COCA-COLA İÇECEK A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/24/2025, 07:24 am

Contents

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

CCI had a total of 35 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 2024. In February 2024 CCI has officially acquired Bangladesh, making it to 12 country, 35 plants, more than 10,000 employees offering a wide range of beverages to a consumer base of more than 600 million people. In addition to sparkling beverages, CCI's product portfolio includes fruit juices, waters and sparkling waters, sports and energy drinks, iced teas, and coffee. CCI's shares are traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange (BIST) under the symbol "CCOLA.IS", and Eurobond is traded in the Irish Stock Exchange, under the symbol "CCOLAT". OUR SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHTS OF 2024 We pledge to create value across our value chain and the highlights of our 2024 Sustainability Performance are as follows: PEOPLE FIRST - 27.27% Increase in the proportion of new female employee hires - 94,846 hours of Occupational Health and Safety Training - Gender-based wage difference 0 CONSUMER VALUE - 90.2% Increase in number of users of the 'CCI'm Curious' Platform, compared to 2023 - 50% Increase in number of Costa Coffee sales points - 420,000 young people reached with FantaFest in 7 cities WINNING TOGETHER WITH THE CUSTOMERS - 180 tons of plastic waste prevented in distributors - 16% carbon emission reduction in distributors - With the newly-implemented Research structure, interaction with a total of different customers on an annual basis RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT - 104% increase in the number of suppliers reporting to Ecovadis, compared to 2023 - 26% purchase of Sustainable Agriculture Certified sugar - 3.2% Increase in the performance of on-time and in-full (OTIF) delivery to customers, compared to the previous year RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION - 19% Ratio of emission reduction per cooling equipment - 20% ratio of lightening in plastic caps - 5.2% Ratio of water replenishment in our operations - With nano stretch applied for the

first time in Türkiye 35% saving in stretch film RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP - 737,599 Total number of new people benefiting from our social projects - 1,402 volunteers across CCI. - With 3.2 million m3 %50.67 water replenishment [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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

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

4207522000

(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
☑ Jordan
☑ Turkey
☑ Pakistan
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Turkmenistan
☑ Syrian Arab Republic
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Kyrgyzstan
☑ Tajikistan
☑ Uzbekistan

(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

Our supply chain teams monitor the manufacturing processes from procurement to final product step by step and evaluate value chain, to create an inventory regarding impacts and emissions. Following the GHG Protocol and its detailed guidance documents, emissions and water related impacts from production are categorized as not relevant to CCI. To produce beverages, we source fruit concentrates. However, we do not own any land where we produce agricultural/forestry products. Consequently, there are no emissions from agricultural/forestry activities in our production processes. Thus, the emissions for agricultural/forestry activities are not relevant to our 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

Fish and seafood from 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 in our portfolio include fruit concentrates extracted from orange, apple, mandarin orange, etc. We do not produce fruits, we only source them from suppliers and use them as ingredients for our beverages. We have ongoing efforts around sustainable agriculture.

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

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, only source it from our suppliers to use it as an ingredient for our beverages. We have ongoing efforts around sustainable agriculture. In order to meet the ever-changing preferences of our consumers and to build a stronger business, we offer a spectrum of choices across our beverage portfolio that includes low or zero calories beverage options. At the core of our efforts to transparently inform our consumers lies comprehensive and clear nutritional information, allowing them to make choices that fit best with their lifestyles. Our labels provide basic nutritional information about the beverage, such as the amount of energy (kilocalories, calories, kilojoules), protein, carbohydrates, fats, total sugars, and sodium.

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

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 -but did not finalize- our value chain to minimize risks we may face in the future and manage them. Our procurement team already has KPIs to support supplier risk management such as finding alternative suppliers to minimize negative impacts and continuous supply for our operations. As we are obliged by regulations and standards set by governments or organizations in the countries we operate, finding the suppliers that will support our operational system and continuous production has a significant impact on our business. As the environmental crises puts businesses and communities at a high risk, especially in the recent years, supply security become an important step in value chain management, and we are continuously working on this topic to improve our business. 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. Non-Tier 1 suppliers, on the other hand, support our operations but are not considered critical to business. Currently, CCI works with 205 Tier 1 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

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ 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
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ 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

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Data access/availability 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 litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The materiality analysis was conducted in two main steps. In the first step, climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably impact CCI's short, medium, and long-term prospects were compiled. In this context, all operational interactions, including upstream and downstream, along the value chain were examined in detail. Various sources were utilized in identifying risks and opportunities, and external impacts were considered, as well as the company's own operations. In the second step, a climate-related scenario analysis was conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of the identified risks on CCI's operations. Furthermore, for the "risk of the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply," which is considered within the scope of chronic physical risks, supplier locations were analyzed for changes in precipitation, drought, and soil moisture under three different scenarios via climateanalytics.org, and it was determined that there was no significant impact. Furthermore, according to the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025–2035 report, sugar supply does not face a climate-related crisis or risk. Within the context of transition risks, risks related to carbon pricing and emission regulations were assessed as unlikely to have a significant impact until 2034, considering CCI's sector and geography. Other physical and transition climate risks were assessed from a financial materiality perspective. Within the scope of the financial materiality analysis, risks were rated based on their probability of occurrence (ranging from <20% to >80%) and their impact on EBITDA. The financial materiality threshold for the Group was defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis was supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process. The strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams actively participated in the process. The assessment revealed no high or critical risks in the short, medium, or long term. In line with sectoral developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as "risk of increasing water stress and scarcity" were addressed in detail in the strategy section. This approach has been developed in line with CCI's transparency principle and similar reporting practices in the industry.

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

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
☑ WRI Aqueduct
☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards
☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases

Other
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Landslide
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heat waves
- ☑ Pollution incident
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Saline intrusion
- ☑ Change in land-use
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ 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
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ 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 bodies

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 permit
- ☑ 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
- ☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants
- ☑ 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

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The materiality analysis was conducted in two main steps. In the first step, water-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably impact CCI's short, medium, and long-term prospects were compiled. In this context, all operational interactions, including upstream and downstream, along the value chain were examined in detail. Various sources were utilized in identifying risks and opportunities, and external impacts were considered, as well as the company's own operations. In the second step, a water-related scenario analysis was conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of the identified risks on CCI's operations. Furthermore, for the "risk of the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply," which is considered within the scope of chronic physical risks, CCI and supplier locations were analyzed using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool especially on the basis of indicators like baseline and future water stress and flood. Within the context of transition risks, risks related to statutory limits on water withdrawals, increase in water prices, changes in water pricing and discharge regulations were assessed during the risk assessment process. All water-related physical and transition risks were assessed from a financial materiality perspective. Within the scope of the financial materiality analysis, risks were rated based on their probability of occurrence (ranging from <20% to >80%) and their impact on EBITDA. The financial materiality threshold for the Group was defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis was supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process. The strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams actively participated in the process. The assessment revealed no high or critical risks in the short, medium, or long term. In line with sectoral developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as "risk of increasing water stress and scarcity" were addressed in detail in the strategy section. This approach has been developed in line with CCI's transparency principle and similar reporting practices in the industry.

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

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical
☑ Change in land-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
☑ 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
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

☑ Stigmatization of sector
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology
☑ Transition to reusable products
☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products
☑ Transition to increasing recycled content
☑ Transition to increasing renewable content
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The materiality analysis was conducted in two main steps. In the first step, climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably impact CCI's short, medium, and long-term prospects were compiled. In this context, all operational interactions, including upstream and downstream, along the value chain were examined in detail. Various sources were utilized in identifying risks and opportunities, and external impacts were considered, as well as the company's own operations. In the second step, a climate-related scenario analysis was conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of the identified risks on CCI's operations. Furthermore, for the "risk of the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply," which is considered within the scope of chronic physical risks, supplier locations were analyzed for changes in precipitation, drought, and soil moisture under three different scenarios via climateanalytics.org, and it was determined that there was no significant impact. Furthermore, according to the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025–2035 report, sugar supply does not face a climate-related crisis or risk. Within the context of transition risks, risks related to carbon pricing and emission regulations were assessed as unlikely to have a significant impact until 2034, considering CCI's sector and geography. Other physical and transition climate risks were assessed from a financial materiality perspective. Within the scope of the financial materiality analysis, risks were rated based on their probability of occurrence (ranging from <20% to >80%) and their impact on EBITDA. The financial materiality threshold for the Group was defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis was supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process. The strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams actively participated in the process. The assessment revealed no high or critical risks in the short, medium, or long term. In line with sectoral developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as "risk of increasing water stress and scarcity" were addressed in detail in the strategy section. This approach has been developed in line with CCI's transparency principle and similar reporting practices in the industry.

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

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

CCI's multidisciplinary risk management approach applies to subject of biodiversity too. Any risk, opportunity, dependency or an impact that has a high score according to the risk identification process is studied and managed by the company. We prioritize the topics we work on according to a materality analysis done periodically. Last materiality analysis demonstrated that biodiversity is not a high-priority topic for CCI. Still, we are trying to minimize our negative impact on environmental externalities and create value as a responsible stakeholder of the environment. We are managing our impact on biodiversity with 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

At CCI, as we're the producers of the world's most renowned non-alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages, our primary responsibility is to reclaim our packaging materials to support a circular economy. This model, inherent to our sector, has environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities directly affecting our company. Thus, we are committed to managing these aspects and their interconnections. Our continuous efforts in packaging can be an example to this approach: Packaging materials impact the environment. There are very strict regulations on packaging materials in the food and beverages sector to protect people's health. Additionally, these regulations tighten and/or vary in every country. Therefore, even though we are progressing in using recycled materials in our packaging, we require external support to improve our practices as we are operating in 12 different countries with different regulations. The safest way to improve recycled materials in food and beverage packaging is to reuse our own packaging again before it mixes with different sectors' plastic, glass, and aluminum. We are dependent on our own packaging materials to close the loop. To close the loop and become circular, we work very closely with policymakers to design a collection scheme nationwide. We also collaborate with companies producing re-vending machines for pilot studies and examine deposit management systems that suit different countries. Additionally, we're already using recyclable or returnable packaging such as PET bottles, cans, and glass bottles to be prepared for these schemes. A deposit collection regulation not only would support our circularity efforts, but also would create a market and regulation opportunity for us to enhance sustainability as we're dependent on the regulations of the countries we operate. On the other hand, our stakeholders and investors expect us to enhance sustainability and to be able to manage our environmental impacts, risks, opportunities, and dependencies. Therefore, without such regulations, this process can pose environmental, reputational, and investor relations risks. Shortly, we must manage our packaging, which we depend on for our sustainable business model, impacting the environment and potentially leading to either environmental risks or opportunities. To do that, we do recurring meetings with Public Affairs, Supply Chain and Sustainability departments' attendance. [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, 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 our roadmap. We divided our 13 water stressed locations in terms of the water basin into 3 groups, which were determined both by the World Resource Institute's water poverty assessments and the statements of CCI's country supply chain and PAC teams. Two indicators are assessed when determining a leadership location: community risk and water stress level. High community risk and medium or high water stress results in a leadership location.

(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:

☑ 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

As CCI, we define substantive risks as those that could have a financial impact on annual EBITDA (4% decrease which equals 30.91 Million USD for the reporting period) and adverse effect on our image & reputation, environmental & social sustainability of our business, health & safety of the people along the value chain. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Team, chaired by the CEO, acts as the facilitator and conducts risk assessments. ERM team members are the CEO, the Treasury and Investor Relations Director, and Regional Directors. ERM conducts risk assessment on country and group levels using input from the WEF, global surveys and TCCS. We use a score on risks to identify its substantive change on our business. Risks are prioritized based on their general likelihood & probability of occurrence in the short-medium and long-time horizons &financial impact. If the score is in high-impact category, it indicates substantive impact. Methodology: 1. Likelihood 2. Impact 3. Mitigation 4. Finally residual and inherent risk is calculated. After we complete all pillars, we consolidate all risks for the countries we operate in according to vulnerability level. As risks & opportunities are assessed taking into the consideration the highly ranked risk events, risks are prioritized for each pillar (Supply Chain, People, Sustainability, IT, Finance, Commercial Leadership, Legal and Compliance). Since 2016, one of the group's top risks identified for CCI is environmental risks. Climate change and water stress are the biggest drivers of environmental risks in the countries we operate in. Relevant mitigation plans and KPIs to be followed are also identified. At the beginning of each year, the CEO and Corporate Business Unit Directors meet to review the top risks of CCI countries and achieve consensus regarding CCI consolidated group risks and opportunities, possible action plans to mitigate those risks and realize the opportunities. For 2024, “Packaging Waste”, “Water Security” and “Agricultural Ingredients Supply Shortage” are of the Top 3 global risks in terms of likelihood of occurrence. Additionally, according to the WEF’s Global Risks Report 2024, “extreme weather events”, “critical change to Earth systems”, “biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse”, and “natural resource shortages” are among the greatest long-term risks at the global level.

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

As CCI, we define substantive opportunities as those that could have a substantive financial impact on annual EBITDA (4% increase which equals 30.91 Million USD for the reporting period) and a positive effect on our image and reputation, environmental & social sustainability of our business, health & safety of the people along

the value chain. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Team, chaired by the CEO, acts as the facilitator and conducts opportunity assessments. ERM team members are the CEO, the Treasury and Investor Relations Director, and Regional Directors. ERM conducts opportunity assessment on country and group levels using input from the World Economic Forum, global surveys and TCCS. We use a score on opportunities to identify its substantive change on our business. The opportunities are prioritized based on their general likelihood, and the probability of occurrence in the short-medium and long-time horizons and (financial) impact. If the score (indicator) is in high-impact category, it indicates substantive change, and impact. Methodology: 1. Likelihood measure 2. Impact measure 3. Mitigation measure 4. Finally residual and inherent risk is calculated. After we complete all pillars, we consolidate all opportunities for the countries we operate in according to vulnerability level. As risks and opportunities are assessed considering the likelihood, impact, and mitigation, inherent and residual risks are calculated. Taking into the consideration the highly ranked opportunities, the opportunities are prioritized for each pillar (Supply Chain, People, Sustainability, IT, Finance, Commercial Leadership, Legal and Compliance). At the beginning of each year, the CEO and Corporate Business Unit Directors meet to review the top opportunities of CCI countries and achieve consensus regarding CCI consolidated group risks and opportunities, possible action plans to mitigate those risks and realize the 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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

*1- Policies and processes for identification & classification of water pollutants: CCI follows local regulations and TCCC requirements, published wastewater management procedures to identify and classify potential pollutants, and includes pollutant-based monitoring plans. CCI knows and closely follows all the materials used in operations and their potential impacts. All of the potential pollutants including water pollutants are identified per each process and they are continuously monitored and managed. 2- Standards followed: TCCC Requirements, World Bank Guideline (WBG), IFC Performance Standards (IFC PS), and local regulations followed by CCI: With regards to wastewater standards at our manufacturing sites; we comply with both internal and external standards. 3- Metrics/Indicators used: All our plants are ISO 14001 EMS certified. Our discharge water is sampled and analysed daily. TCCC requirements in some countries are more stringent than local regulations, and it is periodically checked by unannounced audits. We use the limits which is more stringent. Some metrics used (max. allowable values): 5-Day BOD < 50 mg/l COD < 250 mg/l pH 6.5-9** TSS < 50 mg/l TDSs < 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) ≤ 5o C Minimum Allowable Limit Values: Dissolved Oxygen >1 mg/l These indicate the maximum allowable limit values 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 might also cover substances that cannot be decomposed biologically. COD indicates the potential for decomposition of pollutants in wastewater with oxygen. 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

☑ Water recycling

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the potential risks: As explained under question 2.5 of this report, in order to be in line with The Coca-Cola Company's requirements, we go beyond local legal requirements for wastewater discharge, and make sure that the potential impacts that have been identified are eliminated. In the plants where our wastewater is discharged directly to and treated by 3rd parties, we always follow local regulations which are developed through scientific research. Also, critical infrastructure and hazardous material storage conditions are monitored under a dedicated program to prevent the release of potential pollutants from these areas. Across all our operations, we implement programs designed to prevent chemical accident and, in case of occurrence, to contain & mitigate their spread effectively. To reduce freshwater withdrawal & wastewater generation, we carry out water efficiency and recovery initiatives both within & between processes. We expect all our suppliers to comply with legal requirements. Strategic suppliers & those classified as having high environmental impact are regularly audited to ensure legal compliance. How success is measured: The measure of success (MoC) is having all the daily analysis results below our required limits. Another MoC is having a successful score at the unannounced KORE audits that are performed by internal auditors of TCCC. Our final MoC is having received no fines from the 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 agrochemical products; pesticides are used in our supply chain in assisting the growth of agricultural commodities such as sugar and fruits. Pesticides and agrochemicals could degrade the soil quality and pose a threat to the conservation of natural habitats. If precautions are not taken, it is likely that these agrochemicals could enter local groundwater and/or stormwaters. However, as CCI and being aligned with TCCC, we take necessary actions to mitigate this risk via 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) 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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). Compliance with PSA is verified according to international third-party standards such as Bonsucro, Rainforest Alliance, Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI), and Fairtrade International or equivalent. PSA compliance ensures that the suppliers: • Follow national and/or local regulations and label requirements for the safe and proper use of all agrochemicals. • Use Integrated Pest Management techniques to protect crops from pests, weeds, and disease whenever possible. • Manage agrochemicals (handled, transported, stored, applied, and disposed) in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and label requirements and in a manner that prevents negative impacts on human health and the environment. Records of agrochemical purchase, application, and disposal are maintained. 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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*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

☑ Brazil

☑ Jordan

☑ Turkey

☑ Pakistan

☑ Turkmenistan

☑ Azerbaijan

☑ Kazakhstan

☑ Kyrgyzstan

☑ 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., transportation of water from other locations using water tankers). Also deteriorating water quality may 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 17 plants. These 17 plants' revenue contribution to the CCI All 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

Long Term: As CCI, we have identified long term as 3 to 10 years. Since water is our main ingredient and vital to life, in the long term there may be restrictions on water use and increase in production costs which may also reflect as uncertainties on production planning. This will surely affect our financial allocation, budget planning, and cash flows in general, and thus results in fluctuations in our financial performance.

(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)

1051880500

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

2103761000

(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 17 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 2024 revenue figures, this corresponds to an estimated financial impact of 1,051,880,500 USD. In the event of a complete loss of production capacity, the potential revenue loss would rise to 2,103,761,000 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: 2024 CCI All revenue: 4,207,522,000 USD 2024 revenue contribution of these 17 plants: 50-60% Assumptions used: For the minimum financial impact, we assumed the production will be reduced by 1/2. For the maximum financial impact, it is assumed that the production will be stopped. The above-mentioned financial impact calculations are performed using 2024 data, and both the min. and the max. impact figures are calculated as an annual impact.

(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

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As a Group, we made a total capital expenditure (CAPEX) of US$5 million in water management in 2024. Some examples of the projects realized during the reporting year are: - Initiation of a pilot “Renewed Water” project in Çorlu and Mersin, Türkiye plants that includes - investments on Membrane Bio Reactor (MBR), Ultra Filtration (UF), Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Disinfection units Thanks to these investments, we saved 686,111 m3 of water in 2024. With the help of these water saving projects, the water recovery rate in our operations have reached 5.2%.

(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 which threatens the operational continuity of the Group's plants and introduces risks such as water usage restrictions, rising costs, and uncertainties in production planning. TASK: Mitigate the impacts of this risk by effectively managing our water resources. ACTION: We are developing and implementing projects at our production facilities to reduce our water consumption. When reducing the amount of water we use is limited or impossible, we reuse it, taking into account quality requirements. When it is not possible to reuse the water based on quality requirements, we further purify it and use it in processes that support production. Thanks to these investments, we saved 686,111 m3 of water in 2024. With the help of these water saving projects, the water recovery rate in our operations have reached 5.2%. Additionally, in 2024, we launched water recovery projects with TCCF in three new locations (Dushanbe, Astana, and Bishkek). With these ongoing projects, we have recovered 3,235 million liters of water in high-water risk regions in 2024, recycling 50.67% of our water use. RESULTS: All these investments made in 2024 will help mitigate the impacts of water scarcity when they occur.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(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

☑ Turkey

(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. Accordingly, water management is identified as a very high priority topic in our materiality matrix. Plants in Türkiye are responsible for 35% of CCI's total water withdrawals. With rising water stress in these regions, access to sufficient clean 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 about the establishment and functions of national, basin, and provincial Water Boards in Türkiye to ensure sustainable water management and

protection. Lack of access to sufficient clean water may interrupt or reduce production. Çorlu, Bursa, Isparta and Sapanca plants which are identified as Leadership Locations, are responsible 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 the these plants. 100% of our revenue is directly tied to products which all have water. This creates a direct impact on our revenues.

(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

Long Term: As CCI, we define long term as 3 to 10 or more years. Since water is a vital subject, we expect regulations and laws to protect human life and ecosystems. These regulations are anticipated to limit our production. However, such secondary legislations take time to form and propose. Therefore, we anticipate this risk to have a financial return in the long term. These anticipated effects will have an impact on our financial performance by decreasing our revenues due to reduced production capacity. Cash flows will be affected since revenue will decrease and the anticipated revenue will be allocated differently compared to today's financial planning and budget planning.

(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)

31000000

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

74700000

(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, we will be forced to stop production for one month at Çorlu, Bursa, and Sapanca plants; the loss of revenue will range between 31 million USD to 74.7 million USD, depending on whether it is peak season or not. To calculate these figures, we first calculated the share of these 3 plants in production volumes. The share in production volume is also equal to the share in revenue for CCI operations. Then we calculated the share in revenue/month in off-peak season and the share in revenue/month in peak season. The minimum impact figure is equal to the share in revenue in the off-peak season for the 3 plants and the maximum impact figure is the share in revenue in peak season for the 3 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 our 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 our 2024 materiality matrix. Also, the impact of this risk is only calculated for 3 plants, if there would be a forced closure in other plants as well, the impact may become much higher than our 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

1262000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response includes the cost of the following activities: • Cost of Sourcewater Vulnerability Assessments for Bursa, Çorlu, and Sapanca was 0 USD for the reporting year since the assessment is actualized every five years and Bursa, Çorlu, and Sapanca plants already passed the assessments in the previous years. • As CCI we paid 262,000 USD for Bursa and Çorlu Water Replenishment Projects in 2024 while TCCC funds for the seed money in 2023. • In Corlu plant, we have implemented waste water recovery project to recover and reuse wastewater with around 1 milion USD capex in 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To reduce our vulnerability to forced restrictions on water use here is our plan: We have two water commitments among the CCI's 2030 Sustainability Commitments announced in 2021: To increase water efficiency by 20% by 2030; and aim for water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects. We have also identified Leadership locations that we aim to prioritize while implementing water-related measures which also includes the 3 facilities mentioned above. We planned and created a dedicated budget for these projects. We conduct Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) at least once every five years in all CCI plants. We evaluate the results of these studies and an action plan named "Water Management Plan (WMP)" which is prepared on a plant-by-plant basis. WMP is reviewed every year. In line with TCCC's 2030 Water Strategy, and CCI 2030 Sustainability Pledge we are evaluating collaboration with expert NGOs to develop local water replenishment programs. We have started water replenishment projects in Bursa in 2022 and in Çorlu in 2023. As a result, in Bursa, 808 million liters of water have been replenished in 2024 through techniques such as smart irrigation, regenerative agriculture, and rainwater harvesting, while capacity building and awareness trainings are provided to 125 farmers. In Çorlu 2024, 774 million liters of water have been replenished through same techniques while 141 farmers were delivered capacity building and awareness training. By 2030, we are aiming to replenish around 2511 ML water in Bursa and Çorlu together. Moreover, we run operational excellence projects to reduce the amount of water used per liter of product. In 2024, we saved 285,588 m3 of water with operational excellence (OE) projects across CCI. Share of recycled and reused water across CCI is 5,2% and across Türkiye it is 6,2%.

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

☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Being in food and beverage sector, we operate under very strict rules and regulations. To protect consumer health, recycled content that is directly in contact with the beverage is regulated both very strictly and differently in each country. Some countries allow physical recycling to be enough to contact a beverage, some countries require chemical recycling. Trying to find the right content in each country poses different challenges and different scenarios. Their costs and availability for a sustained production vary, therefore poses environmental risks for us. The best solution is to use the consumed product's packaging in recycling process and therefore minimize health risks compared to recycling processes that includes every sectors' packaging. That requires a strong deposit return scheme (DRS) and comes with its own challenges in each country as well. Therefore, we work to enhance circularity in our operations and packaging to align with our 2030 Sustainability Commitments. Under our 2030 Packaging Commitment, we aim to: 1. Continue to make 100% of our packaging recyclable and use at least 50% recycled material in our plastic packaging by 2030. 2. Collect and recycle a bottle or can for each one we sell in Türkiye, Pakistan and Kazakhstan, initiate collection programs in other countries.

(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

In the long term, this risk is expected to create a challenge in our financial flows like increasing direct costs. To reach appropriate recycled plastic in every country we operate in order to continue production aligned with the regulations related to each country can cost us higher than usual, bringing logistics costs along as well.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In line with our 2030 Sustainability Commitments, we engage with all our stakeholders. Engaging with sector peers, NGOs, suppliers in addition to the engagement with policy makers are important to us to express ourselves -our concerns and our capabilities. We also want to lead the sector transitioning into a sustainable business model. In countries where there is no collection infrastructure, we initiate large-scale partnerships to raise awareness. We also involve our colleagues as volunteers in collection programs. The waste recycling project carried out by CCI Kazakhstan aims to encourage citizens in various cities to make recycling efforts. A total of 211 cage containers were placed this year, and 45,750 kg of PET was collected through them in 2024.
[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)

2103761000

(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

We are working to minimize our water related risks in all kinds. For the reporting year 100% of our revenue comes from products which have water as a main ingredient, however in the long term, only 17 of our plants are in water stress areas. Therefore these 17 plants' contribution to the CCI All revenue is exposed to the risk. Therefore, the amount of revenue that is vulnerable to physical impacts of climate change is around 50-60% of our revenue

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)

2103761000

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

Select from:
☑ 51-60%

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

2103761000

(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

All our products include water as it's our main ingredient. Therefore depending on the location of the production plant around 50% of our revenue is subjected to water risks of all kinds meaning both transitional and physical.
[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

Turkey

☑ 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

Isparta Plant According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, the Isparta plant is in a location where physical quantity risks are Extremely high (4-5) with Extremely High (>80%) water stress risk. That is why this facility is prioritized and included in our leadership locations.

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

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

Astana Plant According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, the Astana plant is in a location where 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.

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

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

Baku plant

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

Bishkek plant

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:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Dushanbe Plant

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

Hilla Plant

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

Faisalabad Plant

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

Karachi Plant

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

Gujranwala Plant

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

Madaba Amman Plant

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ 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

Çorlu Plant

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ 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

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

Bursa plant

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ 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

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

Sapanca Plant
[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	*We were not subject to any fines, enforcement orders or any other regulatory violations in any of our plants during the reporting period.*

[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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[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
☑ Turkey
☑ Pakistan
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Kyrgyzstan
☑ Tajikistan
☑ Uzbekistan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By 2030, we aim to run our manufacturing operations on 100% renewable electricity and make them carbon-neutral. Therefore, in addition to producing our electricity via renewable resources, we may consider purchasing renewable electricity through power purchase agreements or energy attribute certificates depending on the availability in the markets we operate in. In line with our 2030 Sustainability Commitments, we installed solar panels in Islamabad, Pakistan in 2022. In 2023, we completed the installations of solar panels in Köyceğiz and Isparta plants in Türkiye; and Multan and KPGF in Pakistan. Additionally, we completed the installations of wind turbines in Çorlu, Türkiye. This is the first onsite wind turbine in the Coca-Cola System. In 2024, Isparta and Elazığ plants in Turkiye operated with 100% renewable electricity through I-REC Certificate. We have investments planned for other locations such as Uzbekistan, Iraq and Kazakhstan, as well as other locations in Pakistan and Türkiye. Although the initial investment may be higher than the annual savings, considering the increasing energy costs and increasing stress on energy markets, these investments represent an opportunity for CCI to diversify the energy source and reduce the cost associated with the energy procurement, consequently reducing our indirect operating costs.

(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

Long Term: As CCI, we define long term between 3 and 10 years. We invest in renewable energy to complete our green transition not only for environmental sustainability but also for our business sustainability. The anticipated affects are decreasing operating costs (OPEX), which affects financial performance and cash flows, changes the future financial allocations and budget planning. With less cost, CCI will be able to invest more in new and efficient technologies and systems. We also encourage our distributors to invest in renewable energy as well, to accomplish a transition including all our value chain. Early adopters from our distributors have already faced the positive impact and adaptation of lower costs. We, as CCI, expect it to face it in the long run.

(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 the planned investments are realized, we project a financial impact of a minimum 79M USD and a maximum of 198M USD by 2045 in the form of reduction of our energy expenses. The financial impact is calculated by making an in-depth analysis of energy costs for each country we operate in with minimum and maximum values. We consumed 481,492.14 MWh of electricity in 2024. Currently, our annual electricity expenses are around 25 million USD. We are planning to produce %20 of this electricity with renewable energy investments. The calculated expected benefit range come from our planned investments on solar panel and wind turbine installments in Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Iraq by 2045. These figures are calculated using estimated energy prices for the years between the project start date and 2045. This calculation is based on the idea that the prices will remain the same even though the electricity prices will go even

higher in the future. The annual production figures are also estimated. The financial impact for each country is calculated by multiplying the estimated energy price by the estimated annual production. Renewable energy may provide some opportunities to reduce the cost associated with energy procurement.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

56000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To reduce our electricity expenses while also reducing our impact on climate change and manage climate risks, our relevant teams studied what we can do about this. The outcome was to invest in renewable energy in all possible plants, and secure reliable PPAs reaching 100% renewable energy in all plants by 2030. This was also serving to our 2030 sustainability pledge. After the company decided to invest in renewable energy, the investment plans and return on investments are studied. All of these processes are conducted in a business-as-usual scenario, meaning no additional costs for studying. To reach this opportunity, an investment plan is formed for each country with individual budgets. A break down is given also in the "strategy to realize opportunity". The cost of realization of this opportunity is calculated with budgets till 2045 as 56 million USD.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2024 our electricity consumption from the grid was equal to 481,492.14 MWH. Currently, our annual electricity expenses are around 25 million USD. To reduce our electricity expenses while also reducing our impact on climate change, we decided to invest in renewable energy in all possible plants, and secure reliable PPAs reaching 100% renewable energy in all plants by 2030. We have invested in solar panels in Pakistan (Multan and KPGF), Iraq Erbil, and Türkiye (Köyceğiz & Isparta) as well as wind turbines in Çorlu, Türkiye. We will invest in solar panels for Isparta, Elazığ, Madaba, Urgench, Tashkent, Baghdad, Hilla, Erbil, Ismayilli, and many more in 2025. By 2030, 380,149 MWh of electricity will be produced through the renewable energy sources we invest in and this energy will be used in our own plants. Total investment amount (cost to realize opportunity): 56 million USD. RESULTS: With these investments, we will be generating 20% of our own electricity in our manufacturing sites by 2030. The remaining 80% will be purchased from renewable sources through PPAs. Through our renewable investments in 2024: In Pakistan, 14% of the consumption in the Haripur factory and 12% of the consumption in the Multan factory was met by Solar PV. In Çorlu, Türkiye around 35% of electricity consumption was met by the Wind Power Plant.

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

☑ Jordan

☑ Turkey

☑ Pakistan

☑ Azerbaijan

☑ Kazakhstan

☑ Kyrgyzstan

☑ Tajikistan

☑ Uzbekistan

☑ Turkmenistan

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ob

☑ Indus

☑ Dead Sea

☑ Amu Darya

☑ Syr Darya

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

☑ Other, please specify **:Various other basins in the countries we operate**

(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

Long Term: This opportunity will positively affect CCI's cash flows and financial performance as we decrease our operating cost (OPEX). This will allow flexibility in financial planning and allocation in the coming years. For estimation, the anticipated financial effect is calculated with minimum and maximum amounts of water prices and CCI's current water savings.

(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)

5120000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024 we have recycled and reused 686,111.01 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 3.4 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 2.72 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 2,400,000 USD. The total financial impact is calculated as the sum of these two figures as 5,120,000. 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 integrates sustainability into business strategy and expresses it in different platforms. CCI's sustainability studies started in 2002, and in 2022 we announced our 2030 sustainability commitments to act more ambitious against environmental crises. Among these 9 commitments 2 of them are related to water. CCI's water strategy is clear and strong, as it not only conserves the basins we operate in, but also decreases the water used per liter drink produced. Thus, we can surely say that our teams and working groups enhance CCI's water practices and catches related opportunities. We aim to continue improving and evolving our business model as the world continuously changes and needs action. All these are planned in our business-as-usual scenario and there is no additional cost to realize this opportunity currently. Therefore, cost to realize opportunity is zero.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

ACTIONS: 1- At CCI, we monitor the amount of water used for producing one liter of product. Our plants have created water maps in order to follow water withdrawals and consumption on a daily basis. We continuously analyze, evaluate and spread best practices among CCI plants to reduce our water usage ratio (WUR). 2- The water we use in our products and our production processes is withdrawn from local sources. Therefore, as CCI; we conduct a local Source Water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) and develop Water Management Plan (WMP) in order to use water responsibly, mitigate water-related risks to our system and to the communities we serve as part of our water management program. SVAs allow us to assess vulnerabilities to community sources of water and help us determine potential impacts of our water usage and wastewater discharge. During SVA studies, which include field surveys, interviews with plant authorities or field representatives, local and national authorities, and desktop studies; an analysis of water basins and subbasins around our plants is conducted. This includes the topographical, geological, hydro-geological, and hydrological assessment of the study areas as well as the identification of any risks to the sustainability of water resources within these areas. As a result of the assessments, we file an inventory of social, environmental, and political risks related to water resources supplying our facilities and surrounding

communities and act on a plant-by-plant basis after evaluating the results of these studies with a WMP. TIMESCALE OF IMPLEMENTATION & RESULTS: As part of our action in water efficiency, in 2024, we initiated operational excellence projects and saved 285,588 m3 of water, we have also recycled and reused a total 686,111 m3 of water. We will be making additional CAPEX and OPEX investments to increase water efficiency 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)

169100000

(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

At CCI, we prioritize enhancing the visibility of sustainability within our financial statements to better manage sustainability. This includes ensuring that opportunities related to climate change are reflected in financial reports too. We track CAPEX expenditures that allow us to identify and capture opportunities related to climate change, such as capacity investments, renewable energy projects, and the use of cooling equipment with a lower environmental impact. The amount and percentage of these CAPEX expenditures have been disclosed, and we continue to work towards ensuring transparent reporting of sustainability in our financial statements.

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)

7302508

(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

At CCI, we prioritize enhancing the visibility of sustainability issues within our financial statements to better manage sustainability. This includes ensuring that opportunities related to water security are reflected in financial reports too. Sustainability transparency in OPEX is far more complex than CAPEX or other financial sustainability. Therefore, we are still working on it to enhance and improve transparency. We currently track OPEX expenditures that allow us to identify and capture opportunities related to water, such as decreased operating costs due to water projects. The amount and percentage of these OPEX expenditures have been disclosed, and we continue to work towards ensuring transparent reporting of sustainability in our financial statements.
[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 emphasizes the importance of valuing and advancing diversity among workforce. The company is committed to equal opportunity, ensuring that recruitment, hiring, placement, development, training, compensation, and advancement are based on qualifications, performance, skills, and experience. Recognizing that a diverse workforce is essential to achieving its goals, CCI strives to attract, nurture, and retain talent from various backgrounds and with open-minded perspectives. CCI Diversity and Inclusion policy has been embedded in the publicly available CCI Human Rights Policy as a sub-heading. This publicly available Human Rights Policy is published in 11 languages. Additionally, there is an internal Diversity and Inclusion policy that only addresses diversity and inclusion matters in detail and is shared with all CCI employees. This policy is available to all CCI employees on QDMS. Diversity and Inclusion policy covers: 1.

Equal Opportunity: All employment-related decisions are based on qualifications and merit, without discrimination. 2. Importance of Diversity: A diverse workforce is crucial for the company's success and goal achievement. 3. Talent Management: Efforts are made to bring in and keep talent from diverse backgrounds and with tolerant outlooks.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1-CCImHuman_english_22.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

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 project its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity as well as operational and sectoral priorities. Being in the food and beverage sector, biodiversity subject doesn't fell under the priority category in conducted materiality analysis and sectoral developments; however, it is important to note that 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
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ 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
- ☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee assists the Board of Directors of Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. 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 3 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. 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. 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 some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ 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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee assists the Board of Directors of Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. 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 3 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. 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 climate-related actions (e.g., renewable energy, logistics, coolers, sustainable agriculture), responsible packaging (e.g., rPET, returnables, collection schemes), and water management across operations. 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)

[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

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 project its strategic action plans and includes stakeholder opinions as a necessity as well as operational and sectoral priorities. Accordingly, management-level responsibilities are allocated to employees. Being in the food and beverage sector, biodiversity subject didn't fall under the priority

category in the conducted materiality analysis and sectoral developments; however, it is important to note that CCI still considers its impact on biodiversity in its operations even though there's no management level responsibility.
[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. Despite not being a member of the Board Sustainability Committee, the CEO participates to the committee meetings as a participant/observer. The CEO assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities and updates the Board of Directors regularly; as frequently as a matter arise, an update comes etc to keep sustainability on the agenda. The CEO 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, CDP Reports, etc. The CEO is also responsible of monitoring the progress against climate-related corporate targets such as CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments.

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 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. Despite not being a member of the Board Sustainability Committee, the CEO participates to the committee meetings as a participant/observer. The water-related responsibilities of our CEO include: - Risk and opportunity assessment and management including the assessment of future trends in water demand - Being a part of the approval of long-term sustainability and water-related vision, strategy, plans, and goals - Being a part of the approval of water-related CAPEX and OPEX decisions - Being a part of the approval of sustainability disclosures including water-related targets. CEO reports the following water-related topics to the BoD; as frequently as a matter arise, an update comes etc to keep sustainability on the agenda: - Risk, opportunities, and future trends - Regulatory updates on water-related topics - Company-wide targets and progress made against those targets - Efficiency measures
[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

17

(4.5.3) Please explain

To ensure the effective integration of climate-related risks and opportunities in the strategic business plan we identify the relevant functions and contacts. Then we follow up by linking them to incentive schemes. These 17% sustainability incentive ratio includes incentives on topics such as renewable energy, r-PET usage, water usage ratio, sustainability governance and so on.

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

17

(4.5.3) Please explain

To ensure the effective integration of water-related risks and opportunities in the strategic business plan we identify the relevant functions and contacts. Then we follow up by linking them to incentive schemes. These 17% sustainability incentive ratio includes incentives on topics such as renewable energy, r-PET usage, water usage ratio, sustainability governance and so on.
[Fixed row]

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

(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

Efficiency in production is one of the indicators affecting the financial goals, as a result, the CEO is also responsible for achieving operational and energy efficiency In relation with the CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments, the CEO's incentives relate to the absolute reduction of GHG emissions and emissions by per product as well as the renewable energy investments in CCI's operation of geography. Also, CCI's packaging content and packaging collection targets are interlinked with the financial goals. The CEO also encourages and supports employee awareness campaigns or training programs on climate-related issues through the Sustainability Office. Consequently, achieving efficiency goals and approving long-term targets influence CEO's bonus.

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

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our 2030 pledge and our Abs1, Int 1 and Low 1 targets that is connected to this pledge as it includes KPI's like reduction in absolute and intensity emissions, energy efficiency improvement, increased share of renewables. The incentives increase the ownership of the targets and increase the focus on monitoring and providing the necessary financial and non-financial support.

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 is the highest position responsible for sustainability efforts and commitments. They closely monitor the sustainability action and enhance the dedication as they motives employees. These incentives related to KPIs such as: - Achieve annual and long-term Water and Energy Efficiency goals - Embed Sustainability and Climate Protection Culture - Set long-term targets together with relevant stakeholders - Increased engagement with our customers and suppliers Their yearly performance has an influence on the bonus, promotion or a raise they get.

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

These incentives are linked to key performance indicators of our key decision- makers and sustainability-related employees. Performance indicators related to withdrawal efficiency contributes to the achievement of our water withdrawal target (Target 1 given under section 9.15.2). Performance indicators related to water pollution contributes to our target to increase investment related to reducing water pollution (Target 2 given under section 9.15.2).

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 affects the financial stability, sustainability goal achievement and company strength, therefore, the procurement manager is also responsible for achieving sustainability KPIs. In relation with the CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments, their incentives relate to the supply security especially with the climate risk commodities and GHG emissions reductions by sustainable procurement. Also, CCI's sustainable packaging content highly depends on its continuing recycled content supply. Therefore procurement team works hard for achieving long term sustainability goals. The procurement manager also encourages and supports distributor awareness campaigns or training programs on climate-related issues through the Sustainability Office. Consequently, achieving their sustainability KPIs influence their bonus.

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

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our 2030 pledge and our Abs1 target that is connected to this pledge as it includes KPI's like 'Increased engagement with suppliers on environment-related issues'. Our Abs1 target includes GHG emissions from Scope 3 C1-Purchased Goods and Services. Increased engagement with our supply chain and increased traceability of our value chain will help us manage our Scope 3 C1 emissions better. The incentives increase the ownership of the targets and increase the focus on monitoring and providing the necessary financial and non-financial support

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 affects the financial stability, sustainability goal achievement and company strength, therefore, the buyers are also responsible for achieving sustainability KPIs. In relation with the CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments, their incentives relate to the supply security especially with the climate risk commodities and GHG emissions reductions by sustainable procurement. Also, CCI's sustainable packaging content highly depends on its continuing recycled content supply. Therefore procurement team works hard for achieving long term sustainability goals. The buyers also encourages and supports distributor awareness campaigns or training programs on climate-related issues through the Sustainability Office. Consequently, achieving their sustainability KPIs influence their bonus.

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

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our 2030 pledge and our Abs1 target that is connected to this pledge as it includes KPI's like 'Increased engagement with suppliers on environment-related issues'. Our Abs1 target includes GHG emissions from Scope 3 C1-Purchased Goods and Services. Increased engagement with our supply chain and increased traceability of our value chain will help us manage our Scope 3 C1 emissions better. The incentives increase the ownership of the targets and increase the focus on monitoring and providing the necessary financial and non-financial support
[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
☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1-CCI-Env Policy.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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

4.11-CCI-2024-csr-esg-disclosures+integrated report.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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. 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. 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 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)

17684

(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 & 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 & global sustainability targets, fostering innovation & responsible growth. SUDER – Turkish Bottled Water Producers Association is an NGO that brings together Türkiye's leading packaged water producers & suppliers. Representing the industry at both national & international levels, SUDER promotes sectoral development, ensures regulatory compliance & advocates sustainable practices. As withMEDER, we are a board member & 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 particularly with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. TGDF is actively engaged in advancing environmental priorities, including the ban on Bisphenol A (BPA) in packaging & 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 & 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 & water as key opinion leaders. TGDF's stance isaligned 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 of balanced, science-based regulations.

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

13739

(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 to MEDER and SUDER and no other funding is provided. TGDF is funded by these assosiations, not by companies therefore CCI does not fund it.

(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 2024, 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)

4116

(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)

2668

(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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

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

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies: Pages between 120-124 and page 323 Governance: between pages 33-38 Public policy engagement: pages between 46-48 Dependencies & Impacts: page 48, 49 and pages between 54-59 Risks & Opportunities: pages between 55-59 Strategy: page 59 Value chain engagement: pages between 113-118 Emissions figures: page 129-134 Emission targets: pages 20-21 Water accounting figures: page 125-127 Water pollution indicators: page 318 Water targets: pages 18-19

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

CCI integrated annual report 2024 is available in 4 languages: English, Turkish, Russian and Arabic. For more please check our website cci.com.tr With the enactment of the world's first sustainability regulation in Türkiye, CCI reported its 2024 activities in 2025 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 compatible with the Paris Agreement. Global cooperation is strong, and sustainable development is at the forefront. Carbon emissions are projected to decrease considerably by 2030. Physical climate risks are limited, and transition risks are manageable and predictable. Economic growth and technological adoption are high. Under this scenario, the following assumptions are made: - The water and agricultural raw material resources can be managed, - Extreme weather events remain low, -The transition to renewable energy accelerates, - Decisive climate action is implemented at the global and regional levels. - Countries support net-zero targets with legislation, and carbon pricing and sustainable finance policies rapidly expand. While physical risks are being controlled, regulatory pressure increases but remains predictable. Areas of the organization considered: All of our operations are included in the scenario analysis including the supply chain operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition has its risks and opportunities coming along with it. Therefore, we must both be ready and resilient to all of them. These studies are made in our risk assessments and analyses. Additionally, our teams work towards minimizing risks and seizing opportunities while creating value and sustaining business. To create action plans we use an optimistic scenario and a pessimistic scenario. The optimistic scenario for us is this bespoke climate scenario which we studied taking into account RCP 1.9 and SSP1 projections. We work and invest to reach our sustainability goals while contributing the global net zero movement.

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

In the pessimistic scenario of WRI (SSP5 RCP8.5), rapid economic growth and globalization are driven by carbon-intensive energy sources, with minimal focus on sustainability. Strong institutions support development and technological progress but largely ignore environmental impacts. Population growth peaks and then declines, but short-term consumption remains high. Uncertainties arise around the long-term impact of carbon-heavy development on global water resources and the potential for technology to mitigate climate risks despite a lack of focus on sustainability. Constraints include a heavy reliance on fossil fuels, inadequate planning for water resources, and increased vulnerability to extreme weather events. IPCC RCP 8.5 was chosen as one of the worst-case scenarios to assess the impacts of acute & chronic physical risks of water on our business. This scenario contains a combination of negative factors, like high population growth or high economic growth, etc. We have chosen this worst-case scenario to be prepared for the possible impacts of water scarcity, especially in our supply chain operations. Potential changes sourced from consequences of climate change, anthropogenic risk factors (well interference, physical interactions, subsurface contamination, plant infrastructure, failure in transmission lines, legal issues), and natural occurrences (such as floods and drought) are included in the risk assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition has its risks and opportunities coming along with it. Therefore, we must both be ready and resilient to all of them. These studies are made in our risk assessments and analyses with both a pessimistic scenario like this and an optimistic scenario. Additionally, our teams work towards minimizing risks and catching opportunities while creating value and sustaining business. This scenario contains a combination of negative factors, like high population growth or high economic growth, etc. We have chosen this worst-case scenario to be prepared for the possible impacts of climate change especially in our supply chain operations. About 70% of CCI's plants operate in water-stressed areas and water is also required to grow the ingredients we use in our products. This is the reason why responsible water management is a business imperative and a top priority for CCI. We focus on the acute and chronic physical risks gathering several indicators categorized in increased severity of the extreme weather events like 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) Scenario used 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, with a temperature increase of 3-4 degrees Celsius by 2100. Physical risks (drought, extreme weather events, water scarcity) are common. Transition risks are costly, unpredictable, and irregular. Systemic shocks and vulnerabilities increase. There are various uncertainties and necessary assessments in modeling different scenarios and their climate-related impacts. The key areas of uncertainty considered in CCI's climate resilience assessment are as follows: Potential impact on profits under different scenarios: Constraints and additional costs due to water stress and scarcity occurring globally in different years were used as a reference to estimate the potential financial impacts under various scenarios. Because CCI did not experience any such events during or before the relevant reporting year, they may not fully reflect future climate consequences. The financial impact analysis assumes that a certain amount of production constraints will occur each year, but there is no guarantee that these constraints will occur at the same level each year. While some years may not experience restrictions, others may experience higher impacts than anticipated. Therefore, the figures used in the calculations represent an average impact level and are not a definitive estimate for a specific year. Furthermore, the fact that CCI did not experience such a water scarcity-related production constraint during or before the relevant reporting year means that the projections may not fully reflect future climate conditions. In this context, the financial impacts presented are based on hypothetical scenarios and should be carefully evaluated by decision-makers due to high measurement uncertainty. Areas of the organization considered: All of our operations are included in the scenario analysis including the supply chain operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sustainable transition has its risks and opportunities coming along with it. Therefore, we must both be ready and resilient to all of them. These studies are made in our risk assessments and analyses. Additionally, our teams work towards minimizing risks and catching opportunities while creating value and sustaining business. To create action plans we use an optimistic scenario and a pessimistic scenario. The pessimistic scenario for us is the RCP 8.5 scenario where the GHG emission concentration in the atmosphere would reach its maximum and sustainability goals we set today haven't accomplished. As the SSP3 demonstrates, fossil fuel development would be the case. We work and invest to reach our sustainability goals thinking about the worst-case scenario to be prepared for the worst.

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

In the WRI Optimistic Scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6), assumptions are: 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. However, uncertainties include the strength of global cooperation, the feasibility of rapid technology adoption, and potential disruptions from natural disasters. Constraints involve 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 has its risks and opportunities coming along with it. Therefore, we must both be ready and resilient to all of them. These studies are made in our risk assessments and analyses with both an optimistic scenario like this and a pessimistic scenario. Additionally, our teams work towards minimizing risks and catching opportunities while creating value and sustaining business. This scenario contains positive factors, like global cooperation and low population growth. And we use this scenario to determine what we can do to achieve the goal of sustainable world. We also compare our planned actions and analyses with the worst-case scenario as well.

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 climate-related scenarios involves several uncertainties and assumptions. In CCI's climate resilience assessment, the following areas were considered: Financial impact under different scenarios: Global cases of water stress and scarcity were used to estimate potential financial impacts. While CCI has not experienced such events to date, future outcomes may differ. The analysis assumes annual production restrictions, though actual impacts may vary year to year. Figures represent average effects, not precise forecasts. No historical production disruptions due to water scarcity: This limits the accuracy of future projections. High uncertainty in financial estimates: These are based on hypothetical scenarios and should be interpreted with caution. Water stress in operational basins: Using WWF Water Risk Filter and other tools, CCI assessed future water stress levels. As of 2024, 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 includes mitigation plans and actions. These actions focus on effective water management, including: Improving water efficiency and recovery across our plants. Conducting Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and implementing Water Management Plans (WMP) to protect water basins Managing wastewater discharge and rainwater harvesting, with 100% compliance in wastewater treatment. Replenishing water through locally beneficial programs. Collaborating with local authorities, NGOs, and communities to develop long-term solutions to water scarcity. Implementing source water protection plans Investing in technologies that reduce water consumption. Conducting feasibility studies to identify opportunities for sourcing sustainable water resources. CCI aims to remain agile while 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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We use scenario analyses to decide our business pathways and action plans related to risks and opportunities that rise along the way of doing business and sustainability. In the optimistic 1.5 degree scenarios, CCI is mainly impacted positively as the company's operations are not extremely carbon intensive. In the pessimistic 4 degrees or higher scenarios the following outcomes are expected: Financial system and investment: Insurance risk premiums rise. Companies that fail to meet their KPIs face difficulty accessing financing. Investment interest in companies with low ESG performance decreases. CCI will be able to maintain access to financing through sustainability and climate investments. Agriculture and food systems: Impacts such as drought, flooding, yield loss, and pest infestations dramatically increase the risk of sugar, fruit, and water shortages. Input costs could increase by 20-50%. There will be restrictions on water access and production. Energy systems: Interruptions may occur due to energy crises and infrastructure problems. CCI strives to mitigate the risk of energy access restrictions affecting its operational continuity in the long term through renewable energy and energy efficiency investments. Logistics crises: Roads, warehouses, and ports are damaged due to floods, storms, and heat waves. Continuity in logistics is disrupted, costs increase, and on-time delivery is at risk. Labor and social unrest: Socio-political stability is diminished due to migration, health crises, and food insecurity. CCI's dealer and distribution systems may become vulnerable. Strategic Impact: Physical climate risks threaten operational continuity. While regulatory burdens are low, investor, customer, and supply chain pressures increase. Difficult decisions such as adaptive strategies and relocations are on the agenda. How the results have informed one decision or action: Results of environmental scenario analyses including both climate and water topics informed our decision to publish CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments in 2022 and set our targets on climate, water and social sustainability to manage our sustainability risks and also catch the related opportunities. - Which can be classified as a decision related to the business process "Target Setting and Transition Planning", which is informed by the results of the scenario analysis. In 2024, we monitored our progress towards our 2030 targets as our second-year performance results were finalized. With our CEO's decision, to enhance our monitoring process, we initiated the creation of a Sustainability Dashboard in 2023-Which can be classified as a decision related to the business process "capacity building" informed by the results of the scenario analysis. Dashboard improvement continued phase by phase in 2024. One additional informed action regarding climate change in 2023 was put into operation of wind turbines in Çorlu plant. Investment was planned in the previous years and the wind turbines were commissioned in 2023, in addition to continuing solar panel investments every year. To assess the potential risks and opportunities we organized Sustainability Stakeholder Dialogue Workshop in 2022 and 2023 and came together with our stakeholders in Türkiye and Kazakhstan. In 2024, to improve engagement with suppliers, Supplier Collaboration Day is held by CCI in Istanbul. Some of our climate-related commitments and their associated timelines are: • Continue to make 100% of our packaging recyclable and use at least 50% recycled material in our plastic packaging by 2030 • Collect and recycle a bottle or can for each one we sell in Turkey, Pakistan, and Kazakhstan, and initiate collection programs in other countries • Aim for water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects •Run our manufacturing sites on 100% renewable electricity and make them carbon-neutral • Reduce our total absolute GHG emissions by 13% by 2030 and emissions per liter of product by 50% by 2030 while growing the business (Base Year: 2015) • Reach up to 3.5M people until 2030 with our sustainable development programs with a focus on women, youth empowerment, and environment

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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We use scenario analyses to decide our business pathways and action plans related to risks and opportunities that rise along the way of doing business and sustainability. The following water related outcomes are expected as a result of our scenario analysis: According to the optimistic scenario: - No change is observed in the number of areas at risk of intense water stress and scarcity in the water basins where CCI operations are located. - Minor (0%-2.5%) production restrictions - Possible minor increase in water supply costs - 13 CCI locations are impacted According to the pessimistic scenario: - There will be a significant increase in the number of areas at risk of intense water stress and scarcity in water basins where CCI operations are located. -Production restrictions will be high (5%-10%) - A significant increase in water supply costs is anticipated. - 17 CCI locations will be impacted - More resources will need to be allocated to water management and water recycling projects. Modeling may be necessary to shift production volume from factories located in high-risk basins to factories located in low-risk basins. How the results have informed one decision or action: Results of environmental scenario analyses including both climate and water topics informed our decision to publish CCI 2030 Sustainability Commitments in 2022 and set our targets on water, climate and social sustainability to manage our sustainability risks and also catch the related opportunities: Which can be classified as a decision related to the business process "Target Setting and Transition Planning", which is informed by the results of the scenario analysis. A major action informed by our water-related scenario analysis in 2024 was to start new water replenishment projects in Astana, Dushanbe and Bishkek while continuing the existing replenishment projects in various locations. In addition, in 2024, CCI invested in Renewed Water projects in Çorlu and Mersin Plants to enhance water efficiency. We value the environment we are in and to protect it as one its stakeholders is a responsibility for us. Therefore, we do water replenishment projects in our leadership locations (which means high water stress) to create water neutrality. To assess the potential risks and opportunities we participated in TCCC's water workshops in 2023. In 2024, we participated to the climate workshop held by TCCC which included topics linked to the water. Some of our water-related commitments and their associated timelines are: • Increase water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (Base year: 2020) • Aim for water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects • Reach up to 3.5M people until 2030 with our sustainable development programs with a focus on women, youth empowerment, and environment

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

CCI countries, meaning where our operational activities continue, is challenging as some parts of our geography do not have an alternative energy source. As a result, we have to use fossil fuel to some extent, to generate the energy we need to continue our operations.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

CCI’s transition plan is aligned with TCCC’s climate transition plan. It is built on several key assumptions and dependencies. It assumes alignment with global climate agreements like the Paris Agreement, particularly the adoption of renewable energy sources and decarbonization efforts across its supply chain. We rely on the

development and adoption of new technologies for energy efficiency, sustainable packaging, and logistics, as well as continued consumer demand for environmentally responsible products. Additionally, we depend on strong regulatory support, such as government incentives for renewable energy, and collaboration with suppliers to meet its carbon reduction targets and many more.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2024, we reviewed our progress against our sustainability pledge. As we demonstrated in our 2024 integrated annual report; - We achieved our goal by increasing the rPET usage ratio from 4% across CCI in 2023 to 6% in 2024. - 2024 Collection Rates Türkiye: 46% Kazakhstan: 29% Pakistan: 81% - The "Renewed Water" project was launched at Çorlu and Mersin plants in order to fulfill our 2030 sustainability commitment; The project's main objective is to reduce spring water use by recycling process-generated wastewater through advanced treatment technologies. - In pursuit of our goal to achieve 100% renewable energy and carbon-neutral production, we successfully transitioned our Elazığ and Isparta plants in Türkiye to 100% renewable energy, while continuing our investments in solar energy projects in Pakistan and Iraq - We have achieved a compliance rate of 84.5% for the SGP supplier audit in 2024. - In 2024, the representation rate of women was 28%, in hiring, 29.2%, in managerial positions, and 18% on the Executive Committee. - In 2024, our programs and projects reached 259,443 new beneficiaries with focus on women, water and waste.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

5.2-CCI CTP and 2030 Commitments.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our transition plan revolves around our 9 sustainability commitments which is under 6 topics: packaging, water, climate, human rights, diversity and inclusion and community. Our packaging commitment is directly linked to plastic as we want to minimize using virgin material and sustain circularity, as well as create lightweight plastic packaging. Our water commitment is both about water efficiency, where we use less water per liter product produced, and; water replenishment where we also protect our basins and therefore ecosystems. We give water back to the land we used in water stressed locations. Lastly with our community commitment we reach many beneficiaries and create value to our environment protecting them with CSR projects.
[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

☑ 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

We produce beverages; therefore, our main resource is water. Due to climate change we have a risk of not having access to fresh water. Additionally, we have hot spots across our production and value chain, which leaves our production processes susceptible to climate change-related risks if we don't act upon it. Some of these hot spots are: -Transportation and distribution activities causing GHG emissions - Use of fossil fuels for production processes - Use of packaging materials that may come from carbon-intensive production processes We also may be subject to additional costs, such as Carbon tax or credits, new regulations related to packaging content and collection, disruption in production, and conflicts with stakeholders. Therefore, these identified risks and opportunities are factored into our short-mid and long-term strategies. In order to be able to manage these, we have the following ongoing strategic decisions: • Increase energy and water efficiency in our production operations and sales offices. • Reduce logistics-based emissions with effective fleet and fuel management. • Reduce indirect emissions by with climate-friendly refrigeration applications. •Increase awareness on climate protection by collaborating with our customers, distributors, suppliers, and other stakeholders. • Construct new plants in line with green building standards • Calculate, verify, and report accurate carbon footprint of our operations • Start calculation of the carbon footprint of our products in line with the life cycle approach • Investigate and invest for clean and renewable energy where possible. • Investigate opportunities and conduct a feasibility study to supply sustainable sources in the regions we operate and define quantitative goals to comply with TCCC's guidelines • Minimize our environmental footprint on packaging and increase use of recycled material, • Zero waste to landfill from our operations, • Conduct community development programs and awareness-raising campaigns on the environment and water efficiency • Strategic partnerships. In 2023 we continued to work on sustainable packaging. In 2024, we used 8% recycled plastic (r-PET) in Türkiye and 6% r-PET in CCI All using chemical recycling method.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Description of influence: We use agricultural products as ingredients and agricultural products as ingredients and agricultural products are extremely dependent on climate conditions. On the other hand, our products are best enjoyed cold. Therefore, we provide cold drink equipment to our customers. Cold drink equipment adversely affects climate change by consuming electricity. Extreme weather events (such as floods) may block our delivery routes or destination sales points. Therefore, we may be subject to additional costs, such as Carbon tax or credits, new regulations related to packaging content and collection, disruption in procurement, production, and delivery, loss on sales, and number of customers/ consumers, The identified risks and opportunities may have a high impact on our

both upstream and downstream value chain. In order to be able to manage these climate-change-related risks and opportunities, we have these following ongoing strategic (short-mid and long-term strategies) decisions: - Investigate opportunities to be engaged with sustainable sourcing initiatives - Increase the water efficiency in our production operations, production, and sales offices, - Reduce logistics-based emissions with effective fleet and fuel management. - Reduce indirect emissions by focusing on our climate-friendly refrigeration applications. - Increase awareness on climate protection by collaborating with our customers, distributors, suppliers and other stakeholders. - Start calculation of the carbon footprint of our products in line with life cycle approach - Investigate and invest for clean and renewable energy where possible. - Investigate opportunities and conduct a feasibility study to supply sustainable sources in the regions where CCI operates and define quantitative goals to comply with TCCC's sustainable agriculture guidelines. - Minimize our environmental footprint on packing, - Zero waste to landfill from our operations, - Conduct community development programs and awareness-raising campaigns on recycling and water preservation. - Keep existing and / or add new strategic partnerships on these goals. In line with these strategic decisions, we continued buying sustainable agriculture-certified sugar. Our procurement rate of certified sugar from sustainable agriculture increased by 50.4% in 2023 compared to 2022. In 2024, we have reached a sustainable sugar procurement ratio of 26%. CCI held a Supplier Collaboration Day in Türkiye to come together with our suppliers and share CCI's vision in 2024.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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 identified risks and opportunities affect our investment on R&D. packaging practices, cold drink equipment (cooler) procurement preferences, type of vehicles in our fleet and costs. The identified risks and opportunities may have a high impact on our investment in R&D activities. Therefore, we manage risks and opportunities by focusing on; - To investigate and invest in clean and renewable energy where possible. - To investigate opportunities and conduct a feasibility study to supply sustainable sources in the regions where CCI operates and define quantitative goals to comply with TCCC's sustainable agriculture guidelines - To minimize our environmental footprint on packing, - Zero waste to landfill from our operations, - Conduct community development programs and awareness-raising campaigns on environment and water efficiency - Keep existing and / or add new strategic partnerships on these goals. We conduct lightweight and short-neck projects and save money, energy and raw materials

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

We produce beverages, so our main resource is water. Due to climate change, we have a risk of not having access to fresh water. We also have hot spots in our operations, which leaves us susceptible to climate change-related risks if we don't act upon it. Some of these are: - Transportation & distribution activities causing GHG emissions - Use of fossil fuels for production processes - Use of packaging materials that may come from carbon-intensive production processes Because of the above-mentioned issues, we may be subject to additional costs, such as Carbon tax or credits, disruption in production, and conflicts with stakeholders. Therefore, these risks& opportunities are factored into our short-mid & long-term strategies. (According to the time horizons covered by the identified risks). We conduct efficiency programs in our plants. We have Zero Waste Project to diminish the waste generated from our operations. To manage these climate-change-related risks & opportunities, we have the following ongoing strategic decisions related to our operations: - Increase the energy & water efficiency in our production operations, production & sales offices, - Reduce logistics-based emissions with effective fleet and fuel management. - Reduce indirect emissions by focusing on our climate-friendly refrigeration applications. - Increase awareness on climate protection by collaborating with our customers, distributors, suppliers & other stakeholders. - Construct new plants in line with green building standards - Calculate, verify & report accurate carbon footprint of our operations - Start calculation of carbon footprint of our products in line with life cycle approach - Investigate & invest for clean and renewable energy where possible. - Investigate opportunities and conduct feasibility study to supply sustainable sources in we operate and define quantitative goals to comply with TCCC's guideline - Minimize our environmental footprint on packing, - Zero waste to landfill from our operations, - Conduct community development programs and awareness raising campaigns on environment and water efficiency - Keep existing & / or add new strategic partnerships on these goals In 2024, in line with these strategic decisions and our commitment to renewable energy, CCI Türkiye's Elazığ and Isparta plants operated with 100% renewable energy through a combination of their own solar power production and purchased renewable energy attribute certificates (i-Recs). All our plants & CCI Turkiye headquarters operate as "Zero Waste" Hence we disclosed our water risk (risk 2 in Module 3 Question 3.1.1) related to this area.
[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
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Other, please specify **:Brand value**

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ 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: Climate change and water stress are highly affecting our facilities that may lead to disruption at our production facilities as well as sales outlets and thus impact revenues. For instance, flooding due to extreme precipitation may impact both our plants and also the on-premises (hotel, restaurant, cafes) channel availability. This impact is factored into our planning for short-term. Direct Costs: Our direct costs such as our raw materials like fruits, fresh water, sugar; costs of energy; cost of packaging materials; cost of logistics; are assessed to be vulnerable to the effects of climate change. For example, during our climate-related risk assessment, we have identified a risk of an increase in raw material prices due to changes in acute physical climate parameters like heavy rainfalls or hailstorms. Indirect costs: Our operating costs are dependent on climate change risks and opportunities in terms of energy use. As an effect of climate change, we have a risk of

increasing energy prices due to carbon taxes and/or ETS mechanisms. These risks are factored in our financial planning for mid to long-term time horizons and hence, we developed a roadmap for renewable energy investment over the next 10 years. Capital expenditures In order to reduce our risks, we constantly invest in energy efficiency and emission reduction projects. Investing in energy and water-efficient equipment is one way how the CAPEX is impacted. The climate change-related risks, are factored in our financial planning and in our CAPEX for short and mid-term time horizons. In 2022 we have reserved around 5 million USD for climate-related capital expenditures. Capital Allocation: As a result of our climate-related risk assessment, we have determined that one of our main risks is the increase in energy prices due to carbon taxes or ETS mechanisms. In order to manage these risks, we factored this in our financial planning in short-medium and long-term time horizons in our capital allocation Assets: Both our tangible and intangible assets are impacted from climate risks and opportunities. Each year, we receive insurance for weather events and disaster recovery for our buildings Liabilities: Lenders consider our ESG resilience, therefore it is impacted Others: Our brand value, customer loyalty, customer retention is impacted from 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)

6729686

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

2.3

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

1.8

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

2

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

The amount and percentage share of CCI's capital expenditures (CAPEX) aligned with its climate transition plan are calculated based on all sustainability-related CAPEX expenses. These include, for example, 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. Each year, the budget plan for the following year is reviewed, prepared, and submitted for approval. Accordingly, budget alignment expectations for the upcoming year (1.8%) is based on these approved business plans. However, to further support our sustainability goals, CCI often spends more than the amounts outlined in the approved budget. As a result, the expected alignment ratio may appear lower than the share of realized expenses.
[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)

346

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

-63

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

17

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

4

(5.9.5) Please explain

Explanation of changes: Water-related CAPEX has increased by 346% with respect to 2023, due to an increased number of infrastructure and efficiency investments. Water-related OPEX has increased by 17% due to an increase in production volumes and maintenance costs. 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 maintenances. Future trends: Water-related CAPEX is expected to increase more by 63% because the main investments are done in 2024 and for 2025, there will be less investments planned. Still, we will be investing more than 2023 levels. Water-related OPEX is expected to increase by 4%, it would be due to the maintenances in the upcoming year and water costs.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Currently, we are not using internal price for water or carbon due to lack of resources. We are eager to improve the CCI system on water and climate management, we will be considering using internal price for water and carbon in the near future. Additionally, we are working on calculating and integrating the "true cost of water" into our studies and analyses.
[Fixed row]

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

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

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on plastic waste and pollution

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Other, please specify **:Procurement spent**

(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

Assessing Tier 1 suppliers includes both annual spend of suppliers and their strategic importance for related category. We assess 100% of the suppliers that make up 85% of our total purchasing spend, the assessed group of suppliers are classified as Tier 1 according to CCI's internal definitions. We aim to prioritize enough suppliers to cover at least 75% of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions. Therefore, the threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive impacts is identified as 75%.

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

110

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 condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Other, please specify :- Impact on water quality - 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

Tier 1 suppliers are assessed based on both annual spend and their strategic importance for each category. We cover 100% of suppliers representing 85% of our total purchasing spend, which are classified as Tier 1 under CCI's internal definitions. Using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, we identify suppliers with

substantive water impacts, defined as operating in High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress areas. Through this analysis, 118 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:

☑ 51-75%

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

118
[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
☑ Vulnerability of 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

At CCI, 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—those with higher spend are considered more critical to our operations. Our Tier 1 supplier group includes 205 suppliers, accounting for 85% of our total procurement spend. Within Tier 1, we further prioritize suppliers based on their climate impact and vulnerability. Specifically, we consider their contribution to our Scope 3 emissions to better understand and manage climate-related risks in our value chain. These are the suppliers we prioritize to engage with, to manage out impact. There are 110 suppliers prioritized according to climate change. To ensure business continuity, our procurement team also identifies alternative suppliers. This helps 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. These criteria guide our prioritization and ongoing revisions to the supplier list. This engagement is conducted at the corporate level -like our Supplier Collaboration Day- and is directly linked to our climate strategy, as we aim to manage risks and reduce impact across our entire 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

At CCI, 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—those with higher spend are considered more critical to our operations. Our Tier 1 supplier group includes 205 suppliers, accounting for 85% of our total procurement spend. Within Tier 1, we further prioritize suppliers based on their water impact and vulnerability. Specifically, we consider their water stress levels on WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to better understand and manage water-related risks in our value chain. We also assess dependence on water

and impact on water and quality. These are the suppliers we prioritize to engage with, to manage out impact. In tier 1, there are 118 suppliers whom are prioritized by CCI on water related issues. To ensure business continuity, our procurement team also identifies alternative suppliers. This helps 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. These criteria guide our prioritization and ongoing revisions to the supplier list. This engagement is conducted at the corporate level -like our Supplier Collaboration Day- and is directly linked to our climate strategy, as we aim to manage risks and reduce impact across our entire 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

- ☑ Certification
- ☑ First-party verification
- ☑ On-site third-party audit
- ☑ Second-party verification
- ☑ Supplier self-assessment
- ☑ Off-site third-party audit
- ☑ Community-based monitoring
- ☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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. They set out the minimum expectations for any supplier that provides certain goods and services—such as ingredients and packaging—to the Coca-Cola system, which includes its bottlers like CCI. In line with TCCC and the SGP, we require such suppliers to be aligned with the SGP and audit them via third parties. This requirement is part of their contract. In 2024, 50 Tier 1 suppliers were required to be aligned with the SGP. By Tier 1 procurement spend, these 50 suppliers represent 48% of our Tier 1 procurement spend. Of these, 47 suppliers (46% of procurement spend) passed the audits (scoring "green" and "yellow"), while 3 suppliers (2% of procurement spend) are currently in the corrective action implementation process (scoring "orange" and "red" in the SGP audits). In addition to the SGP requirements, we initiated a plan to invite over 250 suppliers to join EcoVadis by 2026. Currently, 158 of our suppliers have received an EcoVadis score. We define a Tier 1 supplier as one that plays a significant role in our business and production continuity. One of the ways we provide information to our suppliers for corrective actions is through EcoVadis. Suppliers who report to us through EcoVadis may differ from the group of suppliers required to have SGP alignment, depending on the goods or services they provide to CCI.

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%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our suppliers are regularly audited against our Supplier Guiding Principles which is an integral part of our supplier contracts. We expect 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers to be in line with regulations related to water discharge. Our Tier 1 suppliers are expected to set and monitor water pollution related targets to achieve full compliance with national and TCCC requirements related to discharge. During on-site audits, if a non-conformity is found we expect our suppliers to provide corrective actions. (retain and engage). Supplier Guiding Principles SGP is also part of our contracts with suppliers who are in the coverage of SGP Guideline.

[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:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

We produce beverages, and the key materials in our operational process are water, sugar & 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 the Supplier Collaboration Day 2024, 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 & 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 which are performed by trained staff as well as by third-party firms. Direct material and cold drink suppliers must undergo SGP audits and meet SGP criteia before signing a contract. Non-compliance requires corrective action and persistent failure can result in contract termination. As part of our 2030 Sustainability Commitments, we target 100% compliance under our human rights commitment. Yearly progress is shared in our 2024 integrated annual report. In 2020, we have integrated the Supplier Score Card, an element of the supplier management software, into the Ecovadis rating platform to evaluate social responsibility and sustainability. In 2024, we started working on a plan, aiming to invite more than 250 suppliers to Ecovadis by 2026. Currently number of suppliers with EcoVadis score is 158. As an impact of this engagement strategy our compliance rate is increasing every year. Our success threshold changes every year following our yearly targets. In 2024 our target was to achieve an 87 % compliance rate which was our success threshold. The realized rate is 84.5%, which is below our 2024 success threshold. We have been improving actions to achieve our threshold in 2025. 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:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(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:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(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:

☑ 76-99%

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

We produce 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 the quality of our products. These suppliers are prioritized within our supplier management/prioritization and are therefore included in our engagement efforts. This is the rationale behind our focused collaboration with them. During the Supplier Collaboration Day 2024, CCI brought together its suppliers and business partners for bilateral information exchange and to share its sustainability vision. The supplier group mentioned above also participated in the event to hear directly from CCI. TCCC audits suppliers annually in case of non-compliances, within the scope of the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP). All agricultural-based ingredient and packaging suppliers are informed of PSA, with clear expectations on making measurable progress. TCCC supports training and extension services to farmers to implement more sustainable practices that enhance quality, productivity and farmer incomes as well as tools for self-assessment to track progress and continuous improvement. This the coverage of the engagement and the rationale is the sugar is one of our main ingredients. TCCC is also a founding member of the SAI Platform's Regenerative Agricultural Programme and continues to be actively involved with SAI's work on Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA), which helps drive relevant and demonstrable continuous improvement of on-farm environmental, social and economic performance through supply chain collaboration. In Astana, Dushanbe and Bishkek Water Replenishment Projects are established. Within the projects we are developing capacity-building and awareness trainings for farmers. We have several metrics to measure success of different engagement activities. % share of SAI certified sugar in our total sugar procurement is our major measure of success. Every year we aim to increase procurement of sustainable sugar and in

2024 26% of the sugar we have procured is sustainable sugar, which is above our success threshold of "procurement above 20%". Thus this procurement is measured successful. The engagement has a positive impact as we described above starting new projects to protect basins and procure sustainably.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(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

Our customers provide our products to a consumer base of over 600 million people with 1.2 million sales points in 12 countries. Therefore, the rationale of this engagement is, we include all our customers in our engagement activities because it could have a high multiplier effect to raise climate change-related awareness and create change. We communicate about our efforts to mitigate climate change and reduce our environmental footprint. Within this context, we interact with our customers through Coca- Cola Customer Road Shows, Customer Satisfaction Surveys, CCI Call Center, Training, Support Programs, Regular Visits, Plant Visits, Focus Groups, Satisfaction Surveys, joint Business Planning Meetings, Integrated Annual Report, ESG Indices, press releases, certificates of standards/verification/assurance, stakeholder letters, and our website. We provide information about the carbon footprint of our operations and products, and also, we guide and help the customers on how to reduce their footprint arising from our products. 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. With CEVKO; we inform and raise the customers' and distributors' awareness. CCI Commercial Team regularly collaborates with CEVKO for sustainability projects such as waste collection and tree plantation. We are planning to deepen the content of our partnerships and increase the number of projects we work on together with CEVKO. Sustainability is at the core of our commercial discussions. We encourage our customers and consumers to use returnable glass bottles which reduces energy consumption and uses fewer resources. We are actively encouraging our distributors to implement sustainability practices in line with our 2030 Sustainability Commitments, we provide CCI distributors and pre- sellers with in-class and online training to help them enhance their sales skills.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success through the results of loyalty and satisfaction surveys, level of interest, &level of participation to sustainability projects from our customers, distributors, and other relevant stakeholders through competitions, collection projects, and other sustainability initiatives. We conduct the customer and distributor satisfaction surveys in the countries where CCI operates. The results of these surveys are translated into Action Plans and Strategic Business Plans. The detailed results are shared in our integrated annual report 2024. We increased satisfaction score in 3 countries, meeting measure of success threshold. In a challenging geography, achieving an increase in satisfaction scores is a significant accomplishment for us, even though it remains equally demanding. We also aim to improve post-consumer recycling rate as a result of our engagement. In 2024, we increased this ratio to 46% in Türkiye, 81% in Pakistan, and 29% in Kazakhstan for packaging waste. This is a considerably high value for the regions we operate in. In Another measure of success is the glass saved and the emissions avoided through returnable glass bottle practice that allow the use of glass bottles up to eight times. We prevented 203,411 tons of CO2e in Türkiye, Pakistan and Uzbekistan.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Communities and respected 3rd 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 sustainability of water sources and the sustainability of our business. So, minimizing our impacts & sustaining water efficient operations within CCI & among our value chain is our utmost priority. Water management ranks within the "very high-priority" issues of our latest materiality analysis. We support TCCC's ultimate goal to "replenish every drop of water we use". Since 2005, TCCC has been working with communities & respected 3rd parties. The strategy for the engagement is to support projects that address local water needs from safe water access to watershed protection, water for productive use & to educate & 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 to be affected from water scarcity; yet they are the ones to make the biggest impact on solution. To access 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 & develop water policies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A stakeholder engagement activity is deemed to be successful if it makes an improvement in the lives of the local communities. Therefore, the main metric we use is the number of people whose daily lives have been improved through our engagement activities. In 2024 with the community projects we have reached to 259,443 New Beneficiaries. Our water replenishment projects are ongoing at 13 CCI locations; aiming to ensure water neutrality and safety. We will continue replenishment programs in 2025 through local community water projects in line with the Source-water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and TCCC's Water Strategy Framework. Our yearly targets and planned projects (which serves as a measure of success when initiated/completed) are detailed in 2024 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 many other processes with the investors and shareholder strengthens our relationship as transparency enhances business sustainability. This is the rationale of our engagement. We give high importance to transparency when it comes to engagement through our value chain. Scope of our engagement includes meeting with investors regularly on ESG risk due diligence meetings and ESG roadshows. In 2024 we met 4 ESG focused investors. Also in our general investor meetings, roadshows and conferences we are mentioning and answering questions regarding our intentions and progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We report to and share our sustainability journey with investors through road shows, ESG risk due diligence meetings. We participated in 12 investor conferences in 2024 and one of them was ESG focused. In meetings and conferences, we answered to questions related ESG. Effect of engagement is monitored through support, good relations and promotions. Those are, therefore, also measures of success. We say yes to investor meetings and answer their questions keeping in mind our transparency motto. We met with every investor that has demanded a meeting. These interactions and engagements are also considered as a success indicator and 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 with 1.2 million sales points in 12 countries. Therefore, the rationale of this engagement is, we include all our customers in our engagement activities because it could have a high multiplier effect to raise climate change-related awareness and create change. We communicate about our efforts to mitigate climate change and reduce our environmental footprint. Within this context, we interact with our customers through Coca- Cola Customer Road Shows, Customer Satisfaction Surveys, CCI Call Center, Training, Support Programs, Regular Visits, Plant Visits, Focus Groups, Satisfaction Surveys, joint Business Planning Meetings, Integrated Annual Report, ESG Indices, press releases, certificates of standards/verification/assurance, stakeholder letters, and our website. We provide information about our water usage ratio and we guide and help the customers on how to enhance their water management. 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. With CEVKO; we inform and raise the customers' and distributors' awareness. CCI Commercial Team regularly collaborates with CEVKO for sustainability projects such as tree plantation. We are planning to deepen the content of our partnerships and increase the number of projects we work on together with CEVKO. We are actively encouraging our distributors to implement sustainability practices in line with our 2030 Sustainability Commitments, we provide CCI distributors and pre- sellers with in-class and online training to help them enhance their sales skills. In 2024, we accomplished many water projects (efficiency, awareness, replenishment and recycling) as they are also detailed in our integrated annual report 2024.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success through the results of loyalty and satisfaction surveys, level of interest, &level of participation to sustainability projects from our customers, distributors, and other relevant stakeholders through competitions, collection projects, and other sustainability initiatives. We conducted the customer and distributor satisfaction survey in CCI countries. The results of these surveys are translated into Action Plans and Strategic Business Plans. The detailed results are shared in our integrated annual report 2024. In line with our 2030 sustainability commitments, our distributors in Turkiye have developed sustainability roadmaps and were awarded for their practices at the Anadolu Group Bi' Fikir Festival. The amount of water recycled in Türkiye as part of the Water Replenishment Projects is 3.2 million m3. 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 many other processes with the investors and shareholder strengthens our relationship as transparency enhances business sustainability. This is the rationale of our engagement. We give high importance to transparency when it comes to engagement through our value chain. Scope of our engagement includes meeting with investors regularly on ESG risk due diligence meetings and ESG roadshows. In 2024 we met 4 ESG focused investors. Also in our general investor meetings, roadshows and conferences we are mentioning and answering questions regarding our intentions and progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We report to and share our sustainability journey with investors through road shows, ESG risk due diligence meetings. We participated in 12 investor conferences in 2024 and one of them was ESG focused. In meetings and conferences, we answered to questions related ESG. Effect of engagement is monitored through support, good relations and promotions. Those are, therefore, also measures of success. We say yes to investor meetings and answer their questions keeping in mind our transparency motto. We met with every investor that has demanded a meeting. These interactions and engagements are also considered as a success indicator and effect of our engagement.
[Add 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	*As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*As we have operational control over 100% of our production and distribution, this consolidation approach selected.*

[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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

As announced to the public on February 15th, 2024, Coca-Cola İçecek ("CCI" or "Our Company") - together with its wholly owned subsidiary CCI International Holland B.V. ("CCIHBV") - and a subsidiary of The Coca-Cola Company ("TCCC"), had signed a share purchase agreement ("SPA") for the acquisition of 100% shares in Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited ("CCBB"), where CCIHBV will be the main direct shareholder. The transaction is completed as of February 20, 2024, following the registration of the share transfer by the relevant Bangladesh authorities. The equity value will be subject to adjustments on the pre-agreed enterprise value based on closing audit findings. Upon the completion, CCI now, directly and indirectly, owns a 100% stake in CCBB.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We have extended our emission inventory boundary to include our Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. which we have acquired in April 2023. We have also extended our emissions inventory boundary to include Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited which we have acquired in February 15th, 2024. We have also revised our base-year as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability commitments.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

If there is a change in methodology, boundary, or structural change, base year emissions are recalculated to reflect this change. The threshold of change to trigger a recalculation is 5%. Acquisitions always trigger a base-year recalculation.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[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 have generated 20,015.34 MWh of renewable energy from solar panels and wind turbine at our facilities in 2024. We have also purchased 20,500 MWh equivalent of energy attribute certificates. We use the Emission Factors published by the International Energy Agency. As there are no published market-based emission factors in the countries that we operate in, the location-based emission factors are used as a proxy to calculate market- based GHG emissions.
[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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

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 5th 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. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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 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. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

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. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

The GHG emissions from purchased goods and services include packaging material used in operations and the ingredients we use in our beverages. We multiply the quantity of purchased material by the respective ingredients/packaging GHG emissions factor. The emission factors we used are taken from ifeu calculation based on data from Aluminum Association, Plasticseurope, TCCC LCA packaging tool 4.6; Alliance for Beverage Cartons and the Environment (ACE), 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 the raw materials to our production facilities. We receive consumption figures from our internal database which consist of our purchasing volumes/weights of the related ingredients and packaging materials. This data is either taken from waybills prepared by our suppliers or mutually agreed-upon weighbridge measurements. As these figures are also the basis of the invoices, we consider 100% of the activity data to be obtained from suppliers. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125220

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In order to ensure the completeness of our GHG inventory for 2023 we have made an assessment using USEEIO list. Our Scope 3 Category 2 GHG emissions include our capital goods purchases. Capital goods emissions were calculated through estimation using the USSEIO list based on total expenditure data. The contribution of capital goods emissions to the total emissions was excluded from verification audits, considering data completeness and the required effort. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

Emissions are calculated using total electricity, and fuel consumption figures and multiplying the number of kWh / litres by the respective emissions factors. The GHG emission factors we use are taken from The Coca-Cola Company Emission Factor list which is 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. The Electricity and fuel consumption figures are taken from supplier invoices; therefore, all of the data is obtained from our value chain partners. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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)

399162

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have included the GHG emissions from the transportation activities that we have purchased under this category as per the category definitions given in GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard. We used the ton.km data for all the transportation activities. The trucks that belong to our company are reported under Scope 1. The trucks that are not under our control and transportation services that were purchased by CCI are reported under this category. This includes third-party product distribution-related CO2 emissions. These emissions are calculated and tracked through software used by TCCC globally. The kilometers are tracked by logistics departments at the plants using the waybills of suppliers, therefore 100% of the data used in the calculation is assumed to have been obtained from suppliers. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

Emissions are calculated using total waste generated in operations figures and multiplying the number or kg by the respective emission factors. The GHG emission factors we use are taken from DEFRA 2023 Conversion factors data set. As we are using internal data, % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is 0%. GHG emissions from waste generated in our operations comprise 0.059% 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. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

We receive air travel data from our tourism agency. All business travels are tracked by the company. We use GHG's Protocol Transport Tool to calculate the emissions from business travel. As stated in the GHG 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" GHG emissions from business travel comprise 0.073% 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 already have data, the emissions are reported. The base year is revised as 2015 to be

in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

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 2023, 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 0.026% 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. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant as we report GHG emissions from leased assets under our Scope 1&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)

1649078

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cold drink equipment is owned by Coca-Cola Satıs ve Dagitim AS (Sales Operations) but are operated by our customers. Emissions are calculated using theoretical energy consumption per cooler. 100% of the energy consumption figures are taken from the suppliers. Every year the number cold drink equipment increases due to increase in sales volume and coverage. But by using Energy Management Device (EMD) equipped coolers, we are able to reduce the energy consumption by 42% per equipment. We have a detailed inventory system to track the number of coolers invested, in use, and disposed. By 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 is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

As we produce beverages, our product requires no further processing, therefore this category is not relevant for us.

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

CO2 (carbonation) in our carbonated soft drinks. In our system, we report the quantity of CO2 used for the carbonation of our beverages. We assume all of the CO2 is released to the environment when it is consumed all of the CO2 used in our beverages are assumed to be released to the environment during consumption. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

In order to calculate the end-of-life treatment of sold products we have assumed all of the packaging material, aluminum cans, glass bottles, etc. that are collected and recycled or disposed of by local governments under the control of the ministry. In order to calculate the GHG emissions resulting from our packaging material waste, we multiplied the weight of packaging waste by relevant GHG emission factors published by DEFRA We calculate the end-of-life treatment of sold products' emissions using the waste management methodology applied in the countries that we operate. We collect countries' waste management reports for the related year to define waste management methodology, the waste collection rates, and calculate the GHG emissions related to the end-of-life treatment of our goods. The base year is revised as 2015 to be in line with our sustainability pledge. 2015 emissions do not include recent acquisitions as Bangladesh factory was established in 2016 and Anadolu Etap's 2015 emissions data cannot be reached.

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

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

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

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.

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)

220106.25

(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.

Past year 1

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

217159.1

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(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. The GHG Emissions for the year 2023 has been revised to include the emissions of Anadolu Etap İçecek, which we have acquired in April 2023 and Bangladesh operation which we have acquired in 2024.
[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)

232171.76

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

223348.06

(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.

Past year 1

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

220768.98

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

220768.98

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(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 have 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. The GHG Emissions for the year 2023 have been revised to include the emissions of Anadolu Etap İçecek, which we have acquired in April 2023, and Bangladesh operations which we have acquired in 2024.
[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)

2450980.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method
☑ Average product method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The GHG emissions from purchased goods and services include packaging material used in operations and the ingredients we use in our beverages. We multiply the quantity of purchased material by the respective ingredients/packaging GHG emissions factor. The emission factors we used are taken from ifeu calculation based on data from Aluminum Association, Plasticseurope, TCCC LCA packaging tool 4.6; Alliance for Beverage Cartons and the Environment (ACE), 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 the raw materials to our production facilities. We receive consumption figures from our internal database which consist of our purchasing volumes/weights of the related ingredients and packaging materials. This data is either taken from waybills prepared by our suppliers or mutually agreed-upon weighbridge measurements. As these figures are also the basis of the invoices, we consider 100% of the activity data to be obtained from suppliers

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

293280.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In order to ensure the completeness of our GHG inventory for 2024 we have made an assessment using USEEIO list. Our Scope 3 Category 2 GHG emissions include our capital goods purchases. Capital goods emissions were calculated through estimation using the USSEIO list based on total expenditure data. The contribution of capital goods emissions to the total emissions was excluded from verification audits, considering data completeness and the required effort

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)

140514.72

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using total electricity, and fuel consumption figures and multiplying the number of kWh / litres by the respective emissions factors. The GHG emission factors we use are taken from The Coca-Cola Company Emission Factor list which is 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. The Electricity and fuel consumption figures are taken from supplier invoices; therefore, all of the data is obtained from our value chain partners.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

757119.98

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have included the GHG emissions from the transportation activities that we have purchased under this category as per the category definitions given in GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard. We used the ton.km data for all the transportation activities. The trucks that belong to our company are reported under Scope 1. The trucks that are not under our control and transportation services that were purchased by CCI are reported under this category. This includes third-party product distribution-related CO2 emissions. These emissions are calculated and tracked through software used by TCCC globally. The kilometers are tracked by logistics departments at the plants using the waybills of suppliers, therefore 100% of the data used in the calculation is assumed to have been obtained from suppliers.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

2422.83

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using total waste generated in operations figures and multiplying the number or kg by the respective emission factors. The GHG emission factors we use are taken from DEFRA 2024 Conversion factors data set. As we are using internal data, % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is 0%. GHG emissions from waste generated in our operations comprise 0.0542% 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)

3180.41

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We receive air travel data from our tourism agency. All business travels are tracked by the company. We use GHG's Protocol Transport Tool to calculate the emissions from business travel. As stated in the GHG 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" GHG emissions from business travel comprise 0.0711% 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 already have data, the emissions are reported.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

498.43

(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

(7.8.5) 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 2024, 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 0.011% 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) 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)

778965.61

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Cold drink equipment is owned by Coca-Cola Satıs ve Dagitim AS (Sales Operations) but are operated by our customers. Emissions are calculated using theoretical energy consumption per cooler. 100% of the energy consumption figures are taken from the suppliers. Every year the number cold drink equipment increases due to increase in sales volume and coverage. But by using Energy Management Device (EMD) equipped coolers, we are able to reduce the energy consumption by 42% per equipment. We have a detailed inventory system to track the number of coolers invested, in use, and disposed. By 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.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are producing 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)

27380.56

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 (carbonation) in our carbonated soft drinks. In our system, we report the quantity of CO2 used for the carbonation of our beverages. We assume all of the CO2 is released to the environment when it is consumed all of the CO2 used in our beverages are assumed to be released to the environment during consumption.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

18028.17

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

In order to calculate the end-of-life treatment of sold products we have assumed all of the packaging material, aluminum cans, glass bottles, etc. that are collected and recycled or disposed of by local governments under the control of the ministry. In order to calculate the GHG emissions resulting from our packaging material waste, we multiplied the weight of packaging waste by relevant GHG emission factors published by DEFRA. We calculate the end-of-life treatment of sold products' emissions using the waste management methodology applied in the countries that we operate. We collect countries' waste management reports for the related year to define waste management methodology, waste collection rates, and calculate the GHG emissions related to the end-of-life treatment of our goods.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1967539.2

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

277658.18

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

133466.73

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

569492.8

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2712.06

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2608.5

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1019.52

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

968544.12

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

30528.92

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

20357.79

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Our 2023 Scope 3 inventory has been recalculated to include the GHG emissions of Anadolu Etap İçecek which we have acquired in April 2023 and Bangladesh operation which we have acquired in 2024. GHG emissions reported under Scope 3 Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution and Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products are equal to the previously disclosed figures as Anadolu Etap İçecek's GHG emissions related to these categories are zero.
[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

7.9.1-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

CCI Integrated Annual Report Pages 266-267-268-269 and 308

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ 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

7.9.2-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

CCI Integrated Annual Report Pages 266-267-268-269 and 308

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-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

7.9.2-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

CCI Integrated Annual Report Pages 266-267-268-269 and 308

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ 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: Franchises
- ☑ Scope 3: Investments
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(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

7.9.3-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

CCI Integrated Annual Report Pages 266-267-268-269 and 308

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

93
[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:
☑ Increased

(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)

12185.25

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.04

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024 our Solar Panels and wind turbine has generated 20,015.34 MWh of electricity, reducing 8,347.85 tCO2e. We have also purchased 20,500 MWh of renewable energy from a solar power plant, reducing 8,823.7 tCO2e. In 2023 our renewable generation was 12,124 MWh reducing 4,986.30 tCO2e. Change in emissions is calculated as the difference between these two figures: (8,347.85+8,823.7) - 4986.30 = 12,185.25 tCO2e Our total Scope 1+Scope2 emissions in 2023 was 400,842 tCO2e. The emissions value (percentage) is calculated as follows: (12,185.25/400,842)*100 = 3.04%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2150

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.536

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024, our operational excellence projects together with other ongoing emission reduction activities have decreased both our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Details of these projects are given under section 7.55.2 of this report. The total emission reduction as a result of the emission reduction projects is 2,150 tons. In the previous reporting year (2023) our total Scope1 & Scope2 GHG emissions were 400,842 tons CO2e. We have calculated "Emissions Value,%" as follows: (2,150 / 400,842)*100=0.536%*

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

In the 2nd quarter of 2023, we have acquired AEP Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve Tarım Ürünleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. In 2023 we were not able to include the GHG emissions of Anadolu Etap in our calculations. Also in February 2024 we have acquired Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited. In 2024 the 2023 GHG emission values were revised to include the emissions of Anadolu Etap and Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited, thus the comparison made includes the acquired companies both in 2023 and 2024, therefore no change is reported due to this acquisition.

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)

5154.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In the reporting year Shymkent-Kazakhstan and Samarkand-Uzbekistan facilities have started their operations. Both facilities are new facilities which didn't exist in 2023. Total scope 1+2 emissions of these facilities are 5154.5 tCO2e. The emissions value (percentage) is calculated as follows: (5154.5/400,482)*100=1.29%*

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52143

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.02

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Scope 1 & Scope2 GHG emissions have increased by 52143 tCO2e which is due to the energy consumption that occurred without production during the commissioning of new production plant installations and capacity expansion investments in existing facilities during the reporting year. The emissions value (percentage) is calculated as follows: (52,143/400,482) * 100=13,02%*

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

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

16035

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Within our operations, a portion of CO2 used in product and production processes is sourced from suppliers that capture CO2 generated through the combustion of biofuels. As the carbon in these fuels originates from biomass, the resulting CO2 is classified as biogenic in accordance with the GHG Protocol. This sourcing approach ensures that the purchased CO2 is derived from renewable, non-fossil sources, contributing to the reduction of life-cycle GHG emissions associated with our operations.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

CCI does not have biogenic emissions from any other sources.
[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:
☑ Unit of production

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0000027

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:
☑ Liters

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

The GHG emissions intensity is calculated by dividing total GHG emissions from fruit concentrate consumption in 2024 by total liters of production. The emission factors were taken from The World Food LCA Database-WFLDB 3.9. GHG emissions from fruit has decreased by 0,56% with respect to 2023, this decrease is classified as "About the same". We evaluate a change between 0-10% as about the same, 10-30% as higher/lower. And a change over 30% is much higher/much lower.

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)

0.0001151

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☑ Liters

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

With respect to the previous reporting year our GHG emissions per unit of production has increased by 64.07%. We evaluate a change between 10-30% as higher/lower. And a change over 30% is much higher/much lower.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

180905.25

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

50.51

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

64.34

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

37532.94

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :HC

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1553

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :HFO

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.23

(7.15.1.3) 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)

10413.44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14864.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14864.2

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15558.26

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12894.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12894.87

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22858.21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18101.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18101.87

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

704.58

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1384.79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1384.79

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26606.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40381.45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40381.45

Kyrgyzstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3528.42

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1233.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1233.5

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54086.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38360.99

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38360.99

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)

2393.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

278.47

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

278.47

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63953.56

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

79365.61

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

70541.91

Turkmenistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1165.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1775.13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1775.13

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18837.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23530.89

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23530.89
[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*	*135383.49*
Row 2	*Mobile combustion*	*17785.76*
Row 3	*Fugitive emissions*	*66937.38*

[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)

206848.7

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

The emissions from our production facilities, including: • Stationary combustion units • Forklifts used at production facilities • Fugitive emissions (CO2 leaks from processes) • Leakage emissions from coolers, firefighting equipment

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13257.9

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Diesel and gasoline consumption in sales cars and trucks owned or controlled by CCI constitute the emissions. The calculation is made by 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*	*228367.86*	*219544.16*
Row 2	*Purchased steam*	*3803.9*	*3803.9*

[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)

220106.25

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

232171.76

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223348.06

(7.22.4) Please explain

We are not including emissions from any other entity that is not included in our financial reports. The gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for our consolidated accounting group is equal to the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported here.

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)

27493

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9625

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9625

(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:* ☑ 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

751112.71

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

751112.71

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

20500

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

463747.03

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

484247.03

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20794.44

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

20794.44

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

20015.34

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

20015.34

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

40415.34

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1235654.19

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1276069.53
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
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) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use sustainable biomass in any of our operations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other type of biomass in our operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other type of renewable fuels in our operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

254

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Anadolu Etap, which we have recently acquired uses coal to produce steam in their production processes.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

197978.57

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

146707

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

51271.57

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

552880.15

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

22549.58

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

530330.57

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

751112.71

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

146707

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

73821.15

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

530584.57

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel oil, gasoline, LPG and Natural gas used in all of our operations.
[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)

166722.34

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

166722.34

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

20015.34

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

20015.34

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1533.58

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1533.58

(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)

530584.57

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

530584.57

(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 details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We have purchased 20500 MWh of renewable energy from Cimko Group 1-2-3-4-5 Solar PV Plants which were all commissioned in 2018.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35231.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

42687.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

77919.13

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21807.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8972.24

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

47028.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

77808.18

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26600.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

60907.75

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3867.32

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91375.91

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3671.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

222.02

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

306.22

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4199.46

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67975.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

51594.93

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20794.44

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

53832.35

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

194197.08

Kyrgyzstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12397.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

259.56

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11923.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24580.37

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92773.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

25143.52

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33340.04

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

151256.78

Syrian Arabic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Tajikistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4595.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

701.69

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8393.42

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13690.32

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168173.52

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

16694.57

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

112724.76

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

297592.85

Turkmenistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2333.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

77.24

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2226.54

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4637.02

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48687.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2120.07

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

77973.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

128781.97
[Fixed 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

0.0001075

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

452278.01

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4207522000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

12.63

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in revenue
☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our net sales revenue has increased by 0.18% however our GHG emissions have increased by 12.83%. The main reason behind this increase is the change in emissions boundary, this year we have new facilities that weren't active in 2023. However, this increase would be higher if we didn't increase the amount of renewable energy that we have produced. We have also reduced the GHG emissions due to the emission reduction initiatives implemented in the reporting year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000521

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

452278.01

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ liter of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7974611028

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.74

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our Scope 1+Scope 2 GHG emissions per liter of product has increased by 17.74%. The reason for this increase is the energy consumption that occurred without production during the commissioning of new production plant installations and capacity expansion investments in existing facilities in the relevant year.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.1172113

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

37118

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

316676

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.41

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our GHG emissions/ton of fruits processed has increased by 0.41%, this is mainly due to the 2.32% increase in ton of fruits processed.
[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 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(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

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

399162

(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)

1649078

(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

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (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

12/30/2030

(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)

220106.25

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

223348.06

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2450980.16

(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)

140514.72

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

757119.98

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2422.83

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

778965.61

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27380.56

(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)

18028.17

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4175412.030

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4618866.340

(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

-211.64

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

This target was previously reported with a base year of 2021, this year we have revised the base year as 2015 to be fully in line with our 2030 sustainability commitments. Also, additional Scope 3 categories are included in the target boundary.

(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

As a first step, we are planning to run our manufacturing sites on 100% renewable energy by 2030. For scope 3 section of this target, we have an ongoing program to change old coolers at sales points with HFC Free and EMD equipped coolers. For the GHG emissions that come from packaging we have a target to use at least 50% recycled material in our plastic packaging by 2030. For transportation we have ongoing localization efforts for our ingredients.

(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)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(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

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

68.43

(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

561.4900000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

621.0200000000

(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

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution 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

310.5100000000

(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

27.6

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

28.01

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

307.35

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

17.62

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

94.94

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.3

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

97.68

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

3.43

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

2.26

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

523.5800000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

579.1900000000

(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

13.47

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

This target was previously reported with a base year of 2022, this year we have revised the base year as 2015 to be fully in line with our 2030 sustainability commitments.

(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 have planned energy efficiency and renewable energy investments within the scope of our climate transition plan until 2030. We are also working with our suppliers to reduce our Scope 3 emissions.

(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

8

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.00

(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 have a planned budget for renewable energy investments for each facility. We are also working on power purchase agreements in countries where renewable energy is readily available. We started to install solar panels on our facilities roof and ground and wind turbine in our one manufacturing plant in 2022 and they started to produce renewable electricity in early 2023. Through our renewable investments CCI has met: • 27% of its consumption at its Isparta plant in 2024, together with the purchased renewable energy this plant operated on 100% renewable energy in 2024. • 14% of its consumption at its Köyceğiz plant in 2024, together with the purchased renewable energy this plant operated on 100% renewable energy in 2024. • 26% of its consumption at its Çorlu plant in 2024 • 13% of its consumption at its Multan plant in 2024 • 21% of its consumption at its Haripur plant in early 2024 • 4% in Faisalabad • 13% in Multan
[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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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	*21*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*19*	*10973.25*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[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
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

104.2

(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)

26300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

58900

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Heat recovery from HP compressors system has been implemented as pilot project

Row 2

(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)

2045.35

(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)

4895

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11143

(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-(17 projects).

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)

8823.7

(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)

8600

(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

In the reporting year we have purchased 20500 MWh equivalent of renewable energy attribute certificates from a solar PV plant reducing 8550 tCO2e. As there are no monetary savings and investment associated with this project, the payback period is selected as 'No payback'.
[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 is purchasing ingredients from farm locations and suppliers that meet TCCC-approved standards. We comply with TCCC's Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) to support to sustainable agriculture. In cooperation with leading FMCG and beverage companies and Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), we started the "Sustainable Beet Sugar Production" Project to effectively understand and implement the best practices for the sustainable production of beet sugar in Turkiye. The goals of the project include improving water efficiency, minimizing disruptions due to climate change and water scarcity, increasing renewable energy utilization, 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 related to the effects of climate change. Therefore, mitigating climate change-related risks is critical for the sustainability of beet sugar and therefore, the sustainability of our business. Buyers Supporting VIVE 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.

(7.68.1.4) 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

Since 2019, we are engaging with farmers, sugar producers, and international industrial platforms like Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, in Türkiye and in Pakistan for improving water efficiency, minimizing disruptions due to climate change and water scarcity, increasing renewable energy utilization, waste management, reducing carbon emissions. In 2022, several sugar suppliers we do business with were awarded sustainable agriculture certificates, some of which were issued by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative. In 2022, TCCC has partnered with BONSucro for enhancing responsible and sustainable sugarcane and cane sugar production in Pakistan. After training workshop, the gap assessment of 6 in-scope sugar has been conducted. The assessment reports have already been shared with suppliers for their feedback (if any). The next step is to develop & implementation of remediations plan. In 2024, CCI All Sustainable sugar procurement ratio was 26%.
[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:

☑ No

(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:

☑ No

(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, please specify :r-PET Products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

r-PET products contain recycled PET which has a lower impact on the environment, including lower GHG emissions when compared to the same amount of virgin PET.

(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

2.626

(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 1.07 ton CO2e. Therefore we avoid 3.696-1.07=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 in the premises of our customers. As a crucial step of our climate-change driven strategy, we offer our customers EMD-equipped coolers which reduce energy consumption by an impressive 42%. We also replace our existing coolers at customer premises with EMD-equipped and HFC-free coolers. By using cold drink equipment with EMD, we can reduce energy consumption by up to 42%. Between 2015 and 2024 we prevented 1,434,786 tons of CO2 via 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 kWh * 0.000423 tCO2/kWh=1.544 tCO2e The annual GHG emissions for an EMD equipped cooler is = 2117 kWh * 0.000423 tCO2/kWh=0.8955 tCO2e Avoided emissions=1.544-0.8955=0.6485 tCO2e / 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:

☑ Daily

(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 Coca-Cola 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 26 of our plants, primary treatment in 2 of our plants and in 8 of our plants waste water is discharged to 3rd parties without treatment. In our Sales Centers and Headquarters, 100% of the water is discharged to 3rd parties without treatment.

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/year)

15575.55

(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 0.56%. In April 2023 we have acquired Anadolu Etap İçecek, however due to lack of data Anadolu Etap was excluded from our previous CDP report. In the reporting year we have included Anadolu Etap, and to be able to make a fair comparison we have also revised the 2023 data to include their withdrawal volumes. In February 2024 CCI acquired Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited, 2023 water withdrawal volumes have also been revised to include the data of Bangladesh operations. Despite company mergers and increased production volumes, the primary reason behind the limited rise in water withdrawal is the investment in water-efficient technologies and the implementation of water reuse and recycling practices. 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 which 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 0.56%, it is classified as "About the same"

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6936.22

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(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 17.02%. The primary reason behind this increase is the increase in number of new and acquired facilities. In 2023 we have acquired Anadolu Etap İçecek, however due to lack of data, Anadolu Etap was excluded from our previous CDP report. In the reporting year we have included Anadolu Etap, and to be able to make a fair comparison we have also revised the 2023 data to include their discharge volumes. In February 2024 CCI acquired Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited, 2023 water discharge volumes have also been revised to include the data of Bangladesh operations. 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 which 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 17.02%, it is classified as "Higher".

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8639.33

(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 decreased by 9.65%. In 2023 we have acquired Anadolu Etap İçecek, however due to lack of data, Anadolu Etap was excluded from our previous CDP report. In the reporting year we have included Anadolu Etap, and to be able to make a fair comparison we have also revised the 2023 data to include their consumption volumes. In February 2024 CCI acquired Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited, 2023 water discharge volumes have also been revised to include the data of Bangladesh operations. Despite company mergers and increased production volumes, the primary reason behind the decrease in water consumption is the 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 which 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 decrease in consumption volume is 9.65%, 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)

11025.14

(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:

☑ Facility expansion

(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

70.78

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to identify the locations with High (40%-80%) and Extremely High (>80%) water stress. The volume of water withdrawn from these locations are 11,025.14 ML. In this reporting period we have extended the boundary of our WRI analysis to include all of our facilities (36 facilities in 12 countries). In the previous reporting year, the volume of water withdrawn from water stressed locations within the same boundary was 10576.01 ML. The volume of water withdrawn from water-stressed areas has increased by 4.25% in the reporting year which is classified as "About the same". The % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress has also increased by 3.67%, from 68.28% in 2023 to 70.78% in 2024, which is also classified as "About the same" Our water management strategy is summarized below: •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 implement source water protection plans. • Improving the overall water-use efficiency at our plants. • Implementing Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) and Water Management Plan (WMP) to protect water catchment basins in the regions where our plants are located. • Managing wastewater and storm water discharge at our plants (achieving 100% compliance in wastewater treatment). • Replenishing the water we use back to nature by implementing locally relevant programs; • Researching and investing in new technologies to reduce water consumption. • Investigating opportunities and conducting feasibility studies to supply sustainable sources. Source Vulnerability Assessment Study is conducted by professional and independent 3rd party consultancy firms for each plant that includes topographical, geological, hydrological assessment of the focus areas and any risks for the sustainability of water resources, including social, environmental and political risks for our facilities and surrounding communities. According to CCI and

TCCC policy, the assessments should be renewed for each plant at least in every 5 years. Assessment results are evaluated and an action plan, named as "Source Water Protection Plan" with its former name and "Water Management Plan" with its new name is prepared. The WMP is reviewed annually. Our water stressed areas are determined with this comprehensive research study. Thanks to the customized research, water stress is determined up to date for each plant and the plants are categorized accordingly. Additionally, water risk assessments are updated for all plants.
[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) 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. Through our efforts on increasing the awareness of our suppliers, we organized 2030 Sustainability Dialogue Workshop both in 2022 and 2023. We got together with our major sugar and fruit suppliers. This workshop opened the discussions for potential collaboration to increase sustainable sugar and fruit 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. In 2024, Supplier Collaboration Day was held in Istanbul to get together with our suppliers and share our CCI vision.

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) 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. Through our efforts on increasing the awareness of our suppliers, we organized 2030 Sustainability Dialogue Workshop both in 2022 and 2023. We got together with our major sugar and fruit suppliers. This workshop opened the discussions for potential collaboration to increase sustainable sugar and fruit sugar production. In 2024, Supplier Collaboration Day was held in Istanbul to get together with our suppliers and share our CCI vision. 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/year)

1303.71

(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

Fresh Surface Water is used as bottled water. 8 of our 36 plants withdraw water from fresh surface water resources. The amount of FSW withdrawn has decreased by 4.98%, this decrease is due to the decrease in production in our bottled water plants. In the future we expect this volume to remain about the same, as this type of water is bottled and sold, the reuse of this water is not possible and we cannot implement any efficiency measures for this product. 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 4.98%, it is classified as "About the same".

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/year)

10428.31

(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

24 of our 36 plants withdraw water from renewable groundwater. The total amount of water withdrawn from renewable groundwater in has decreased by 2.20% compared to the previous year. We have continued investing in water smart technologies to reduce our water withdrawals such as recycling and recovering projects and new equipment which consume less water while working. As our business grows in the coming years; our production volume may increase; yet we are constantly striving to implement water efficiency measures. This volume is expected to increase slightly with increasing production volumes. 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 2.20%, 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/year)

3843.53

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

We withdraw water from 3rd Parties in 13 of our production plants, our HQ and sales centers. The total amount of water withdrawn from 3rd Parties has increased by 11.27%. The major reason for this increase is the slight increase in production volumes in facilities that withdraw water from 3rd parties. This volume is expected to increase slightly with increasing 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 11.27%, it is classified as "Higher".
[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/year)

3484.95

(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:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

13 of our 36 plants are discharging to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater according to the local regulations in on-site waste water treatment plants. Therefore, it is relevant. When compared to the previous year, discharges to fresh surface water resources have increased by 17.94%. The primary reason behind this increase is the increase in number of new and acquired facilities. This volume is expected to increase slightly with increasing 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 17.94%, it is classified as "Higher".

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/year)

3451.27

(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:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

23 of our 36 plants discharge to 3rd party destinations with or without prior treatment depending on the location of the plant and also local regulations. When compared to the previous year discharges to 3rd parties have increased by 16.11%. The primary reason behind this increase is the increase in number of new and acquired facilities. 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 16.11%, it is classified as "Higher".
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have tertiary 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 tertiary treatment plants in any location that we operate.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5207.05

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: 26 of our 36 plants (72.22%) 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 16.67%. The reason behind this increase is the increase in number of facilities that have a secondary treatment plant due to the acquisitions that took place in 2023 and 2024.. 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 16.67%, it is classified as "Higher".

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

79.91

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: 2 of our 36 plants (5.55%) have on-site primary water treatment plants. These two plants only produce bottled water therefore they do not have any pollution load in their discharge that would require secondary treatment. When we compare with the previous year, the treatment volume has decreased by 6.91%. The slight decrease in the volume treated is due to the investment in water-efficient technologies and the implementation of water reuse and recycling practices. 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 decrease in treatment volume is 6.91%, it is classified as "About the same".

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge to natural environment without treatment in any CCI facility. Therefore, this treatment level is not relevant for CCI. Our discharge is either treated in our own facilities or sent directly to 3rd parties to be treated before they can be discharged to any natural environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1649.26

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: 8 of our 36 plants (22.22%) discharge to 3rd parties without treatment. For these facilities we are not required by law to have a higher level of discharge because our discharge water is treated at the 3rd party treatment facilities. When we compare with the previous year the volume discharged to 3rd parties without treatment has increased by 19.64%. The reason behind this increase is the increase in number of facilities that have a secondary treatment plant due to the acquisitions that took place in 2023 and 2024. All plants of CCI follow 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 discharge volume is 19.64%, it is classified as "Higher".

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(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)

14757.96

(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 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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have a very complex value chain which spans over many countries that we operate in. We are currently prioritizing the suppliers so that we can do a better assessment of water-related issues in 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

Turkey

☑ 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)

347.83

(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

347.83

(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)

95.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

95.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

252.51

(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 18.75%, 31.12% and 14.66% respectively with respect to the previous year. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. The increase in withdrawal and consumption is classified as higher, whereas the increase in discharge is classified as "Much Higher".

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)

714.58

(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

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

714.58

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

400.16

(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

400.16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

314.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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 all decreased by 11.07% with respect 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. Therefore, the decrease in all 3 parameters are classified as "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)

638.01

(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

638.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

258.33

(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

258.33

(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)

379.68

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal and consumption figures at this plant has increased by 8.64% and 22.59% respectively, whereas the discharge figure has decreased by 6.93% 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. Therefore, the increase in the withdrawal and the decrease in discharge are both classified as “About the same”, whereas the increase in consumption is classified as “Higher”.

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)

224.53

(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

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

224.53

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

98.42

(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

98.42

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

126.11

(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 have decreased by 3.82%, and 6.95% respectively, whereas the discharge figure has increased by 0.51% 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. Therefore, all of the changes are classified as “About the same”.

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)

167.54

(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

163.06

(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

4.48

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

107.12

(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

107.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

60.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal and discharge figures at this plant has increased by 5.79%and 27.29%respectively, whereas the consumption figure has decreased by 18.59% 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. Therefore, 5.79% increase in withdrawal is classified as “About the same”, 27.29% increase in discharge is classified as “Higher” and 18.59% decrease in consumption is classified as “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)

577.7

(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

577.7

(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)

276.49

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

276.49

(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)

301.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas this facility is in Extremely High Water stress location, and it is included in Leadership Locations in 2024. Withdrawal and consumption figures at this plant has decreased by 13.34% and 54.14% respectively and the discharge figure has increased considerably due to a change in methodology, 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. Therefore, the decrease in withdrawal is classified as “Lower”, the decrease in consumption is classified as “Much”, and the increase in discharge is classified as “Much Higher”.

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)

481.69

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

481.69

(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)

192.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much 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

192.16

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

289.53

(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 discharge figures at this plant have decreased by 15.57%, and 31.57% respectively, whereas consumption figure has increased by 2.45% 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. Therefore, 15.57% decrease in withdrawal is classified as "Lower", 31.57% decrease in discharge is classified as "Much lower" and 2.45% increase in consumption is classified as "About the same".

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)

100.66

(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

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

100.66

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

55.21

(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

55.21

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

45.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant have decreased by 25.04%, 17.55% and 32.49% respectively when compared to the previous reporting year. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. Therefore, the decrease in withdrawal and discharge is classified as "Lower" and the decrease in consumption is classified as "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)

640.02

(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

640.02

(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)

264.71

(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

264.71

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

375.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to WRI Water Risk Atlas Tool, this facility is located in an Extremely High water stress location, therefore in 2024 this facility is classified as a Leadership Location. Withdrawal and consumption volumes at this plant has decreased by 8.22% and 21.19% respectively, whereas the discharge figure has increased by 19.74%. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. Therefore, 8.22% decrease in withdrawal is classified as "About the same", 21.19% decrease in consumption is classified as "Lower" and 19.74% increase in discharge is classified as "Higher".

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Madaba Amman

(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)

79.29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(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

50.49

(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

28.8

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

25.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

25.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

53.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures at this plant has decreased by 38.03%, 31.53% and 40.67% respectively when compared to the previous year. 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. Therefore, all of the decreases are classified as “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

Turkey
☑ 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)

762.06

(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

762.06

(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)

248.31

(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

248.31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

513.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024 the Organized Industrial Zone in which this plant is located has constructed a WWTP, and this plant started to discharge to the organized industrial zone sewage system which is considered as 3rd parties. This plant also treats the discharge volume in a secondary treatment plant before discharging to the sewage system. Withdrawal and discharge figures at this plant has increased by 3.2% and 19.92% respectively when compared to the previous year. Consumption figure has decreased by 3.31 %. Defined thresholds for chosen limits: 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. Therefore, the increase in withdrawal and decrease in consumption are both classified as “About the same”, whereas the 19.92% increase in discharge is classified as “Higher”.

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

Turkey

☑ 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)

1018.39

(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

98.46

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

919.93

(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)

468.84

(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

468.84

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

549.55

(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 have increased by 0.55% and 6.94% respectively when compared to the previous year. Discharge figure has decreased by 6.03% 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. Therefore, all of the changes are classified as "About the same".

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

Turkey

☑ 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)

254.7

(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

221

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

33.7

(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)

56.59

(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

56.59

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

198.11

(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 discharge figures at this plant have decreased by 6.55%, and 25.45% respectively, whereas the consumption figure has increased by 0.74% when compared to the previous year. 0% - 10% About the same, 10%- 30% higher/lower, over 30% much higher/much lower. Therefore, the 6.55% decrease in withdrawal and 0.74% increase in consumption is classified as "About the same" whereas the 25.45% decrease in discharge volume is classified as "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

100% externally assured by an independent third party by ISAE 3000 Revised standard.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% externally assured by an independent third party by ISAE 3000 Revised standard.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% externally assured by an independent third party by ISAE 3000 Revised standard.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% externally assured by an independent third party by ISAE 3000 Revised standard.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% externally assured by an independent third party by ISAE 3000 Revised standard.

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

100% externally assured by an independent third party by ISAE 3000 Revised standard.

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)

4207522000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

270136.34

(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) Please explain

We only source agricultural commodities. Aligned with TCCC, we refer to Water Footprint Network (WFN) to calculate the water intensity information for fruits. An explanation as to why the intensity has or has not changed: The intensity has not changed because we are using data published by Water Footprint Network and it will remain the same until we are able to get product-based data from our suppliers. How the metrics are used internally: As mentioned throughout the report, we started to integrate our suppliers into Ecovadis platform to assess their social and environmental impacts, and we collect the information related to water intensity. We are working to improve our integration to Ecovadis platform every year and planning future. The Ecovadis create us an insight for our internal action plans. Because of this, currently we continue with the global data which is more accurate. In the future, we will develop more supplier based research. A description of any water intensity future anticipated trends: The global average water footprint of peach is 910 liter/kg. 64% green, 21%blue, 15% grey The global average water footprint of orange is 560 liter/kg. 72% green, 20%blue, 9% grey The global average water footprint of apple is 822 liter/kg. 68% green, 16%blue, 15% grey In order to calculate the intensity figure for these agricultural commodities we use the purchased tons and WFN data to initially calculate the total water footprint of all 3 commodities. We calculated water intensity by dividing the water footprint figure by the volume of our products that are produced by using these ingredients. These levels expected to

increase or at least stay similar levels in the future. Details on any strategy in place to reduce water intensity: In order to decrease the water intensity, we are giving trainings to the farmers on how to use water efficiently, smart irrigation, regenerative agriculture and rainwater harvesting, as a part of replenishment projects. We are working on to increase awareness of our suppliers on the topic as well.

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) Please explain

Aligned with TCCC, we refer to Water Footprint Network (WFN) to calculate the water intensity information for sugar beet and sugar cane. An explanation as to why the intensity has or has not changed: The intensity has not changed because we are using data published by Water Footprint Network and it will remain the same until we are able to get product-based data from our suppliers. How the metrics are used internally: As mentioned throughout the report, we started to integrate our suppliers into Ecovadis platform to assess their social and environmental impacts, and we collect the information related to water intensity. We are working to improve

our integration to Ecovadis platform every year and planning future. The Ecovadis create us an insight for our internal action plans. Because of this, currently we continue with the global data which is more accurate. In the future, we will develop more supplier based research. A description of any water intensity future anticipated trends: The global average water footprint of sugar beet is 132 liter/kg. About 92% of this amount is allocated to the sugar that is derived from the sugar beet; the rest is attributed to by-products. One kilogram of sugar beet gives finally about 130 gram of refined sugar, so that the water footprint of refined beet sugar is about 920 liter/kg. 62% green, 19%blue, 19% grey. One kilogram of sugar cane gives finally about 100 gram of refined sugar, so that the water footprint of refined cane sugar is about 1780 liter/kg. 66% green, 27% blue, 6% grey. In order to calculate the intensity figure for these agricultural commodities we use the purchased tons and WFN data to initially calculate the total water footprint of both commodities. We calculated water intensity by dividing the water footprint figure by our production volume. These levels expected to increase or at least stay similar levels in the future. Details on any strategy in place to reduce water intensity: In order to decrease the water intensity, we are giving trainings to the farmers on how to use water efficiently, smart irrigation, regenerative agriculture and rainwater harvesting, as a part of replenishment projects. We are working on to increase awareness of our suppliers on the topic as well.
[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

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not possible to distinguish certain products or services as low water impact due to nature of business

(9.14.4) 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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

	Target set in this category	Please explain
	☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*We do not have any other targets.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/04/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1.76

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.37

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.64

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

31

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our bottling operations. 20% reduction of water usage ratio (WUR) in all bottling plants globally by 2030. Target is to achieve 1.37 liter use per liter product. We aim to reach these targets through country level targets. All country level targets impact our company-wide targets. We chose 2020 as base year for this target. Our WUR for 2020 was 1.76 L/L. This target is aligned with our Sustainability Linked Bond actions and target.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to reduce water usage ratio following a linear trajectory. A linear approach implies that the rate of progress toward the target is expected and/or observed to remain steady over time. This plan also includes investing in new technologies to support further reductions. All the details with an annual plan is given in the integrated annual report 2024.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In 2024 our water usage ratio was reduced to 1.64 L/L with an impressive 6.82% decrease, achieving 31% of this target.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

04/03/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

9.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

22

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.14) 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 2024, 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Basin level

(9.15.2.3) 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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

02/21/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

35

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

24

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

69

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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 under privileged areas. The launched in 2015, with annual installation targets and 30 plants were installed by 2021,. By the end of 2023, our target was to install 5 additional plants which was met by bringing the total to 35. Installed in our operating regions, these plants improved access to safe drinking water benefiting around 1.1 million people. However, by the end of 2024, 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.

(9.15.2.14) 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 2024, 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

End-of-life management

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic waste which is prepared for reuse or composted

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

(10.1.3) Please explain

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.
[Fixed 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

(10.2.2) Comment

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

(10.2.2) Comment

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

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not use durable plastic goods an/or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not produce or commercialize plastic packaging

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

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/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not provide services that use plastic packaging

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not provide waste and/or water management services.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

We do not provide financial services.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

212816

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

95

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

5

(10.5.7) Please explain

A majority of our plastic that is used in our packaging comes from virgin fossil-based content. In line with our 2030 sustainability commitments, we are working on increasing r-PET content to 50% by 2030.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % technically recyclable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

100% of our packaging is recyclable.
[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.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

8479.5

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) 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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024. 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:

☑ Turkey

(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

As CCI we operate in 12 countries as of 2024. Our value chain from procurement, production to sales occur in almost every part of these countries. Therefore, we may operate in or be close to the areas 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.

(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, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(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 by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410. Limited Assurance Report can be seen between pages 43-45 of our attached TSRS Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-CCI-2024-TSRS Report.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

☑ Supplier compliance with environmental requirements

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(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 by a 3rd party after a detailed audit under the standards ISAE3000 and ISAE3410. Limited Assurance Report can be seen between pages 43-45 of our attached TSRS Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-CCI-2024-TSRS Report.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, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(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 2024. To see all the data and the audit report with verification statement please visit our integrated annual report 2024. Limited Assurance Report can be seen in pages 266-267 of our attached Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.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 2024. To see all the data and the audit report with verification statement please visit our integrated annual report 2024.Limited Assurance Report can be seen in pages 266-267 of our attached Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.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 2024. To see all the data and the audit report with verification statement please visit our integrated annual report 2024. Limited Assurance Report can be seen in pages 266-267 of our attached Integrated Annual Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-cci-2024-integrated-annual-report-lowres.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 (2024) in addition to CCI's first TSRS Report. Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard (TSRS) is world's first mandatory sustainability reporting standard. Our TSRS report and our Sustainability Commitments are attached.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

13.2-CCI TSRS Report+Sustainability Commitments.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 website.

Select from:

☑ No