities include emissions from electricity, natural gas, stationary combustion -diesel, LPG, diesel and petrol CCI owned vehicles for facilities in CCI countries as a result of the generation and transmission of energies. The carbon calculation is based on the IFEU (Institut for Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg) study that references the country-based purchased product emission factors according to IEA 2024 The relevant source is calculated using the CO2 equivalent factors of CO2, CH4, N2O specified according to the consumption of the packaging used.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Purchased goods and services

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated and reported under Scope 3 Category 1: Purchased goods and services. Transportation and distribution services that we purchase from third-party logistics providers are procured goods and services for CCI and are therefore accounted for within the scope of Category 1, consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. No emissions are excluded from our Scope 3 inventory as a result of this reclassification, as the relevant emissions continue to be captured in full under Category 1.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3106

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Carbon emissions from wastes include the emissions arising from the processing of wastes in the countries specified in the CCI reporting principles after the recovery/disposal of wastes generated in production facilities. Waste consists of plastic/recycling, glass/ recycling, metal/recycling, hazardous waste/recycling, hazardous waste/non-recyclable, paper/recycling, wood/ recycling, other/recycling, landfill. Carbon emission factors for waste have been calculated using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting as reference. In the calculations, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O are calculated using CO₂ equivalent factors. GHG emissions from waste generated in operations comprise 0.07% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions, this category is below our materiality threshold of 1% and is assessed to be not relevant. However, as we have already calculated these emissions they are reported.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3588

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Other, please specify :Average Data Method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Carbon emissions from business travel include carbon emissions from air travel in CCI Türkiye and carbon emissions from business travel for facilities in other countries, adjusted from Türkiye according to CCI reporting principles. Route length and emissions factors are multiplied based on flight type and class. GHG emissions from business travel comprise 0.08% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions, this category is below our materiality threshold of 1% and is assessed to be not relevant. However, as we have already calculated these emissions they are reported.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

471

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

We use GHG's Protocol Transport Tool to calculate the emissions from business travel. As stated in the GHG's Protocol Transport Tool: "The emission factors used in this tool come from the UK Dept. for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Daily routes of each shuttle bus is calculated in terms of distance (km), multiplied by the number of working days of 2025, and multiplied by the relevant emission factors mentioned above. For the welfare of our employees and to contribute to a low-carbon economy (via preventing our employees' use of their private cars individually), we provide employee commuting with shuttles. The calculation was conducted according to the methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG emissions from employee commuting comprise 0.01% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions, this category is below our materiality threshold of 1% and is assessed to be not relevant. However, as we have already calculated these emissions they are reported.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

We are using operational control approach to compile our GHG inventory. All of the GHG emissions that are related to our upstream leased assets (i.e. company cars) are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Therefore, this Scope 3 category is not relevant for our operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1519664

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The carbon emissions from downstream transport activity include the consumption arising from the transport of products from CCI's production facilities in Pakistan, and the consumption arising from the transport of products for other countries, adapted from Pakistan. Production within CCI is monitored in liters. For other countries, the calculation is made based on the production amount of the relevant country divided by the production amount of Pakistan, with both figures converted from liters to unit cases (5.678 L per unit case), and multiplied by the carbon emission resulting from the downstream transport activity of Pakistan.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We produce beverages and our products do not need any processing once they are sold. Processing of their packaging is considered under end-of-life treatment and cooling of the beverages are considered under downstream distribution activities.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30355

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.6) Please explain

Use of Sold Products carbon emission includes CO2 gases added to the product and released during product use in CCI's production facilities in Türkiye and CO2 gases added to the product and released during product use in the production facilities in Pakistan, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan and other countries by adapting from Türkiye. The difference between total purchased CO2 gases (as ingredient) and CO2 gases used in production is determined as product use-CO2 emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17565

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Carbon emissions from end-of-life impacts include emissions from packaging waste generated after the use of the product as a result of packaging waste activities in the countries specified in the CCI reporting principles. Packaging waste consists of plastic, glass, tetra, cardboard and metal. Since the packaging wastes generated after the use of the product are evaluated by the local administrations of the relevant region, calculations are made according to the rate at which they are recovered and in accordance with the recovery/disposal methods in IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. For recovery/disposal practices, the official rates shared by the relevant countries are taken as basis. Since there is no information such as waste recovery rates etc. published for other countries, carbon emission is calculated assuming

that all wastes go to landfill. GHG emissions from end of life treatment of sold products comprise 0.4% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions, this category is below our materiality threshold of 1% and is assessed to be not relevant. However, as we have already calculated these emissions they are reported.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We don't have any downstream leased assets for that reason it is not calculated.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We don't have any franchises. Therefore, this Scope 3 Category is not included in our calculations.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance outlines that for companies that choose operational control to compile their GHG inventory, the emissions from any asset the company wholly or partially owns but does not control are excluded from its direct emissions and should be included in its scope 3 inventory category 15. As it can be seen from our Annual Integrated Report, CCI does not have any Joint Ventures, partnerships with financial gain, affiliates and equity investments that it does not have operational control over. Therefore, this Scope 3 category is not relevant for CCI.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We do not have any other upstream source of emissions. Therefore, this Scope 3 Category is not relevant and not included in our calculations.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☒ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We do not have any other downstream source of emissions. Therefore, this Scope 3 Category is not relevant and not included in our calculations.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Limited Assurance Report are on pages 262,263,264 and 265 of the 2025 Annual Report. The assured metrics can be found on page 303, 304 and 315 of CCI's 2025 Integrated Report.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Limited Assurance Report are on pages 262,263,264 and 265 of the 2025 Annual Report. The assured metrics can be found on page 303, 304 and 315 of CCI's 2025 Integrated Report.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Limited Assurance Report are on pages 262,263,264 and 265 of the 2025 Annual Report. The assured metrics can be found on page 303, 304 and 315 of CCI's 2025 Integrated Report. The assured Scope 3 Category 1 Emissions can be found on page 304.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2384.15

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.54

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025 our Solar Panels and wind turbine has generated 23,171.15 MWh of electricity and we have also purchased 26,800 MWh of renewable energy from a solar power plant, reducing 10,732 tCO₂e. In 2024 our renewable generation was 20,015.34 MWh reducing 8,347.85 tCO₂e. Change in emissions is calculated as the difference between these two figures. The change in the emissions reduction due to renewable energy is 10,732 -8,347.85 tCO₂e. The emissions value (percentage) is calculated as follows: $(2,384.15/443,454)*100 = 0.54\%$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

10617.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.39

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

CCI runs a number of ongoing initiatives to reduce Scope 1 emissions, including our Route Optimization Project, which prioritizes vehicles with lower fuel consumption and helps avoid approximately 1,400 tons of GHG emissions annually through more efficient routing. However, the main driver behind this year's decrease was fewer power outages compared to the previous year, which reduced the need to run diesel-fueled backup generators across our facilities. The decrease in diesel consumption for backup power lowered our Scope 1 emissions. This decrease reflects improvements in grid stability in the regions where we operate and the continued effectiveness of our energy management practices in minimizing unplanned diesel consumption. The emissions value is calculated as follows: $(10,617.7 / 443,454.06) * 100 = 2.39\%$

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As no divestment took place in the reporting year, there is no change in emissions due to divestment.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The most recent acquisitions happened in 2024, and the changes have been reflected in the GHG inventory for 2024. Hence, there are no changes due to acquisitions in 2025.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As no merger took place in the reporting year, there is no change in emissions due to a merger.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our production volume has not changed significantly since last year, therefore the change in output is reported as zero

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have made no changes in methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2586

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.58

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In the reporting year Ismaili-Azerbaijan, Namangan-Uzbekistan and Baghdad-Iraq facilities have started their operations. All facilities are new facilities which became operational in 2025. Total scope 1+2 emissions of these facilities are 2586 tCO2e. The emissions value (percentage) is calculated as follows:
 $(2,586/443,454.06)*100=0.58\%$*

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in the physical operating conditions in 2025.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified changes.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As no change due to other reasons is determined, there is no change in emissions sourcing from other reasons
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Fruit

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153099

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

The emissions reported for fruit arise from the activities of Anadolu Etap. These emissions are included within CCI's carbon emissions because Anadolu Etap is a subsidiary of CCI and is therefore included within our consolidated reporting boundary. The emissions for fruit in the reporting year are about the same as the previous year, reflecting a change within our defined threshold of 0-10%, which we classify as "About the same."

Sugar

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Unit of production

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8.78e-8

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☒ Liters

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Our sugar emissions intensity decreased by 24% compared to the previous reporting year. This reduction was achieved through changes in our product mix and a shift toward lower-sugar products across some of our product portfolio. We evaluate a change between 10-30% as higher/lower, and a change over 30% as much higher/much lower. As the decrease in this case is 24%, it is classified as "Lower."

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

209850.9

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

209850.9

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

5.59

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

156

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

545

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.885

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

15236

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :HCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

5.86

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

8948

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6079

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

16525

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

16525

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

11029

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8735

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8735

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16911

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23074

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23074

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

698

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2079

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2079

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28112

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43451

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43451

Kyrgyzstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3937

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1211

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1211

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35725

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33589

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33589

Syria (Syrian Arab Republic)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Tajikistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1875

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

322

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

322

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115380

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

66934

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56202

Turkmenistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

639

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1945

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1945

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14349

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32205

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32205

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Stationary combustion	169502
Row 2	Mobile combustion	19891
Row 3	Fugitive emissions	45342

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☒ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219032

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

We report emissions from our Processing/Manufacturing activity, covering stationary combustion units, forklifts used at production facilities, fugitive emissions from CO2 leaks in our processes, and leakage emissions from coolers and firefighting equipment.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☒ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15703

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

We report emissions from our Distribution activity, covering diesel and gasoline consumption in sales cars and trucks owned or controlled by CCI, calculated using the GHG Protocol Transportation tool.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Electricity consumption	226657	215925
Row 2	Purchased steam	3412	3412

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234735.09

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230068.52

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219336.71

(7.22.4) Please explain

We are not including emissions from any other entity that is not included in our financial reports. CCI's GHG inventory covers our consolidated accounting group, comprising all 11 countries in which we actively operate, excluding Syria, and includes Anadolu Etap. The gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for our consolidated accounting group are equal to our total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We are not including emissions from any other entity that is not included in our financial reports. Therefore, the emission values are given as zero.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Fruit, nut & vegetable processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ LEI number

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Mersin Number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

789000YQHBCM7OZAAQ50

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

0069138651100001

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79429

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.15) Comment

CCI has acquired Anadolu Etap in late 2023 and we have started including GHG emissions of Anadolu Etap in our inventory starting from 2024. As we have 100% share of Anadolu Etap, we have also 100% operational control over the company. The company is now listed as a subsidiary of CCI.
[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

756562.42

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

756562.42

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

25222.22

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

484697.17

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

509919.39

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

18648.71

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

18648.71

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

23171.15

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

23171.15

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

48393.37

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1259908.3

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1308301.67
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use sustainable biomass in any of our operations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use any other type of biomass in our operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use any other type of renewable fuels in our operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

230

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

230

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Our subsidiary Anadolu Etap uses coal to produce steam in their production processes.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

214268

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

30269

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

171028

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Diesel oil and gasoline consumed in company vehicles is reported under "MWh consumed for self-generation of heat" Diesel oil and gasoline consumed in generators is reported under "MWh consumed for self-generation of electricity" All MWh equivalents were calculated using net calorific values.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

542064

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

542064

(7.30.7.7) Comment

LPG which is used in forklifts and Natural gas used for heating are reported under "MWh consumed for self-generation of heat" Natural gas used in steam turbines is reported under "MWh consumed for self-generation of steam" All MWh equivalents were calculated using net calorific values.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use any other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

756562

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

30269

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

171028

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

542294

(7.30.7.7) Comment

CCI's total fuel use for 2025 is 756,562 MWh.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

53440

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

53440

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

23171

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

23171

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

171028

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

171028

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

542064

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

542064

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Azerbaijan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39419

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57428

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96848.00

Bangladesh

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14909

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1073

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38410

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

54392.00

Iraq

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33829

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9066

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33394

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76289.00

Jordan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4374

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

26

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

820

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5220.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65832

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17188

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18648.71

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

145007

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

246675.71

Kyrgyzstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13481

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15468

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29100.00

Pakistan**(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

96715

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10370

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

62254

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

169339.00

Syria (Syrian Arab Republic)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Tajikistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6887

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

237

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11051

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18175.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

172671.22

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15011

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

245375

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

433057.22

Turkmenistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2874

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

12.5

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3523

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6409.50

Uzbekistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58929

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

303

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

100363

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

159595.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18844.55

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

We have purchased a total of 18,844.55 MWh of solar renewable energy across three plants: Isparta (9,500 MWh), Köyceğiz (5,550 MWh) and Elazığ (3,794.55 MWh).

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7955.45

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

We have purchased a total of 7,955.45 MWh of renewable wind energy for our Elazığ plant.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000098

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

464803.52

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4743752280

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.84

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased slightly in 2025. At the same time, CCI reported higher revenue compared to the previous year, which resulted in a lower overall carbon intensity for the reporting year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000522674

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

464803.52

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☒ liter of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8893137671.41

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.32

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased slightly year on year. At the same time, CCI produced more liters of product compared to the previous year, which resulted in a lower overall carbon intensity for the reporting year.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- ☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1308301.67

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

mwh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total energy usage increased
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/03/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
Scope 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

210876

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

136392

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1106391

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83157

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

691

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2048240

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21875

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14631

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3274985.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3622253.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

96.25

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

96.59

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

13

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3151360.110

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

234735

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

219336.71

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2365043

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

113760

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3106

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1519664

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30355

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17565

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4049493.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4503564.710

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-187.16

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is a part of our Sustainability Commitments for 2030. The target covers all our operations in the countries we operate in. There are no exclusions in the included scope 3 categories. We are committing to reduce our Scope 1-2 and 3 emissions by 13% from a 2015 base year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We aim to operate with less environmental impact, and we create action plans as well as investment plans to achieve this objective. This target is a part of our Sustainability Commitments for 2030. In addition to ambitious renewable energy investments and targets to preserve nature we are also planning to: Reduce our sugar consumption by using low-sugar products in our raw materials and supporting sustainable agriculture practices while using agricultural raw materials, Increase the use of recycled packaging and reduce packaging, efforts are being made to develop products with no or minimal packaging and to reduce the weight of packaging. Use electric vehicles instead of fossil fuel vehicles and route optimization in distribution operations, Increase the amount of EMD (Energy Management Device) coolers and ensure the use of HFCfree coolers, as well as raising the operating temperatures of coolers.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to implement a number of emissions reduction initiatives across our operations to work toward our target. These include our Route Optimization Project, which has been running since 2013 and is supported by the RoadNet platform since 2016, avoiding approximately 1,400 tons of GHG emissions annually through more efficient transportation routing. We are also increasing the share of renewable electricity across our facilities, expanding our use of HFC-free cold drink equipment, replacing fluorescent lighting with LED systems, and continuing the rollout of Energy Management Devices across our cooling equipment portfolio. Despite these efforts, we are currently behind schedule against our organization-wide absolute emissions reduction target, with a % of target achieved relative to base year of -187.16 in the reporting year. This is primarily driven by the expansion of our operations, including new and acquired production facilities that have increased our total energy consumption and Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions since our 2015 base year. We are in the process of reviewing our emissions reduction targets and expect to update them in the near future to better reflect our current and target operational footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/03/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :grams of CO2e per liter of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

36.15

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

23.38

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

189.69

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

14.26

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.12

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

282.73

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

3.75

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

2.51

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

493.0600000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

552.5900000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

96.25

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

96.59

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

276.2950000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

15

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

10

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

19.59

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

25.49

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

265.94

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

12.79

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.35

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

170.88

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

3.41

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

1.975

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

455.3450000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

500.4250000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target covers all our operations, the only exclusion is our subsidiary Anadolu ETAP. As the production of Anadolu ETAP is measured in tons of fruit processed the GHG emissions and production data of Anadolu ETAP is not included in this target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We aim to operate with less environmental impact, and we create action plans as well as investment plans to achieve this objective. We share our progress and action plan in our integrated annual report to show our objective transparently. In addition to ambitious renewable energy investments and targets to preserve nature we are also planning to: Reduce our sugar consumption by using low-sugar products in our raw materials and supporting sustainable agriculture practices while using agricultural raw materials, Increase the use of recycled packaging and reduce packaging, efforts are being made to develop products with no or minimal packaging and to reduce the weight of packaging. Use electric vehicles instead of fossil fuel vehicles and route optimization in distribution operations, Increase the amount of EMD (Energy Management Device) coolers and ensure the use of HFCfree coolers, as well as raising the operating temperatures of coolers.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to implement a number of emissions reduction initiatives across our operations to work toward our target. These include our Route Optimization Project, which has been running since 2013 and is supported by the RoadNet platform since 2016, avoiding approximately 1,400 tons of GHG emissions annually through more efficient transportation routing. We are also increasing the share of renewable electricity across our facilities, expanding our use of HFC-free cold drink equipment, replacing fluorescent lighting with LED systems, and continuing the rollout of Energy Management Devices across our cooling equipment portfolio. As a result of these efforts, we have achieved 18.88% of our intensity reduction target relative to our 2015 base year. We continue to track our progress against this target on an annual basis as part of our sustainability performance reporting, and remain committed to the emissions reduction pathway needed to reach our 2030 target.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

04/03/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/29/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

10

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

10.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is part of our Abs1 and Int1 emission reduction targets

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our manufacturing sites but the electricity consumption in offices are excluded. We have a target to run our manufacturing sites on 100% renewable energy by 2030 and make them carbon neutral.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Target objective is to be aligned with 1.5 degree pathway, be carbon neutral and reduce emissions by running our manufacturing sites on 100% renewable electricity. We aim to operate with less environmental impact, and we create action plans as well as investment plans to achieve this objective. This target is a part of our Sustainability Commitments for 2030.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are increasing our investments in renewable energy generation at our facilities and purchasing renewable energy through I-RECs to reach 100% renewable electricity across our manufacturing sites by 2030. We have a planned budget for renewable energy investments at each facility and are also working on power purchase agreements in countries where renewable energy is readily available. We have installed solar panels on facility roofs and grounds, along with a wind turbine at one manufacturing plant, and continue to expand these installations across our operations. Through these investments, several of our plants, including Isparta and Köyceğiz, already operate on 100% renewable electricity when combining self-generation with purchased renewable energy. We have achieved 10% of our target relative to our 2015 base year in the reporting year, and we remain committed to expanding both our on-site generation capacity and I-REC purchases to progress toward our 2030 target of 100% renewable electricity across our manufacturing sites.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	52	20886
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

563

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2340

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2780

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Automation of cooling tower fans, water pumps, lightnings, and air conveyors.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

9592

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Use of solar PV for renewable energy.

Row 3**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

10731

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Procurement of I-REC's for renewable energy.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have dedicated budget for energy efficiency.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

For us, sustainable sourcing means purchasing ingredients from farm locations and suppliers that meet TCCC-approved standards. We comply with TCCC's Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) to support sustainable agriculture practices. In cooperation with leading FMCG and beverage companies and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), we launched the "Sustainable Beet Sugar Production" project to understand and implement best practices for the sustainable production of beet sugar in Türkiye. The project's goals include improving water efficiency, minimizing disruptions from climate change and water scarcity, increasing renewable energy utilization, strengthening waste management, reducing carbon emissions, and ensuring legally and ethically acceptable social working standards. Sugar is one of our main ingredients, and its production is closely tied to the effects of climate change. Mitigating climate-related risks is therefore critical to the

sustainability of beet sugar, and in turn to the sustainability of our business. Buyers Supporting VIVE VIVE is a voluntary sustainability program based on continuous improvement across beverage supply chains, encompassing all sustainability-related operations and activities from manufacturers to end users. "Buyers Supporting VIVE" is an open platform for companies committed to sourcing sustainable materials.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Financial
- ☒ Knowledge sharing
- ☒ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Compliance with the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) is verified in accordance with Bonsucro, the Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI), and the Fairtrade International License Authority or an equivalent international third party standards. CCI works with the FMCG industry and Sustainable Agriculture Initiative as one of the pioneer companies providing financial support, industry know-how, collaboration with the sugar industry, and support with the development of the training content. We are working with the industry to understand and effectively implement the best practices for the sustainable production of sugar beets in Turkey. Buyers Supporting VIVE is a voluntary sustainability program based on continuous improvement for beverage supply chains, and involves all sustainability-related operations and activities, from manufacturers to end users. "Buyers Supporting VIVE" is an open platform for companies dedicated to supplying sustainable materials.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- ☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

The 2025 figure is 29% (up 3 points from 26% in 2024), per the 2025 Integrated Annual Report. Since 2019, we have engaged with farmers, sugar producers, and international industrial platforms such as the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative in Türkiye and Pakistan to improve water efficiency, minimize disruptions from climate change and water scarcity, increase renewable energy utilization, strengthen waste management, and reduce carbon emissions. In 2022, several of our sugar suppliers were awarded sustainable agriculture certificates, some issued by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative. That same year, TCCC partnered with Bonsucro to advance responsible and sustainable sugarcane and cane sugar production in Pakistan. Following a training workshop, a gap assessment was conducted across six

in-scope sugar suppliers, and the resulting assessment reports were shared with suppliers for their feedback. The next step is to develop and implement remediation plans. In 2025, CCI's sustainab
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

The Sustainable Beet Sugar Production project, run in cooperation with SAI and other leading FMCG and beverage companies, includes water efficiency among its core objectives. By sharing knowledge on best practices for sustainable beet sugar cultivation, the project supports growers in reducing water use and building resilience against water scarcity, which is one of the main climate-related risks facing beet sugar production in Türkiye. This positive water impact reinforces the project's broader aim of ensuring the long-term sustainability of one of our main ingredients.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

No additional response has been implemented because the impact on water identified through this management practice is positive. The Sustainable Beet Sugar Production project is itself designed to improve water efficiency and build resilience to water scarcity among growers, so the water-related outcome supports our sustainability objectives rather than requiring mitigation or corrective action.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☒ Other chemicals and plastics, please specify :r-PET Products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

r-PET (recycled PET) products contain post-consumer recycled plastic in place of virgin PET resin, reducing our reliance on newly produced plastic and lowering the environmental footprint of our packaging. Compared to virgin PET, r-PET production requires significantly less energy and generates substantially lower GHG emissions, since it avoids the resource-intensive extraction and processing of virgin raw materials. Based on our life cycle assessment methodology, one ton of preform r-PET emits 1.07 tCO₂e, compared to 3.696 tCO₂e for the same amount of preform virgin PET, corresponding to avoided emissions of 2.626 tCO₂e per ton of r-PET used. Within CCI, we continued to scale up the use of r-PET across primary and secondary packaging in 2025 to reduce our dependence on virgin plastic. In Türkiye, r-PET produced through chemical recycling accounted for 9% of total PET consumption, with 50% and 100% r-PET used across our Coca-Cola, juice, and iced tea categories, and r-PET labels used on our 500ml Damla Water bottles. CCI Kazakhstan reached 18% r-PET consumption, the highest usage rate across our operations. Across CCI as a whole, our r-PET usage ratio increased from 6% in 2024 to 7% in 2025. By increasing the share of r-PET in our packaging, we reduce our reliance on virgin plastic, support the transition to a circular economy, and directly lower the carbon footprint of our produ

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :LCA performed for TCCC by IFEU (Institute For Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg) emission factors

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 ton preform r-PET

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 ton preform virgin PET

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2626

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The cradle to gate GHG emissions from 1 ton of preform virgin PET is 3,696 tCO₂e. same amount of preform rPET emits 1,070 ton CO₂e. Therefore we avoid 3,696-1,070=2,626 tCO₂e per ton of rPET that we use.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :EMD equipped coolers

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Avoided emissions occur on our customers' premises through the deployment of energy-efficient cooling equipment. As a key part of our climate strategy, we equip customers with EMD (Energy Management Device) coolers, which reduce electricity consumption by up to 42%, and we continue replacing existing units with EMD-equipped, HFC-free coolers. As of 2025, 94% of CCI's cold drink equipment fleet is fitted with EMDs, up from 92% in 2024. Between 2015 and 2025, we prevented 1,725,322 tons of CO2 through EMD and HFC-free cold drink equipment.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :IFEU Emission factor database

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 unit of cooler cabinet with EMD

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 unit of cooler cabinet without Energy Management Device

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.6485

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

A cooler without an EMD device consumes 10 kWh of energy per day and 3650 kWh energy per year. Coolers equipped with EMD's consume 42% less electricity per day resulting in an annual consumption of 2117 kWh. The annual GHG emissions for a cooler without EMD is = $3650 \text{ kWh} * 0.000423 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{kWh} = 1.544 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$ The annual GHG emissions for an EMD equipped cooler is = $2117 \text{ kWh} * 0.000423 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{kWh} = 0.8955 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$ Avoided emissions = $1.544 - 0.8955 = 0.6485 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / \text{cooler}$ The calculation is made using the GHG emission factor of the Turkish grid, but when we are calculating the total avoided emissions globally, we are using the GHG emission factors for each country that we operate in.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of the water withdrawn is measured via continuous water flowmeters in all of our plants, sales centers and headquarters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of total volume of water withdrawals are measured continuously by flowmeters. The measured volumes are recorded daily or weekly. Volume of water withdrawn is reported monthly internally and externally (TCCC) and verified annually by an independent third-party. Source water (Fresh surface water and renewable ground water) withdrawals are also monitored by the local authorities like State Hydraulic Works and industrial zone management. Additionally, 100% of water withdrawals are measured by company owned flowmeters at all of our Sales Centers and Headquarters continuously and the measured volumes are recorded monthly.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of the water withdrawn from each water source is measured via continuous water flowmeters in all of our plants, sales centers and headquarters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of volume of water withdrawals by source is measured continuously via flowmeters and recorded daily/weekly. Volume of waters withdrawn by source is reported monthly internally and externally (TCCC) and verified annually by an independent third-party. Sourcewater (Fresh surface water and renewable ground water) withdrawals by source are also monitored by the local authorities. Additionally, 100% of water withdrawals by source are also measured continuously and recorded monthly at all of our Sales Centers and Headquarters.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are sampled daily via automatic samplers. We also take spot samples. The samples are analyzed daily at our onsite labs. We also send samples for analysis to independent labs monthly. Parameters that are monitored daily: Sensory analysis, alkalinity, total chlorine, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS), turbidity. Risk based microbiological parameters like e.coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, are also monitored weekly and monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, the water quality of 100% of water withdrawn is measured daily by testing samples in laboratory, monitored and audited internally, by the CocaCola Company (TCCC) and also by third party labs approved by TCCC. The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) has stricter specifications than local legal limits on water quality. As water quality specifications are vital for us, they are checked on a daily basis.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are measured continuously in all our plants via flowmeters. In our sales centers and headquarters water is used only for domestic purposes and discharge volumes are calculated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of water discharge volumes are continuously measured by flowmeters and recorded on a daily basis. In our sales centers and headquarters water is only used for domestic purposes and we do not have flowmeters as the water is discharged directly to sewage systems. The discharge volumes in these locations are calculated in correlation with water withdrawal monthly. The discharge from these facilities makes up less than 1% of our total discharges.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by destination are measured continuously in all our plants via flowmeters. In our sales centers and headquarters water is used only for domestic purposes and discharged to municipality sewage systems and these volumes are calculated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of water discharge volumes by destination is continuously measured by flowmeters and recorded on a daily/weekly basis. In our sales centers and headquarters water is only used for domestic purposes and we do not have flowmeters as the water is discharged directly to municipality sewage systems. The discharge volumes in these locations are calculated in correlation with water withdrawn monthly. The discharge from these facilities makes up less than 1% of our total discharges.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In all of our plants discharge volumes by treatment method is measured continuously by flowmeters. In our headquarters and sales centers, the water is discharged directly to sewage systems and the discharged volume is calculated in correlation with water withdrawn.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of water discharge volumes by treatment method is measured by flowmeters and monitored. We have secondary treatment in 34 of our plants, primary treatment in 2 of our plants and tertiary treatment in 3 of our plants.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges in 100% of our plants are sampled daily via automatic samplers or manually. The samples are analyzed daily at our onsite labs and sent to independent labs monthly. Spot checks are also made by the Ministry of Environment. TCCC requirements for wastewater quality parameters are about 5-Day BOD, COD, pH Level, Total Suspended Solids, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Chlorine, Temperature Variation (Receiving Water) and Dissolved Oxygen.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters are checked daily onsite and periodically by testing samples in onsite and 3rd party laboratories. Water discharge quality is also sampled and analyzed during the spot checks performed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Discharge quality is not checked for Sales Centers and Headquarters as water is only used for domestic purposes in these locations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges in 100% of our plants are sampled daily. The samples are analyzed daily at our onsite labs and sent to independent labs monthly or quarterly. Spot checks are made by the Ministry of Environment and/or other local authorities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges in 100% of our plants are sampled daily via automatic samplers. The samples are analyzed daily at our onsite labs and sent to independent labs monthly or quarterly. Spot checks are also made by the Ministry of Environment and/or other local authorities. TCCC requirements for wastewater quality parameters are about 5-Day BOD, COD, pH Level, Total Suspended Solids, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Chlorine, Temperature Variation (Receiving Water) and Dissolved Oxygen. Discharge quality is not checked for Sales Centers and Headquarters as water is only used for domestic purposes in these locations, therefore emissions to water is not relevant for these locations and the monitoring % of this parameter is 100% in relevant locations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharge temperature is measured daily via spot checks.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters are checked daily. The discharged water temperature is also controlled in order to ensure that the discharged wastewater does not change the temperature of the receiving environment.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Withdrawal and discharge volumes are measured continuously via flowmeters in 100% of our plants. Consumption figure is calculated using the data from these measurements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of water consumption volumes is calculated daily using the continuous measurement data of the withdrawal and discharge amounts by the following formula: Consumption (C) = Withdrawal (W) – Discharge (D) Additionally, 100% of water consumption is calculated in correlation with water withdrawn monthly at all of our Sales Centers and Headquarters, the consumption in these facilities make up less than 1% of our total consumption.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Recycled/reused water is measured continuously via flowmeters in all of our plants. The data is recorded daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In all of our plants, 100% of water recycled/reused volumes is measured by flowmeters and monitored. There is no recycled/reused water in our Sales Centers and Headquarters.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Swabs from employees and facilities are taken regularly and tested. The microbiological analysis of the water that is used by the employees is also made daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of facilities provide fully functioning WASH services to all workers every day. 100% of facilities conduct microbiological monitoring by regularly taking samples from the hands and clothes of their employees in order to ensure the continuity of hygiene. In addition, facilities ensure the continuity of sanitation by chlorinating the water taken from the water sources in the water treatment units, within the health limits.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

16069

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The withdrawal volume has increased by 3.18%. The primary reason behind this rise in water withdrawal is increased production volumes and the addition of new facilities, partially offset by continued investment in water-efficient technologies and the implementation of water reuse and recycling practices, informed by ongoing

water use assessments to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements. Since we are in the beverage industry, our water withdrawal is directly related to our production volume. In the 5-year forecast, we would expect our withdrawal volume to be higher as we have acquisition and expansion plans that will increase our production volumes. However, we are constantly striving to implement water efficiency measures. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in withdrawal volume is 3.18%, it is classified as "About the same."

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

6847.46

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The discharge volume has increased by 1.27%. The primary reason behind this increase is increased production volumes and the addition of new facilities. Since we are in the beverage industry, our water discharge is also directly related to our production volume. In the 5-year forecast, we would expect our discharge volumes to

be higher as we have acquisition and expansion plans that will increase our production volumes. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in discharge volume is 1.27%, it is classified as "About the same."

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

9221.54

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The consumption volume has increased by 6.74%. The primary reason behind this increase is increased production volumes and the addition of new facilities, partially offset by continued investment in water-efficient technologies and the implementation of water reuse and recycling practices. Since we are in the beverage industry, our water consumption is also directly related to our production volume. In the 5-year forecast, we would expect our consumption volumes to be higher as we have acquisition and expansion plans that will increase our production volumes. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in consumption volume is 6.74%, it is classified as "About the same."

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

6133.2

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

38.17

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to identify locations with High (40%–80%) and Extremely High (>80%) water stress. The volume of water withdrawn from these locations is 6,133.2 ML. Our water management strategy centers on mitigating risk for communities and for our business by partnering with governments, NGOs, and communities to assess, understand, and generate effective, long-term water stress solutions, and by implementing source water protection plans. We continue to improve overall water-use efficiency at our plants, and we implement Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and Water Management Plans (WMP) to protect water catchment basins in the regions where our plants are located. We manage wastewater and stormwater discharge at our plants, achieving 100% compliance in wastewater treatment, and we replenish the water we use back to nature through locally relevant programs. We also research and invest in new technologies to reduce water consumption, and we investigate opportunities and conduct feasibility studies to supply sustainable sources. The Source Vulnerability Assessment is conducted by professional, independent third-party consultancy firms for each plant, covering topographical, geological, and hydrological assessment of the focus areas, along with any risks to the sustainability of water resources, including social, environmental, and political risks to our facilities and surrounding communities. In line with CCI and TCCC policy, assessments are renewed for each plant at least once every five years. Assessment results are evaluated, and an action plan, formerly known as the "Source Water Protection Plan" and now referred to as the "Water Management Plan," is prepared and reviewed annually. Our water-stressed areas are determined through this comprehensive research, allowing water stress to be assessed up to date for each plant and plants to be categorized accordingly. Water risk assessments are updated for all plants on this basis.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Fruit

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

We do not produce agricultural commodities; therefore, we source them. We source our agricultural raw materials such as sugar and fruits from large corporate enterprises, one of which operates under the same group where we operate, Anadolu Group. Details about the tools used to identify stressed areas: We use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to identify the amount of fruits that we source from water stressed areas. According to our analysis approximately 72% of the fruits is sourced from areas with water stress, taking into account the primary suppliers. Our suppliers gradually increase their efforts on sustainability day by day, and we are working together with the Coca-Cola system to implement more sustainable agriculture practices among our suppliers. Description of how the metric is used within the organization: After the WRI analysis, it was discovered that majority of our fruit procurement comes from water-stressed areas. This metric was used internally to understand our supply chain-related risk levels. We have started monitoring current and future stress levels of our suppliers and we are also requesting data from our suppliers through Ecovadis. We got together with our major sugar and fruit suppliers and talked about potential collaboration to increase sustainable sugar and fruit sugar production. Anticipated future trends in the proportion reported: We are working on ways to diversify our supply chain, but the amount of fruit purchased from water stressed areas is expected to remain about the same soon.

Sugar

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

CCI only sources agricultural commodities and does not have any plans to produce sugar in the future. Agricultural raw materials such as sugar and fruits are sourced from large corporate enterprises, which gradually increase their efforts on sustainability day by day. We collect this information as part of the Sustainable Beet Sugar Production Project that we kicked off in 2019 together with the industry and Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI). We also became a member of the sustainable agriculture program: "Buyers Supporting VIVE". We are working to increase the share of sustainable agriculture certifies sugar procurement. We also have integrated the Supplier Score Card into the Ecovadis rating platform to assess the corporate social responsibility and sustainability performance of our suppliers. Details about the tools used to identify stressed areas: We use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to identify the amount of sugar that we source from water stressed areas. According to our analysis 75% of the sugar we use is sourced from areas with water stress, where sugar production is regulated by the government. Description of how the metric is used within the organization: After the WRI analysis, it was discovered that majority of our procurement comes from water-stressed areas. This metric was used internally to understand our supply chain-related risk levels. We have started monitoring current and future stress levels of our suppliers and we are also requesting data from our suppliers through Ecovadis. We got together with our major sugar and fruit suppliers and talked about potential collaboration to increase sustainable sugar and fruit sugar production. Anticipated future trends in the proportion reported: We are working on ways to decrease the sugar content of our products in order to reduce the stress on water resources through our sugar procurement practices. In Türkiye, we started using less sugar for our 2L and 2.5L Coca-Cola drinks and planning to spread this initiative to other CCI locations. We are currently researching sugar alternatives in other CCI countries of operations
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1153.54

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is used for bottled water production. The volume of fresh surface water withdrawn has decreased by 11.52%, primarily due to lower production volumes at our bottled water plants. Going forward, we expect this volume to remain lower, as this water is bottled and sold directly, meaning reuse is not possible and efficiency measures cannot be applied to this product stream. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the decrease in withdrawal volume is 11.52%, it is classified as "Lower."

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use brackish surface water/sea water and we have no plans to use any water that can be classified as brackish surface water/seawater in the foreseeable future

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

11044.5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The total amount of water withdrawn from renewable groundwater has increased by 5.91% compared to the previous year, primarily due to increased production volumes. We have continued investing in water-smart technologies to reduce our water withdrawals, such as recycling and recovery projects and new equipment that consumes less water while operating. As our business grows in the coming years, our production volume may increase further; however, we are constantly striving to implement water efficiency measures to moderate this growth in withdrawal. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in withdrawal volume is 5.91%, it is classified as "About The Same."

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use non-renewable groundwater and we have no plans to use any water that can be classified as non-renewable groundwater in the foreseeable future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use produced/entrained water in any of our processes and we have no plans to use any water that can be classified as produced/entrained water in the foreseeable future

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

3869.88

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We withdraw water from third parties at our production plants, our HQ, and sales centers. The total amount of water withdrawn from third parties has increased by 0.69%. The primary reason for this increase is a slight rise in production volumes at facilities that withdraw water from third parties. This volume is expected to increase slightly in line with rising production volumes. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in withdrawal volume is 0.69%, it is classified as "About the same."

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

2858.85

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Almost half of our plants discharge to fresh surface water after treating wastewater in accordance with local regulations at on-site wastewater treatment plants. Therefore, this destination is relevant. Compared to the previous year, discharges to fresh surface water resources have decreased by 17.87%. The primary reason behind this decrease investments in water efficient processes. This volume is expected to increase slightly with rising production volumes. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in discharge volume is 17.87%, it is classified as "Lower."

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge to brackish surface water or to seawater in any of our operations. Therefore, this discharge destination is not relevant for CCI. We have no plans to discharge to groundwater in the foreseeable future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge to groundwater in any of our operations. Therefore, this discharge destination is not relevant for CCI. We have no plans to discharge to groundwater in the foreseeable future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

4021.61

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Some of our plants discharge to third-party destinations, with or without prior treatment depending on the plant location and applicable local regulations. Compared to the previous year, discharges to third parties have increased by 16.35%. The primary reason behind this increase is increased production volumes. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in discharge volume is 16.35%, it is classified as "About the same."

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have quarternary treatment in any of our facilities, therefore this treatment level is not relevant for our operations. We are also not required by law to have quarternary treatment plants in any location that we operate.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

404.15

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ The water discharge impacts

☒ Other, please specify :Wastewater quality standards set by TCCC and the World Bank

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: 3 of our 39 plants (7.69%) have tertiary treatment plans. This is a new treatment level introduced this reporting year, therefore a comparison with the previous year is not applicable. All CCI plants follow the discharge regulations of the country in which they operate.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

6362.82

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ The water discharge impacts

☒ Other, please specify :Wastewater quality standards set by TCCC and the World Bank

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: 34 of our 39 plants (87.17%) have on-site secondary water treatment plants. On the locations where we have secondary treatment plants, we are required by law to do so. When we compare to the previous year the treatment volume has increased by 22.20%. The reason behind this is an increase in the number of facilities with secondary treatment plants. Compliance with regulatory or voluntary standards: All plants of CCI follow and comply with the discharge regulations of the country they operate in. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in treatment volume is 25.29%, it is classified as "Higher".

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

80.49

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ The water discharge impacts

☒ Other, please specify :Wastewater quality standards set by TCCC and the World Bank

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: 2 of our 39 plants (5.13%) have on-site primary water treatment plants. These two plants only produce bottled water, and therefore have no pollution load in their discharge that would require secondary treatment. Compared to the previous year, the treatment volume has increased by 0.73%. This increase is due to an increase in discharge volumes in these facilities. Compliance with regulatory or voluntary standards: All CCI plants follow and comply with the discharge regulations of the country in which they operate. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0%–10% about the same, 10%–30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. As the increase in treatment volume is 0.73%, it is classified as "About the same."

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have discharge without treatment in our facilities, therefore this treatment level is not relevant for our operations.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have any other level of treatment in our facilities so this section is not relevant.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

16045

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

☒ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

These parameters are regularly monitored with a daily sampling and analysis of our discharge water. According to the results of our daily analysis only nitrogen and phosphorus are present in our discharge water. The emissions of total nitrogen and phosphorus were calculated using total waste water volume to find annual emission values. The emissions of these substances are below legal limits.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

13

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

In order to identify, assess and respond to water-related risks, we followed the TCCS Water Risk Assessment Framework process that helps credibly integrate internal and external data with the prioritization of water security. According to this framework, Global Enterprise Water Risk Assessment including external systems (WRI Aqueduct), internal systems (OUs and Bottlers), and bottling operations are conducted for CCI. The results of these assessments got shared with our plants and supply chain teams. Besides plants, we included all of our stakeholders such as CCI public affairs and communications teams, TCCC, NGOs, local governments, NGOs, suppliers, and local communities. We met, listened, and conducted surveys with our stakeholders in order to analyze and understand the results of the Water Risk Assessment in a local context. With these, we were able to map physical, regulatory, and social risks as well as WRI water stress levels, source water vulnerability, and local vulnerabilities. After mapping, we have decided on 13 leadership locations based on their high risks. In order to achieve water neutrality and help secure water availability in these water-stressed locations, we developed our 2030 Water Strategy. As a result, it has been decided that there is no need for a new replenishment action to be taken for Bishkek, and Karachi plants until 2030 since our current projects meet the needs. For our Baku, Faisalabad, and Lahore plants, there is a need for an increase in the replenishment volume which we will be accordingly increasing our investments. For our Astana, Hilla, Madaba, Bursa, Çorlu, Dushanbe, Isparta, and Sapanca plants we are planning to establish new water stewardship projects for replenishment based on the needs.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Given the complexity of our value chain, which spans numerous countries of operation, we are currently prioritizing our supplier base to enable a more effective assessment of water-related issues within our upstream value chain.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Isparta

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea East Coast Major, Lake Egirdir Minor Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.762649

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.553705

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

443.85

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

443.85

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

118.69

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

118.69

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

325.15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, Isparta plant is in an Extremely High (>80%) water stress. Also, during the internal risk assessments, the facility is prioritized and included in our leadership locations. Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant have increased by 27.60%, 24.52% and 28.77% respectively compared to the previous year. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Astana

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Kazakhstan

☒ Ob

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.172755

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.545253

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

701.96

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

701.96

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

393.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

393.1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

308.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, Astana plant is in a location where overall water stress is Medium-High. However, during the internal risk assessments, the facility risk is assessed to be High and community risk is assessed to be medium, that is why this facility is prioritized and included in our leadership locations. Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant have increased by 1.77%, 1.76% and 1.85% respectively compared to the previous year. The decrease in volumes is due to the decrease in production volume. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Baku

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Azerbaijan

☒ Other, please specify :Caspian sea South West Coast Major, Samur-Apsheron Minor Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.429652

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

49.763196

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

605.93

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

605.93

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

240.64

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

240.64

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

365.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has decreased by 5.03%, 6.85% and 3.79 respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bishkek

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Kyrgyzstan

☒ Syr Daria

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

42.859667

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

49.763196

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

268.63

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

268.63

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

99.29

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

99.29

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

169.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal and consumption figures at this plant have increased by 19.64% and 6.95% respectively, whereas the discharge figure has increased by 34.29%% when compared to the previous year. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dushanbe

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Tajikistan

☒ Amu Darya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.524376

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

68.766405

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

212.14

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

191.94

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

20.2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

121.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

121.66

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

90.47

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 26.52%, 13.58% and 49.74% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Hilla

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Iraq

- ☒ Tigris & Euphrates

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.473627

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

44.42519

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

584.53

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

584.53

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

281.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

281.45

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

303.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 1.18%, 1.79% and 0.62% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Faisalabad

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☒ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

30.5875

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

71.8375

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

497.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

497.24

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

180.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

180.16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

317.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 3.23% and 9.52% respectively and discharge figures have decreased by 6.24%. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Karachi

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☒ Other, please specify :Arabian Sea Coast Major, Hob/Porali Minor Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.885721

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

66.978261

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

111.58

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

111.58

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

60.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

60.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

51.26

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 10.85%, 9.26% and 12.78% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gujranwala

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

- ☒ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.147564

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.191412

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

725.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

725.24

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

277.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

277.5

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

447.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 13.31%, 4.83% and 19.30% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Jordan

☒ Dead Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.719444

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

35.793056

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

93.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

39.98

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

53.03

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

27.65

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

27.65

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

65.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 17.30%, 9.18% and 25.42% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Çorlu

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast Major, Ergene Minor Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.204943

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.831067

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

754.84

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

754.84

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

238.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

238.24

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

516.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has decreased by 0.95%, 4.05% and 0.55% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bursa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea south coast major, Bursa/Balıkesir minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.208323

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.296798

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

931.49

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

77.11

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

854.38

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

385.98

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

385.98

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

545.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has decreased by 8.53%, 17.67% and 0.73% respectively. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sapanca

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Sakarya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.690437

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.23518

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

202.76

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

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

177.07

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

25.69

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

37.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

37.16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

165.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal and consumption figures at this plant has decreased by 20.47%, and 16.52% respectively and discharge has increased by 10.27%. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Total water discharge volume, discharge by destination, and discharged water quality are verified by 3rd party verifier. Treatment levels of the production plants are also known and reported in the integrated annual reports. Volume by final treatment level is not verified due to the high effort required for verification. This water aspect is not planned to be included in our verification parameters within 2 years

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Consumption (C) = Withdrawal (W) – Discharge (D) As both withdrawal and discharge is 100% verified, it was not deemed necessary to get the consumption volume verified.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

4743752280.19

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

295211.42

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The withdrawal efficiency is expected to increase as the revenues are expected to increase in the future. We also have targets related to increasing water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (vs. 2020)

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Fruit

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

31.02

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawals

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :m3 of production

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress
☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.9.8) Please explain

We only source agricultural commodities. In line with TCCC, we refer to the Water Footprint Network (WFN) to calculate water intensity information for fruits. Explanation for why the intensity has or has not changed: The intensity has not changed, as we rely on data published by the Water Footprint Network, which will remain constant until we are able to obtain product-based data directly from our suppliers. How the metrics are used internally: As noted throughout this report, we have begun integrating our suppliers into the EcoVadis platform to assess their social and environmental impacts, including water intensity data. We continue to improve our EcoVadis integration each year and are planning further enhancements going forward. EcoVadis provides valuable insight for our internal action plans. For this reason, we currently rely on global data, which offers greater accuracy at this stage, while working toward more supplier-based research in the future. Description of anticipated future water intensity trends: The global average water footprint of peach is 910 liters/kg (64% green, 21% blue, 15% grey). The global average water footprint of orange is 560 liters/kg (72% green, 20% blue, 9% grey). The global average water footprint of apple is 822 liters/kg (68% green, 16% blue, 15% grey). To calculate the intensity figure for these agricultural commodities, we use purchased tonnage together with WFN data to first calculate the total water footprint of all three commodities. Water intensity is then calculated by dividing this water footprint figure by the volume of our products manufactured using these ingredients. These levels are expected to increase, or at minimum remain at similar levels, in the future. Details on any strategy in place to reduce water intensity: To reduce water intensity, we provide training to farmers on efficient water use, smart irrigation, regenerative agriculture, and rainwater harvesting as part of our replenishment projects. We are also working to increase supplier awareness on this topic.

Sugar

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

10.63

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawals

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :m3 of production

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.9.8) Please explain

In line with TCCC, we refer to the Water Footprint Network (WFN) to calculate water intensity information for sugar beet and sugar cane. Explanation for why the intensity has or has not changed: The intensity has not changed, as we rely on data published by the Water Footprint Network, which will remain constant until we are able to obtain product-based data directly from our suppliers. How the metrics are used internally: As noted throughout this report, we have begun integrating our suppliers into the EcoVadis platform to assess their social and environmental impacts, including water intensity data. We continue to improve our EcoVadis integration each year and are planning further enhancements going forward. EcoVadis provides valuable insight for our internal action plans. For this reason, we currently rely on global data, which offers greater accuracy at this stage, while working toward more supplier-based research in the future. Description of anticipated future water intensity trends: The global average water footprint of sugar beet is 132 liters/kg. Approximately 92% of this amount is allocated to the sugar derived from the sugar beet, with the remainder attributed to by-products. One kilogram of sugar beet ultimately yields approximately 130 grams of refined sugar, giving refined beet sugar a water footprint of approximately 920 liters/kg (62% green, 19% blue, 19% grey). One kilogram of sugar cane ultimately yields approximately 100 grams of refined sugar, giving refined cane sugar a water footprint of approximately 1,780 liters/kg (66% green, 27% blue, 6% grey). To calculate the intensity figure for these agricultural commodities, we use purchased tonnage together with WFN data to first calculate the total water footprint of both commodities. Water intensity is then calculated by dividing this water footprint figure by our production volume. These levels are expected to increase, or at minimum remain at similar levels, in the future. Details on any strategy in place to reduce water intensity: To reduce water intensity, we provide training to farmers on efficient water use, smart irrigation, regenerative agriculture, and rainwater harvesting as part of our replenishment projects. We are also working to increase supplier awareness on this topic.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Transparency is a top priority for us regarding communication with consumers; we provide the ingredients of our products transparently on the labels so that our consumers can see that our drinks do not contain hazardous substances. All of our ingredients are AUTHORIZED for use by regulatory authorities in each of the markets in which we operate. Also, we regularly go through inspection by the Ministry of Health related to food safety and product quality and obtain related verifications.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(9.14.7) Please explain

Since we produce beverages, one of our main ingredients is water. We strive to improve overall water efficiency and aim for water neutrality in line with our 2030 targets. Hence, it is not possible to distinguish certain products or services as low water impact.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	
Other	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

08/04/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1.76

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1.37

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1.64

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

31

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our bottling operations, with the goal of achieving a 20% reduction in Water Usage Ratio (WUR) across all bottling plants globally by 2030, corresponding to a target of 1.37 liters of water used per liter of product. We aim to reach this target through country-level targets, which collectively drive progress toward our company-wide goal. We have selected 2020 as the base year for this target, with a baseline WUR of 1.76 L/L. This target is aligned with the actions and commitments under our Sustainability-Linked Bond.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to reduce our WUR following a linear trajectory, meaning the rate of progress toward the target is expected to remain steady year over year. We apply a data-driven water management approach across our operations, using water mapping to monitor daily consumption and water use per liter of product at each facility, and scaling best-performing practices identified at individual plants across the wider network. Where water use cannot be further reduced, we prioritize reuse in line with quality requirements, and where reuse is not technically feasible, wastewater is treated through advanced processes and utilized in auxiliary production processes. In 2025, we launched pilot projects at our Çorlu and Mersin plants in Türkiye to reuse advanced-treated industrial wastewater in cooling systems and steam generation, as part of our broader Renewed Water initiative. Across all countries of operation, these efficiency efforts delivered approximately 813,710 m³ of water recycled and reused.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

In 2025, our water usage ratio remained stable at 1.64 L/L, maintaining the 31% progress achieved toward this target relative to our 2020 base year.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0.0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

9.0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

3

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

33

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our operations where there is discharge to fresh surface water. Currently we have 9 plants where there is fresh water discharge. All of these plants are included and there are no exclusions. The target is to increase the investment related to reducing water pollution. In 2022 we have started implementing a project to enhance the water treatment level in our Corlu plant and in 2023 we expanded that project in Mersin plant. These are pilot projects which will be expanded to all of our locations where the water is discharged to fresh surface water.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan is to invest on higher-level treatment plants in all 9 CCI locations where the water is discharged to fresh surface water, until 2030. We have invested higher level treatment plants in Mersin and Çorlu Plants to reduce water pollution in discharged water. Addition to that, in 2025, we have invested water smart technologies in the same plants to recover discharged waste water to use it in utilities. This additional investment is working in zero liquid discharge principle and it is also helping us to reduce the total water withdrawals.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Our target is to invest on higher-level treatment plants in all 9 CCI locations where the water is discharged to fresh surface water, until 2030.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Basin level

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Increase in the proportion of local population using safely managed drinking water services around our facilities and operations

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

02/21/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

35

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

24

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Project PAANI is CCI Pakistan's flagship CSR project. With rising water scarcity, CCI Pakistan partnered with WWF to install modern water filtration plants in underprivileged areas. By 2021, 30 plants had been installed under annual installation targets. By the end of 2023, our target was to install 5 additional plants, which was achieved, bringing the total number of plants to 35. These plants improved access to safe drinking water, benefiting around 1.1 million people. However, by the end of 2025, only 24 plants remained operational, serving around 400,000 beneficiaries, due to maintenance challenges. Extensive community outreach and mobilization activities were also conducted in the target areas to educate communities about the importance of safe drinking water and its proper usage. The 24 operational water filtration plants continue to support access to clean drinking water for around 400,000 people, while waterborne diseases in project areas have decreased by 10–15%.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The progress rate is variable because of the fact that targets may change yearly. The key action is to install new filtration plants. In 2023, 35 plants were operational and we have reached approximately 1.1 million people across Pakistan. However, by the end of 2025, the number of operational water filtration plants was reduced to 24, serving around 400,000 beneficiaries. This reduction was due to maintenance challenges that we were unable to manage during that period. CCI aims to increase the number of filtration plans in line with its water targets.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

CCI Pakistan has installed a total of 35 water filtration plants, 24 of which were operational by the end of the reporting year, serving around 400,000 beneficiaries.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☒ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic packaging
☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

0

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2030

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

50

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

7

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.000000000000002

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CCI is committed to use at least 50% recycled material in our plastic packaging by 2030 in all its operations. There are no exclusions from the target.

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

999

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are working to increase the recycled content of our plastic packaging toward our 2030 commitment of at least 50% recycled material, alongside our target of making 100% of our packaging recyclable. Progress varies significantly by country due to differing regulatory environments. Across CCI as a whole, our rPET usage ratio reached 7% in 2025, up from 6% in 2024. In Türkiye, chemical recycling brought rPET to 9% of total PET consumption, and we continued using 50% and 100% rPET across our Coca-Cola, juice, and iced tea categories, as well as in the labels of 500 ml Damla Water bottles. Kazakhstan reached 18% rPET consumption, the highest rate across our operations, and we continued expanding rPET use in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, purchasing significant volumes particularly in our Central Asian markets. We also incorporated recycled plastic into secondary and tertiary packaging, with recycled shrink use increasing from 70 tonnes in 2024 to 300 tonnes in 2025.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

CCI announced its 2030 Sustainability Commitments in 2022. These 9 commitments that evolve around social and environmental sustainability topics include 2 packaging targets. Accordingly; 1. CCI will continue to make 100% of its packaging recyclable and use at least 50% recycled material in its plastic packaging by 2030; and, 2. CCI will collect and recycle a bottle or can for each one it sells in Türkiye, Pakistan and Kazakhstan, as well as initiate collection programs in other countries. To enhance circularity, CCI also studies end of life management practices and collaborates with stakeholders to do so.

[Add row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not produce or commercialize plastic polymers

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not produce or commercialize durable plastic goods

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not use durable plastic goods an/or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not produce or commercialize plastic packaging

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

As a bottler and distributor of alcohol-free beverages in 12 countries, many of our products are packaged in plastics. This is why plastics is one of our key topics in CCI. As a company committed to sustainability, we recognize the importance of the circular economy and recycling initiatives. To this end, we collaborate with our authorized business partners to increase recycling rates, and facilitate the recycling of packaging waste through our Sustainable Packaging Task Force.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not provide waste and/or water management services.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

No other plastics related activities.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

310623

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

93

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

7

(10.5.7) Breakdown of post-consumer recycled content available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.5.10) Certification of renewable and/or recycled content

Select from:

☒ No, we have not certified our renewable or recycled content

(10.5.12) Please explain

Most of the plastic we use in our packaging is virgin fossil-based content. Our post-consumer recycled content ratio rose to 7% in the reporting year from 6% the previous year, reflecting continued progress toward our 2030 sustainability commitment to reach at least 50% recycled material in our plastic packaging. We are scaling rPET use across primary and secondary packaging, with the highest rates in Kazakhstan and Türkiye, while regulatory constraints in some of our markets continue to limit faster progress toward the target.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PET bottles – transparent clear, light blue and transparent colored

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

76

Row 2

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PE rigids (incl. tubes)

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

5

[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☒ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☒ Local design for recycling guidelines

☒ Regional design for recycling guidelines

(10.5.2.3) Provide more detail on the local/regional design for recycling guidelines

We operate across 12 countries including Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Our packaging design process takes into account the recycling infrastructure and regulatory context of each market we serve, so that our packaging can be collected and recycled locally rather than relying on a single regional standard. This approach allows us to adapt to differences in collection systems and recycling capabilities across our footprint, while working toward our 2030 commitment to make 100% of our packaging recyclable.

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

100

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

CCI takes local recycling requirements into consideration while introducing plastic packaging into the markets it operates in.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.3) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

100

(10.5.3.4) Assessment tool for recyclability

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Internal Analysis

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

100% of our packaging is recyclable.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(10.5.4.2) Reuse models implemented

Select all that apply

☒ Return models

(10.5.4.3) Further details on the scope of your organization's reuse models implemented

CCI's refillable glass bottle systems operate in Türkiye, Pakistan, and Uzbekistan, and in 2025 they helped avoid 211,474 tonnes of CO2 emissions. This is a deposit-based return system, where glass bottles are refilled and consumers return them via a deposit mechanism, so the packaging goes through multiple reuse cycles.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production, commercialization and/or use

(10.6.1) Total weight of plastic waste generated and/or managed (Metric tons)

100

(10.6.5) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.6) Tool used to determine the percentage of end-of-life pathway

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Internal Analysis

(10.6.8) % recycling

100

(10.6.16) Please explain

All the non-hazardous plastic waste generated while using in the production operations is well managed and diverted to the recycling facilities.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Other, please specify :We have a commitment to aim for water-neutrality in water stressed locations. We monitor our water withdrawals and the amount of water replenished through our community projects.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Our plant in Köyceğiz is near the legally protected Sığla Trees. It's one of the endemic species. The trees are legally protected because they have decreased in amount due to human-induced reasons such as agricultural activities and urbanization policies. Our operational activities do not harm Sığla Trees.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

As CCI we operate in 12 countries as of 2025. Our value chain from procurement, production to sales occur in almost every part of these countries. Therefore, we may operate in or close to the areas where it is culturally or naturally important and preserved. However, our operations do not harm these areas. Therefore, it wasn't topped as a significant topic in our materiality analysis. That is the reason we do not prioritize biodiversity related activities.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

As CCI we operate in 12 countries as of 2025. Our value chain from procurement, production to sales occur in almost every part of these countries. Therefore, we may operate in or close to the areas where it is culturally or naturally important and preserved. However, our operations do not harm these areas. Therefore, it wasn't topped as a significant topic in our materiality analysis. That is the reason we do not prioritize biodiversity related activities.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

As CCI we operate in 12 countries as of 2025. Our value chain from procurement, production to sales occur in almost every part of these countries. Therefore, we may operate in or close to the areas where it is culturally or naturally important and preserved. However, our operations do not harm these areas. Therefore, it wasn't topped as a significant topic in our materiality analysis. That is the reason we do not prioritize biodiversity related activities.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

As CCI we operate in 12 countries as of 2025. Our value chain from procurement, production to sales occur in almost every part of these countries. Therefore, we may operate in or close to the areas where it is culturally or naturally important and preserved. However, our operations do not harm these areas. Therefore, it wasn't topped as a significant topic in our materiality analysis. That is the reason we do not prioritize biodiversity related activities.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Koycegiz

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our plant in Köyceğiz is near the legally protected Sığla Trees. It's one of the endemic species. The trees are legally protected because they have decreased in amount due to human-induced reasons such as agricultural activities and urbanization policies. Our operational activities do not harm Sığla Trees.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☒ Financial effect of environmental risks

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The financial impacts of the identified risks are verified within the scope of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410. Limited Assurance Report can be seen between pages 35-37 of our attached TSRS Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CCI 2025 TSRS SR ENG.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☒ Scenario analysis

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our climate related scenario analysis is verified within the scope of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410. Limited Assurance Report can be seen between pages 35-37 of our attached TSRS Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CCI 2025 TSRS SR ENG.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our environmental data is verified by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410 for our Integrated Annual Report 2025. To see all the data and the audit report with verification statement please visit our integrated annual report 2025. Limited Assurance Report can be seen in pages 262-263 of our attached Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☒ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our environmental data is also verified by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410 for our Integrated Annual Report 2025. To see all the data and the audit report with verification statement please visit our integrated annual report 2025. Limited Assurance Report can be seen in pages 262-263 of our attached Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Plastics

☒ Waste generated

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our environmental data is also verified by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410 for our Integrated Annual Report 2025. To see all the data and the audit report with verification statement please visit our integrated annual report 2025. Limited Assurance Report can be seen in pages 262-263 of our attached Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CCI 2025 Integrated Annual Report_ENG.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

For more, please visit our website cci.com.tr and our latest integrated annual report (2025) in addition to CCI's 2025 TSRS Report. You can find our TSRS report for 2025 attached.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

CCI 2025 TSRS SR ENG.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

This CDP response has been signed off by our CEO.

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ No

