

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Coca-Cola Amatil is one of the largest bottlers and distributors of non-alcoholic and alcoholic ready-to-drink beverages in the Asia Pacific region, and one of the world's larger bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company's range of products. As both brand partner and brand owner, we operate across six countries – Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Samoa – to manufacture, distribute and sell an unrivalled range of beverages, coffee and ready-to eat food snacks. With decades of experience, we do this safely and responsibly, and are proud that our products delight millions of people every day. With access to more than 270 million potential consumers through more than 880,000 active customers, our product range includes non-alcoholic sparkling beverages, spring water, sports and energy drinks, fruit juices, iced tea, flavoured milk, coffee, tea, beer, cider and spirits. We are committed to leading through innovation, and to building a sustainable future, capturing growth and delivering long-term value to our shareholders. We employ around 13,000 people and create thousands more jobs in the communities in which we operate. Across this team we work as one, united by a shared Vision and common Values. We know that our diverse workforce is our greatest strength, and makes us the vibrant company we are today.

W-FB0.1a

(W-FB0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco sector does your organization engage in?

Processing/Manufacturing
Distribution

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2018	December 31 2018

W0.3

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

Australia
Fiji
Indonesia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Samoa

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

AUD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W1. Current state

W1.1

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

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Vital	Water is the primary ingredient in almost all of Amatil's beverage products, with the exception of juice products. Where we use water in our products for example carbonated soft drinks and other non-alcoholic ready to drink beverages and beer it makes up between 80-100% of the total volume. In our canned fruit and vegetable products and distilled alcohol products it makes up considerably less by volume (up to 60%) but remains a key ingredient. Supply of key agricultural commodities including sugar and its by-products, coffee, barley and hops are heavily reliant on sufficient quantity of fresh, high quality water being readily available. In all cases end product quality is highly dependent on water quality and volume entirely dependent on water availability, hence Amatil considers both aspects of vital importance. Amatil does not consider there to be any significant change in the rating of either measure in future.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Neutral	Neutral	There is no direct use of lower quality water within our operations for any potable application hence Amatil is neutral on the importance of direct use of recycled water for the business. Our sites have the ability to recycle water for non-potable uses. Indirectly some lower quality forms of water are used by indirect suppliers, especially in the utilities sector for generation of electricity across the energy grids from which we draw power and packaging suppliers especially those producing paper and board products as well as PET, glass and aluminium. Whilst Amatil is investing in self generation via renewable energy sources we will still be reliant on some grid supplied electricity of which a proportion is expected to be made up of generator using at least in part water for their processes. Similarly, Amatil continues to focus on reducing its packaging footprint in all categories which will further reduce both the water and energy requirements of our upstream suppliers of these commodities.

W-FB1.1a

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

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Other, please specify (Sugar)	61-80	Sourced	The largest percentage of Amatil's revenue is derived from the carbonated soft drink business across all countries of production. To calculate this figure we have considered our portfolio of sugar sweetened, low and no calorie product offerings excluding those which are 100% juice or contain fruit ingredients that naturally contain sugars rather than any added sugars for the past calendar year. We have also considered and included other sugar based products such as molasses used in other areas of alcoholic beverage manufacture
Other, please specify (Coffee)	Less than 10%	Sourced	Less than 10% of Amatil's revenue is derived from the coffee business primarily in Australia and the beans sourced for all pack formats supplied into the market. To calculate this figure we have considered all coffee products and their associated revenue in the past calendar year.
Other, please specify (Barley)	Less than 10%	Sourced	Less than 10% of Amatil's revenue is derived from the alcohol business in Australia, Fiji and Samoa and the key ingredients of barley sourced for brewing. To calculate this figure we have considered all brewed products and their associated revenue in the past calendar year.
Other, please specify (Hops)	Less than 10%	Sourced	Less than 10% of Amatil's revenue is derived from the alcohol business in Australia, Fiji and Samoa and the key ingredients of hops sourced for brewing. To calculate this figure we have considered all brewed products and their associated revenue in the past calendar year.
Other, please specify (Fruit and vegetables)	Less than 10%	Please select	A smaller percentage of derived revenue is attributable to the SPC business and the fruit (including tomato, stone and other fruit) packaged either ready to eat or for further in home preparation. To calculate this figure we have considered all fruit products and any minor ingredients (such as herbs) that go into their manufacture for the past calendar year.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes. Measuring and monitoring our water withdrawals is fundamental to our water stewardship approach, particularly with respect to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards. Amatil measures and monitors the quantities and common quality parameters on a regular basis. Where more than one extraction point exists each is monitored separately in addition to the combined stream where applicable.
Water withdrawals – volumes from water stressed areas	100%	As Amatil measures and monitors the water withdrawals from 100% of our operational sites this includes those in water stressed areas. Measuring and monitoring our water withdrawals is fundamental to our water stewardship approach, particularly with respect to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards. Amatil measures and monitors the quantities and common quality parameters on a regular basis. Where more than one extraction point exists each is monitored separately in addition to the combined stream where applicable.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total water withdrawal volumes by source. Measuring and monitoring our water withdrawals by source is key to our water stewardship approach and is a fundamental element of Amatil's site water management practices. Measurement and monitoring is also critical to our work to reduce the amount of water we use by becoming more water-efficient and our commitment to protecting the water sources that supply our operations and our local communities. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and maintain records of water quality withdrawn. Measuring and monitoring our water quality is also fundamental to our water stewardship approach, particularly with respect to our focus on becoming more water efficient and reducing the amount of water we use whilst producing products at the highest possible quality. Amatil regularly measures and monitors common quality parameters. Where more than one extraction point exists each is monitored separately in addition to the combined stream where applicable.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges. Amatil is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use, and to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe measuring and monitoring our water discharges is essential in supporting our commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by destination. Amatil is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use and to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by destination is key to our water stewardship approach and is essential in supporting our water stewardship commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	100% of our operational sites measure, monitor and report total volume of water discharges by treatment method. We recognise that water is critical to the sustainability of our business, the local communities in which we operate, and the local ecosystems upon which we depend. We believe that measuring and monitoring our water discharges by treatment method is key to our water stewardship approach and essential in supporting our commitment to reduce the amount of water we use and safely return to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations, regardless of whether we undertake that treatment on-site or discharge to a municipal plant that does on our behalf. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor water discharge quality data by standard effluent parameters. Amatil is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use and to safely returning to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe that measuring and monitoring the quality of our water discharges is key to our water stewardship approach and essential in supporting our commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor water discharge quality data by standard effluent parameters, including temperature and ensure any discharge is compliant to the temperature specifications in trade waste agreements with local regulators. Amatil is committed to protecting the future sustainability of the water sources we use and to safely return to nature 100% of the wastewater from our manufacturing operations. We believe that measuring and monitoring the quality of our water discharges is key to our water stewardship approach and essential in supporting our commitments. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor total water consumption volumes. Water is our main ingredient and is critical to our business, manufacturing, local communities and the ecosystems upon which we depend. We are committed to increasing our water efficiency and sustainability. Measuring and monitoring our water consumption, and reducing our water usage is central to our water stewardship strategy. We have set targets to use no more than 1.95L/L of water in the non-alcoholic beverages we manufacture and to improve the water efficiency of our alcohol and fruit manufacturing by 25% by 2020 off a 2010 baseline (2013 for alcohol, which aligns with when the business was acquired). We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
Water recycled/reused	100%	100% of our operational sites measure and monitor recycled water consumption volumes. Sites have the ability to internally recycle water from operations to other non-potable uses. Water is our main ingredient and is critical to our business, manufacturing, local communities and the ecosystems upon which we depend. We are committed to increasing our water efficiency and sustainability. Reducing and recycling water internally at our sites is central to our water stewardship strategy. We publish our water stewardship performance data in our annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the GRI Standards.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	100% of our operational sites provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees at an acceptable standard. Access and standards are monitored and measured as part of our Quality, Environmental, Food Safety and Workplace Health & Safety processes.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	7342.33	Lower	Amatil withdrew 408.16ML less water than the previous year equating to a 5% reduction in total withdrawal. This was the result of a continued focus on water efficiency across all sites through optimising existing processes, improving and or upgrading manufacturing equipment to improve overall (including water) efficiency. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all municipal, ground, surface sourced and rainwater collected. In moving toward our 2020 targets we expect the water efficiency of our sites to continue to improve whilst our production volumes increase. The focus on water efficiency coupled with volume growth will mean that although product volumes increase, the rate of water withdrawal will be at a slower pace and will continue to decline per litre of product manufactured.
Total discharges	3873.82	Lower	Amatil discharged 61.06ML less waste water than in the previous year equating to a 2% reduction in total discharges. This was the result of improvements and optimisation of cleaning and sanitation processes, leak identification and repair processes and increases in the internal recycling of water within production sites. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all municipal and self treated (on-site) waste water regardless of its final discharge location.
Total consumption	7342.33	Lower	Amatil withdrew 408.16ML less water than the previous year equating to a 5% reduction in total withdrawal. This was the result of a continued focus on water efficiency across all sites through optimising existing processes, improving and or upgrading manufacturing equipment to improve overall (including water) efficiency. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all municipal, ground, surface sourced and rainwater collected. In moving toward our 2020 targets we expect the water efficiency of our sites to continue to improve whilst our production volumes increase. The focus on water efficiency coupled with volume growth will mean that Amatil's water withdrawal will decrease into the future, the rate at which is does is dependent upon the rate of product volume growth. Since water is a large proportion of all the products we make high rates of growth will mean the decrease in water withdrawal will be proportionate to that rate of growth and the improvement in efficient water use.

W1.2d

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

	% withdrawn from stressed areas	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	53.6	About the same	WBCSD Global Water Tool	Amatil withdrew 378ML less water from water stressed areas of our business. These areas include the South East of Australia and the islands of Java and Bali. We use both the WBCSD Global Water Tool and the WRI Aqueduct tools to assess the risks current and projected levels of water stress of our operations sites.

W-FB1.2e

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

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in water stressed basins is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from water stressed basins is known	Please explain
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Sugar)	No, not currently but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	Amatil has set targets to assess 80% of our suppliers (by spend) using responsible sourcing guidelines and include Responsible Sourcing clauses and criteria in 100% of new contracts, tenders, requests for pricing and procurement evaluations across the Coca-Cola Amatil Group. This includes accrediting 100% of sugar supplies to either Bonsucro or Smart Cane BMP certification by 2020.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Barley)	No, not currently but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	Amatil has set targets to assess 80% of our suppliers (by spend) using responsible sourcing guidelines and include Responsible Sourcing clauses and criteria in 100% of new contracts, tenders, requests for pricing and procurement evaluations across the Coca-Cola Amatil Group. This includes establishing baselines, targets and accreditation frameworks for Sustainable supply of all other priority ingredients including barley.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Hops)	No, not currently but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	Amatil has set targets to assess 80% of our suppliers (by spend) using responsible sourcing guidelines and include Responsible Sourcing clauses and criteria in 100% of new contracts, tenders, requests for pricing and procurement evaluations across the Coca-Cola Amatil Group. This includes establishing baselines, targets and accreditation frameworks for Sustainable supply of all other priority ingredients including hops.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Fruits and vegetables)	No, not currently but we intend to obtain this data within the next two years	No, not currently but we intend to collect this data within the next two years	Amatil has set targets to assess 80% of our suppliers (by spend) using responsible sourcing guidelines and include Responsible Sourcing clauses and criteria in 100% of new contracts, tenders, requests for pricing and procurement evaluations across the Coca-Cola Amatil Group. This includes establishing baselines, targets and accreditation frameworks for Sustainable supply of all other priority ingredients including fruit and vegetables.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	613.96	Much lower	Amatil withdrew 143.94ML less water than the previous year equating to a 19% reduction in total withdrawal. This was the result of a continued focus on water efficiency across all sites through optimising existing processes, improving and or upgrading manufacturing equipment to improve overall (including water) efficiency. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all surface sourced and rainwater collected. In moving toward our 2020 targets we expect the water efficiency of our sites to continue to improve whilst our production volumes increase. The focus on water efficiency coupled with volume growth will mean that Amatil's water withdrawal will decrease into the future, the rate at which is does is dependent upon the rate of product volume growth. Since water is a large proportion of all the products we make high rates of growth will mean the decrease in water withdrawal will be proportionate to that rate.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Whilst some Amatil sites are located near coastal areas, they do not source brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	1604.04	Lower	Amatil withdrew 51.23ML less water than the previous year equating to a 3% reduction in total withdrawal. This was the result of a continued focus on water efficiency across all sites through optimising existing processes, improving and or upgrading manufacturing equipment to improve overall (including water) efficiency. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all groundwater consumed . In moving toward our 2020 targets we expect the water efficiency of our sites to continue to improve whilst our production volumes increase. The focus on water efficiency coupled with volume growth will mean that Amatil's water withdrawal will decrease into the future, the rate at which is does is dependent upon the rate of product volume growth. Since water is a large proportion of all the products we make high rates of growth will mean the decrease in water withdrawal will be proportionate to that rate.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Amatil sites do not source water from non-renewable ground water sources.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Amatil sites do not source water from non-renewable ground water sources.
Third party sources	Relevant	5124.41	Lower	Amatil withdrew 209.63ML less water than the previous year equating to a 3.9% reduction in total withdrawal. This was the result of a continued focus on water efficiency across all sites through optimising existing processes, improving and or upgrading manufacturing equipment to improve overall (including water) efficiency. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all municipal sources . In moving toward our 2020 targets we expect the water efficiency of our sites to continue to improve whilst our production volumes increase. The focus on water efficiency coupled with volume growth will mean that Amatil's water withdrawal will decrease into the future, the rate at which is does is dependent upon the rate of product volume growth. Since water is a large proportion of all the products we make high rates of growth will mean the decrease in water withdrawal will be proportionate to that rate.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Amatil sites do not discharge water to fresh surface water.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Amatil sites do not discharge water to brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Amatil sites do not discharge water to groundwater.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	3873.82	Please select	Amatil discharged 61.06ML less waste water than in the previous year equating to a 1.5% reduction in total discharges. This was the result of improvements and optimisation of cleaning and sanitation processes, leak identification and repair processes and increases in the internal recycling of water within production sites. The data used in compiling these figures remains consistent with past years reporting and includes all municipal and self treated (on-site) waste water regardless of its final discharge location.

W1.2j

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

	% recycled and reused	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Row 1	1-10	About the same	Amatil internally recycles and reuses water from some processes such as container pre-rinsing and final rinses of Clean In Place operations. This water is then collected, undergoes minor treatment to filter and disinfect, and then is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers, condensers, etc. This offsets the mains water that would have otherwise been used in this equipment.

W-FB1.3

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

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Sugar)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	Amatil does not produce any agricultural commodities. All suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which include water management criteria, and our top 80% (by spend) suppliers are independently audited.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Barley)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	"Amatil does not produce any agricultural commodities. All suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which include water management criteria, and our top 80% (by spend) suppliers are independently audited.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Hops)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	"Amatil does not produce any agricultural commodities. All suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which include water management criteria, and our top 80% (by spend) suppliers are independently audited.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Fruits and Vegetables)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	"Amatil does not produce any agricultural commodities. All suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which include water management criteria, and our top 80% (by spend) suppliers are independently audited.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Coffee)	Not applicable	No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years	"Amatil does not produce any agricultural commodities. All suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which include water management criteria, and our top 80% (by spend) suppliers are independently audited.

W1.4

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25%

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

All suppliers are required to comply with The Coca-Cola Company's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) or Coca-Cola Amatil's Responsible Sourcing Guidelines, which include water management criteria, and are independently audited. In 2018, contracts incorporating our SGPs accounted for approximately 76% of our supplier spend. Suppliers who fail to meet our SGPs will not have their contracts renewed. Through water footprinting, we know that about 85% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients. We work with suppliers through our Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) process to encourage them to improve their performance. Through Ecovadis, suppliers are assessed and scored on their sustainability, including water management and water policy implementation. Suppliers are encouraged to improve performance through the development of risk reduction and action plans. We incentivise suppliers to share their water performance information through our Partner for Growth Awards.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Through these assessments (SGP and Ecovadis) suppliers are requested to disclose their water usage including its treatment and disposal and any related risks associated with its use. The information disclosed then makes up a score for the environmental section of the assessment and where necessary then forms the basis of a corrective actions program to improve overall score. Amatil will work with suppliers to identify and prioritise corrective actions in relation to all areas of the assessment including water.

Comment

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

<Not Applicable>

% of suppliers by number

<Not Applicable>

% of total procurement spend

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

All suppliers are required to comply with The Coca-Cola Company's Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) or Coca-Cola Amatil's Responsible Sourcing Guidelines, which include water management criteria, and are independently audited. In 2018, contracts incorporating our SGPs accounted for approximately 76% of our supplier spend. Suppliers who fail to meet our SGPs will not have their contracts renewed. Through water footprinting, we know that about 85% of our value chain water footprint comes from our ingredients. We work with suppliers through our Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) process to encourage them to improve their performance. Through Ecovadis, suppliers are assessed and scored on their sustainability, including water management and water policy implementation. Suppliers are encouraged to improve performance through the development of risk reduction and action plans. We incentivise suppliers to share their water performance information through our Partner for Growth Awards.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

<Not Applicable>

Comment

<Not Applicable>

W1.4c

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

Our engagement with customers and our value chain partners is driven by our 2020 water stewardship goals:

— drive water neutrality for non-alcoholic beverages;

— improve water intensity for non-alcoholic beverages to achieve no more than 1.95L/L, and target a 25 per cent improvement in water efficiency for alcoholic beverages (compared to 2013) and food

We note that the World Economic Forum has listed 'water crises' in the top five 'Global Risks to Business' since 2012. We prioritise maintaining sustainable high-quality supplies across our business. In doing so we recognise that access to high-quality water is also critical for the communities in which we operate, and we take their needs into consideration when assessing a water source's sustainability.

During 2018, the Coca-Cola Foundation Indonesia collaborated with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Coca-Cola Amatil in Papua New Guinea to pilot a Watershed Protection Project, and Community Water Access Project, addressing the needs of the community and individuals. The Watershed Protection Project, 'Big Drop', supported; the sustainable and equitable use of water, conservation or restoration of water quantity via watershed protection, rooftop rainwater harvesting, and lake/pond rejuvenation. This project's focus is on replenishing water, as much as providing desirable destinations for community recreation and sociability. The Community Water Access Project, 'Little Drop', improved access to clean water and sanitation; and awareness about water issues through community engagement and education. The program provided a consistent, clean, water supply to large impoverished communities of more than 500 households. It also provided the opportunity for children to attend schools with uninterrupted water supplies, vital for health and wellbeing.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

Yes

W2.1a

(W2.1a) Describe the water-related detrimental impacts experienced by your organization, your response, and total financial impact.

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Murray - Darling

Type of impact driver

Regulatory

Primary impact driver

Tighter regulatory standards

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

Amatil has experienced commercial impacts relating to additional trade waste charges for some pollutants from one site in rural Victoria. The site discharges elevated levels of sulphate, sodium and phosphorus at certain times of the year which the municipal treatment plant has difficulty in treating and charges additional levies to manage the treatment process.

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

Description of response

Amatil has engaged with the relevant regulators to renegotiate the limits in the sites trade waste agreement in order to maintain compliance with acceptance standards in the immediate term. To manage the root cause of the issue Amatil has commissioned independent experts to identify the key source areas of the pollutants and develop a specific management plan to address them in conjunction with water efficiency programs and Clean In Place (CIP) optimisation processes to limit both the volume and strength of trade waste discharged.

Country/Region

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Ciliwung)

Type of impact driver

Regulatory

Primary impact driver

Increased difficulty in obtaining withdrawals/operations permit

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

Amatil has experienced sourcing impacts from groundwater sources for some plants located on the island of Java. Amatil holds permits to withdraw water from the aquifers in our areas of operation and these have been reduced and in some cases rescinded to prioritise water supply to the municipality.

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

Description of response

Amatil's Indonesian operations conduct significant community engagement activities in and around our sites including river basin restoration projects including reforestation, installing infiltration wells to improve aquifer recharge rates and community access through direct supply such as wells and sanitation infrastructure. These are supplemented by a continued focus on water efficiency within sites to reduce water consumption and recycle and reuse water from one on-site process in another. For example sites will capture, treat and reuse water from container pre-rinsing and Clean In Place (CIP) final rinses of syrup tanks (and similar equipment) and reuse this water in non-potable applications such as cooling towers and condensers, offsetting mains water use.

Country/Region

Samoa

River basin

Other, please specify (Fulusuo)

Type of impact driver

Regulatory

Primary impact driver

Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Primary impact

Increased operating costs

Description of impact

Amatil has experienced commercial impacts in Samoa from a delay in local authorities granting a discharge permit for the businesses Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). The facility treats all waste water generated to a tertiary level including full

biological treatment and disinfection to specifications however, the WWTP will ultimately discharge to sea and the local regulator Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) has requested an extended baseline study of the receiving environment prior to issuing the discharge permit.

Primary response

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Total financial impact

Description of response

Amatil is undertaking the baseline study as requested by MNRE in Samoa and is continuing to provide WWTP performance data to the Ministry. In the interim Amatil is managing its waste water through alternative approved disposal methods.

W2.2

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

No

W3. Procedures

W-FB3.1

(W-FB3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

Amatil's sites are either ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems (EMS) certified or utilise the basis of ISO14001 to manage all environmental aspects of operation where they are yet to be certified. As such each site has developed a site specific risk assessment relating to the aspects of operating the site safety from a personnel, environmental and food safety perspective. This includes identifying potential pollutants to land, air and water. Substances classified as dangerous goods (DG) and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) are assessed for their potential to negatively impact the environment with the aid of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which contains information on the ecological toxicity of the substance should it enter a water-course, water table or other water body. The potential pathways of contamination are then identified and assessed for the likelihood of the substance actually being able to contaminate the water body taking into consideration the pathway, points of ingress, concentration, frequency of handling and quantity of the substance to determine the potential consequence. Any counter measures, secondary containment or other measures designed to prevent pollution are also taken into consideration.

Other potential pollutants not classified as either DG or HAZMAT such as sugar which pose a different potential detrimental impact upon a water body should it contaminate it are also considered and assessed in the same way as DG's or HAZMAT's for the likelihood and consequence to determine the risk associated with handling the material. Although there are some differences in how products are manufactured between soft drinks, beer and spirits and fruit and vegetable products the manufacturing, cleaning and sanitation and auxiliary processes are similar across sites and as such the water related impacts of pollutants vary only by geography and the sensitivity of the surrounding environment.

All Amatil sites manage the potential for water pollution with preventative and reactive measures as standard clearly identifying higher risk drainage pathways to water courses and appropriately managing pollutant risks associated with them. The most likely impacts from pollutants to water are physical and biological being pH either acidifying or making alkaline and deprivation of oxygen levels in water should an incident occur. These risks are largely impactful only on marine life rather than human health.

W-FB3.1a

(W-FB3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your food, beverage, and tobacco sector activities.

Potential water pollutant

Other, please specify (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

Activity/value chain stage

Manufacturing – direct operations

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) derived from primarily sugar based soft drinks, beer and fruit (including residual juices) in waste water can reduce the available dissolved oxygen (DO) in receiving waters through the natural processes of aerobic bacteria consuming both the nutrient source (sugars) and the oxygen in the water as part of the digestion process. This can lead to negative impacts on aquatic flora and fauna as a disruptor of the natural balance of the receiving environment.

Management procedures

Waste water management

Please explain

Amatil treats all waste water either through owned and operated on-site systems or by discharging to a municipal treatment plant to levels that support aquatic life. This includes reducing BOD levels along with a strict set of specifications for a number of other pollutants including metals, ammonia, biological pathogens, nitrogen, phosphorus, suspended and dissolved solids, sulphates and physical parameters like pH and temperature. The levels of these in final discharged treated waste water have been set to ensure no adverse impacts on any receiving waters in the immediate or long term.

W3.3

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

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

>6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct
Other, please specify (Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA))

Comment

We have assessed water risks across our operations using The Coca-Cola Company's global Source-water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool and World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct geospatial data and developed site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP). The global SVA tool provides a comprehensive and consistent approach to assess water risk across the global Coca-Cola system, while providing granularity at a local level, supported by the WRI Aqueduct databases.

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

Every two years

How far into the future are risks considered?

>6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

Tools and methods used

Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer
WBCSD Global Water Tool
WRI Aqueduct

Comment

Amatil uses a combination of methods, tools and approaches to assess water related risks as appropriate to the facility or watershed being assessed. We utilise independent hydro-geological experts in addition to internal expert resources to compliment local and holistic knowledge with data and information gathered from multiple independent sources to ensure as thorough a coverage of risks as possible. This includes historical data and modelling using the best available present techniques.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

None

Risk assessment procedure

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of assessment

<Not Applicable>

How far into the future are risks considered?

<Not Applicable>

Type of tools and methods used

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods used

<Not Applicable>

Comment

There is no significant water footprint outside of the direct manufacture of Amatil's products and the sourcing of agricultural ingredients used to make them and the packaging materials sourced to store and distribute them to customers and consumers.

W3.3b

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water is critical to our business – the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our products and increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Water quantity and quality in areas where we operate meet our current demands without materially impacting the basins within which we operate. Risks of current water availability and quality parameters are assessed at a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) which include water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project and the WBCSD's Water Tool. Any identified risks are included in and mitigated by our site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Water is critical to our business – the main ingredient in our products, essential to our manufacturing processes and the production of our agricultural ingredients. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our products and increase our costs. Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Water quantity and quality in areas where we operate meet our current demands without materially impacting the basins within which we operate. Risks of current water availability and quality parameters are assessed at a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) which include water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project and the WBCSD's Water Tool. Any identified risks are included in and mitigated by our site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	We recognise that water is also critical to the communities in which we operate. Given that the river basins in which our plants are located also support local communities and other businesses, it is essential that we deliver strong water stewardship for the long-term sustainability of the water resource systems. As part of our water risk assessment process, we identify local stakeholders, assess their interests and potential impacts. We include any identified conflicts in our risk assessments. Stakeholder and local community concerns are incorporated in our corporate environmental sustainability enterprise wide Risk Management process and site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Around 85% of the total water footprint of our products is associated with our agricultural ingredients – in particular, the production and processing of sugar, coffee, barley, hops, fruit and vegetables. This insight into the risks related to our key commodities and raw materials has been a result of our product and value-chain water footprint analysis.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Protecting the quality and availability of water is fundamental to our business operations. Our plants operate within the relevant regulatory frameworks and local tariffs, ensuring that their requirements are met. Risks of current water regulatory frameworks and tariffs are assessed at a corporate level through our enterprise wide Risk Management process and at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and site Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP).
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Risks associated with the current status of ecosystems and habitats are assessed at a local level, through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP). We recognise that water is critical to the ecosystems in which we operate and it is essential that we act as a strong water steward. In support of this approach, our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments are prepared under the direction of water resource experts, including the consideration of risks to local ecosystems and habitats. Sustainable Water Protection Plans (SWPPs) are then developed detailing mitigation actions as necessary.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	Ensuring Amatil's facilities provide fully-functioning WASH services to our workers is a fundamental element of our commitment to the health, safety and wellbeing of our employees. Current access to fully-functioning WASH for all employees is assessed and monitored as part of our Quality, Food Safety, Environmental and Workplace Health & Safety processes, site visits, and site audits.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Not relevant, explanation provided	All aspects of Amatil's impact on water resources including quality, quantity and community aspects are incorporated into our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and mitigation plans developed in a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP). There are no other significant contextual issues outside of these areas.

W3.3c

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	We work closely with our stakeholders throughout the year, engaging on a local and national level to develop responses to the issues that we face as a business and as a society through open and honest dialogue. Our 2018 Sustainability Report describes our overall approach to stakeholder engagement.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Employees	Relevant, always included	Employees are regularly involved in internal training and communication on the need for water efficiency and responsible use. Each of our manufacturing operations has an Environmental manager, whose responsibility covers water management practices, risk management, and local stakeholder engagement for that facility. Those activities are part of our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and Source Water Protection Plans. Employees are also involved in local community programmes to clean and protect water in local rivers, lakes and beaches (e.g in Australia, Fiji, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea) beach and other habitat cleanup programs are run regularly.
Investors	Relevant, always included	We work closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the issues such as Water Stewardship that we face as a business and as a society. Through stakeholder engagement we have identified Water Stewardship as a material issue for continued inclusion in our new sustainability plan. Water stewardship is included in our regular investor communications such as our Annual Sustainability Report, our CDP Water responses and through direct dialogue. We engage with our investors through the sustainability section of our website, and related information. Water related risks, our Corporate Social Responsibility board governance, and information concerning our water use ratio in 2018 have been shared in our Annual Sustainability Report
Local communities	Relevant, always included	We work closely with our stakeholders to develop responses to the sustainability issues- including water stewardship that we face as a business and as a society. We do this with local communities through various methods including community engagement. The importance of the role of local communities in stakeholder engagement depends on local context and the interests of the local communities. Through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments and Source Water Protection Plans, consideration is always given to local communities. We also engage local communities through our water replenishment partnership projects in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company throughout our territories.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	At a company-wide level, NGOs are an important stakeholder group which we work closely with to develop responses to the sustainability issues such as water stewardship, which we face as a business and as a society. Over the past year we have been actively engaging through roundtables and stakeholder interviews to gain views and feedback to understand expectations and help us identify our most material issues. In 2018, we celebrated 10 years of Project Catalyst in Australia, one of the main replenishment projects funded by the global Coca-Cola Foundation. It was established to help sugar cane growers in Northern Queensland develop innovative, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable farming practices. Run in conjunction with the Australian Federal Government, WWF-Australia and local resource management groups, Project Catalyst improves the quality of water run-off by reducing sediment, nutrients and chemicals in freshwater entering the Great Barrier Reef. The project therefore has a water replenishment as well as total eco-system benefit.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	In our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments, consideration is given to other water users, however the engagement depends on local relevance. For example, local stakeholder influence can be greater in areas where water use is perceived to have an impact on local availability of supply. Engagement with other water users at a local level is managed through business unit or Amatil Group Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 or local site or community meetings.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	In all areas where we operate, our water use is subject to local regulation and is factored into our approach. Regulation at a local level will have a direct relevance where our operations own private supplies. Where supplies are provided by an external water supplier, the supplier themselves are regulated. We engage with regulators at a local site and country level, through country environment managers; through local site meetings, correspondence and compliance reporting.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	In our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments, consideration is given to river basin management authorities at a local level. Importance and relevance depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with river basin management authorities at a local level is managed through site or country Environment managers, as appropriate, through 1-1 meetings. In addition, we engage with these groups on specific water replenishment partnership projects with The Coca-Cola Company and other NGO partners, such as WWF.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, always included	Through our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), consideration is given to statutory special interest groups at a local level. Importance and relevance depends on the local conditions and the existence of such groups. Engagement with special interest groups at a local level is managed through country Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability managers as appropriate.
Suppliers	Relevant, sometimes included	We have worked with our suppliers, in conjunction with The Coca-Cola Company, to understand our value-chain water footprint. Our studies show that our key agricultural ingredients account for approx. 85% of the total water footprint of our products – in particular from the production and processing of sugar and fruit juice. Together with The Coca-Cola Company we have a commitment to sustainably source 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2020, and have established our Responsible Sourcing Guidelines (RSGs). We engage our suppliers through a variety of channels and communications. At a corporate level this includes the sustainability section of our corporate website, our annual Sustainability Report and through multi-stakeholder roundtables. We engage suppliers on sustainability issues, including water stewardship and sustainable agriculture through our Supplier Relationship Management process, using a third-party sustainability assessment, undertaken by Ecovadis. We also hold annual Partner for Growth awards. In support of our sustainable agriculture commitment we have engaged our key agricultural ingredient suppliers, industry partners, and The Coca-Cola Company to ensure compliance with our RSGs, aiming to drive the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. 100% of our sugar suppliers have agreed to comply with our RSGs, and we are working with third-parties, such as Bonsucro and the Rainforest Alliance, to develop compliance pathways and best practices for sugar and other agricultural ingredients.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	The majority of the water we use comes from municipal sources, with a small proportion coming from local groundwater sources. As such, external water suppliers are a key stakeholder group whom we engage with on an ongoing basis. When assessing risk exposure, we engage with local water suppliers as part of our site Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). This includes engaging in 1 to 1 dialogue and working with them to understand the sustainability of the water supply, as well as their approach towards water protection, infrastructure management, and their long-term development plans and priorities.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	Our Stakeholder Engagement process is intended to identify additional relevant stakeholders. Other stakeholders are identified within our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) process, as relevant to individual operations and their local context. operations and their local context.

W3.3d

(W3.3d) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

The primary tool used for identifying, assessing and managing the mitigation of water related risks is the Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA). This assessment is undertaken by independent hydro-geological experts for each source of water used by and within a facility, Amatil defines a facility as a manufacturing site. The assessment using all relevant and available data on the sources quality, quantity, including aquifer recharge data, and community aspects of the source. Most of the water Amatil sources is from municipal supplies however, where relevant the SVA also covers all ground, surface and rainwater. Each study is completely revised every five years , at a minimum, considering changes in our business, the community, and all other stakeholders. These studies provide the guidance we need to identify quantitative, qualitative, and community- based risks associated with water withdrawals, and more importantly, serve as the input to develop rigorous management plans to ensure the risks are addressed to maintain ongoing supplies to all users. Each plan is regularly reviewed and updated as actions to mitigate risks are completed. We are rolling out this approach so that we have source vulnerability assessments and sustainable water management plans in place for our brewing and distilling sites by 2020. For instance, in 2018, our Papua New Guinea Business completed Source Vulnerability Assessments for all water sources used at each manufacturing site. Water risks were identified and managed through site specific Source Water Protection Plans. We ensured all waste water from our manufacturing sites was treated before disposal.

In addition to this Amatil also utilises the WRI Aqueduct, the WBCSD Global Water Tool and Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer to develop a comprehensive picture of the total water risk of the business. We utilise these tools in evaluating and assigning a risk profile by facility of all Amatil sites and can develop a company wide approach to managing water related risk. A site specific management plan to mitigate any identified risks with local facility management leading in the development and execution of actions to ensure source sustainability through a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP). SVAs are fully revised and updated every five years with the SWPP monitored and managed continually between these reviews.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

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

Yes, only within our direct operations

W4.1a

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

Water is a precious resource, critical to our communities, our ecosystems and the sustainability of our business. It is also the main ingredient in our beverages and essential to our manufacturing processes and to the key agricultural ingredients we use. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world, as a result of water risks, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials we use. Water risks which represent a substantive change across our operations and supply chain are assessed using our enterprise wide Risk Management Process, which maps the likelihood of occurrence, seriousness of impact and effectiveness of internal controls. The process defines 'substantive change' using our environmental impact scale. This characterises risks based upon two indicators: potential for environmental impact to exceed the limits of natural variations; and impacts resulting in restrictions or cost increases on operations or supply (e.g., a stop in production, commodity supply constraints, or restrictive/multinational regulation). Risks are ranked using a 1-5 scale assessing impacts from 'insignificant' to 'extreme', and 'rare' to 'almost certain'. A substantive risk would be both major and highly likely, ranked at level 4. 'Major' risks are those whose environmental impacts could exceed the limits of natural variations, which may be recoverable but would require intervention and mitigation. Likely risks are those which have been identified as having a probability of greater than 75%. Through this process, Amatil has developed a residual risk map, which is used to drive our risk management processes. Risks and uncertainties that, if they were to occur, could materially and adversely affect our business or could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements, are included within our Annual Report.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	7	1-25	Of the 31 total Amatil facilities, defined as a manufacturing plant seven exist in areas of high water stress and related water risk.

W4.1c

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

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Murray - Darling

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

3

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Three facilities in South Eastern Australia exist within the Murray-Darling river basin which are considered exposed to water risk which could have a substantive impact on the business due to the size and population of the region which they supply.

Country/Region

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Ciliwung)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

3

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

Three facilities in western Java exist within the Ciliwung river basin which are considered exposed to water risk which could have a substantive impact on the business due to the size and population of the region which they supply.

Country/Region

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Brantas)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-25

Comment

One facility in eastern Java exist within the Brantas river basin which are considered exposed to water risk which could have a substantive impact on the business due to the size and population of the region which it supplies.

W4.2

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

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Murray - Darling

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Increased water stress

Primary potential impact

Increased operating costs

Company-specific description

Increased water stress in SE Australia impacting three operations sites in Melbourne, Shepparton and Griffith present slightly different risks to the business. In Melbourne and Shepparton these present themselves as physical constraints with respect to limits set by municipal authorities on nutrient loading of trade waste discharged from the sites. There are nutrient loading limits in the waste water for the municipal treatment plants the sites discharge to. In Griffith the risks are related to incoming water and variable levels of TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) which require additional treatment prior to use.

Timeframe

1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact**Primary response to risk**

Engage with regulators/policymakers

Description of response

Amatil engages with regulators and policy makers as and when required to ensure a collaborative and mutually beneficial outcome can be achieved. We do this through direct interaction with key account staff and SME's within the Amatil site (for the location impacted and the relevant local regulator)

Cost of response**Explanation of cost of response**

Country/Region

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Ciliwung & Brantas basins)

Type of risk

Physical

Primary risk driver

Increased water stress

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

Increasing water stress, primarily driven by a lack of effective regulation of all water users, is present across the four sites located across Java (both east and west) and present themselves as physical risks to ground water able to be sourced through licenced wells on site. These sites in Jakarta and Surabaya source water from multiple points including municipal and are able to switch and

prioritise as required to meet their needs whilst maintaining compliance.

Timeframe

1 - 3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water re-use, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

All sites are prioritising water efficient practices to reduce usage and wastage on sites to minimise water draws. Site personnel are trained in good water management practices including leak detection and repair and optimisation of water use processes, where possible.

Cost of response

Explanation of cost of response

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Beyond our direct operations our key agricultural ingredients are sourced from multiple suppliers across a number of different regions. We manage our supplies of these strategically limiting exposure to any one supplier.

W4.3

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

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

W4.3a

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

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Bottled water is a significant contributor to our overall portfolio of products in all countries of operation, and we are seeking additional opportunities to grow this category in sustainable ways, noting the increased competition in this category as well.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Murray - Darling

Latitude

-37.944

Longitude

145.061

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

498.39

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

205.72

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

498.39

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The site withdraws water from municipal supplies and also brings in additional spring water volume to site for bottling operations of a number of different types of product including soft drink and bottled water. The slightly higher usage is due to increased production, however, the water intensity at this site has improved as compared to 2017.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Murray - Darling

Latitude

-36.377

Longitude

145.415

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

1084.95

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

1063.21

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1084.95

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The site withdraws water from municipal sources only and during 2018 a change in product mix and production timing across the year increased the use of water by approximately 8%

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

Country/Region

Australia

River basin

Murray - Darling

Latitude

-34.245

Longitude

146.209

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

67.02

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

58.89

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

67.02

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The site withdraws water from municipal supplies producing beer and cider products. In 2018 production volumes decreased and as result so did water usage. The site however, did improve its water efficiency by 8% over the previous year.

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Ciliwung)

Latitude

-6.241

Longitude

106.809

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

695.14

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

471.44

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

695.14

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The site withdraws water from municipal supplies, wells and harvested rainwater producing products including sparkling and still beverages. In 2018 volumes of withdrawals, discharge and total consumption were 12.5% less than the previous year.

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Ciliwung)

Latitude

-6.28

Longitude

106.955

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

505.75

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

276.45

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

505.75

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The site withdraws water from municipal supplies and wells producing products including sparkling and still beverages. In 2018 volumes of withdrawals and total consumption were 18.9% less than the previous year, discharges were 12% less than last year.

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name (optional)**Country/Region**

Indonesia

River basin

Other, please specify (Brantas)

Latitude

-7.44

Longitude

112.513

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

512.41

Comparison of withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

304.57

Comparison of discharges with previous reporting year

About the same

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

512.41

Comparison of consumption with previous reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The site withdraws water from municipal supplies and wells producing products including sparkling and still beverages. In 2018 volumes of withdrawals, discharge and total consumption were 9.6% less than the previous year.

W5.1a

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

60.43

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources

437.96

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources

1084.9

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources

67.02

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

470.18

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources

224.96

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources

505.75

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

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

Brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater - renewable

440.54

Groundwater - non-renewable

Produced/Entrained water

Third party sources

71.87

Comment

W5.1b

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

205.72

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

1063.2

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

Fresh surface water

Brackish surface water/Seawater

Groundwater

Third party destinations

58.89

Comment

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name**Fresh surface water**

471.44

Brackish surface water/Seawater**Groundwater****Third party destinations****Comment**

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name**Fresh surface water**

276.45

Brackish surface water/Seawater**Groundwater****Third party destinations****Comment**

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name**Fresh surface water**

304.57

Brackish surface water/Seawater**Groundwater****Third party destinations****Comment**

W5.1c

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

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name**% recycled or reused**

1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explainWater is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers to offset fresh water usage in these unit operations

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name

% recycled or reused

1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers to offset fresh water usage in these unit operations

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name

% recycled or reused

Less than 1%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers to offset fresh water usage in these unit operations

Facility reference number

Facility 4

Facility name

% recycled or reused

1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers to offset fresh water usage in these unit operations

Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name

% recycled or reused

1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers to offset fresh water usage in these unit operations

Facility reference number

Facility 6

Facility name

% recycled or reused

1-10%

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Water is reused in non-potable applications such as cooling towers to offset fresh water usage in these unit operations

W5.1d

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal sources and calibrated meters for all other sources. Our water withdrawal data is also subject to review by our brand partner The Coca Cola company as a part of their regular audit.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal sources and calibrated meters for all other sources. Our water withdrawal data is also subject to review by our brand partner The Coca Cola company as a part of their regular audit.

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal sources and calibrated meters for all other sources. Our water withdrawal data is also subject to review by our brand partner The Coca Cola company as a part of their regular audit.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal sources and calibrated meters for all other sources. Our water discharge data is also subject to review by our brand partner The Coca Cola company as a part of their regular audit.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal destinations and calibrated meters for all other sources. Municipal authorities measure and verify our water discharge volumes

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal destinations and calibrated meters for all other sources. Municipal authorities measure and verify our water discharge volumes

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal destinations and calibrated meters for all other sources. Municipal authorities test and verify our water discharge quality standards.

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal destinations and calibrated meters for all other sources. Municipal authorities test and verify our water discharge temperature.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal sources and calibrated meters for all other sources. Our water consumption data is also subject to review by our brand partner The Coca Cola company as a part of their regular audit.

Water recycled/reused

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Internally verified against water invoices for municipal sources and calibrated meters for all other sources. Our water recycling data is also subject to review by our brand partner The Coca Cola company as a part of their regular audit.

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Amatil has maintained a separate specific water policy for over a decade providing commitment from top management to water stewardship. It recognises that as a key ingredient and vital part of our supply chain water has a value well beyond the invoiced cost to our business.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board Chair	Amatil's Chair sits on the Risk and Sustainability Committee, a sub-Committee of the Board. The Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board has responsibility for oversight of water related issues. The Risk and Sustainability Committee is regularly informed of climate related issues, at least quarterly with a review of country level and business level (e.g. Alcohol & coffee, Fiji brewing) KPI's relating to climate such as water usage and wastewater, monitoring and overseeing progress toward achievement of these. Additionally, the Committee provides input to and approves the Sustainability strategy for Amatil of which climate, packaging, water, biodiversity and responsible sourcing are the most material aspects. The Board also approves the release of water related information through the annual Sustainability Report and in the Risks section of the Annual Report
Director on board	The Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board has responsibility for oversight of water related issues. Two directors from The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and two other independent directors sit on this committee. The full Board has complete oversight of the business of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, with access to the Committee's materials and minutes and a verbal update at Board Meetings from the Chairman of the Risk and Sustainability Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to support and advise the Board in relation to material and emerging risks that may impact Coca-Cola Amatil meeting its corporate objectives and vision, delivering shareholder returns, and its reputation and standing in the community.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board has responsibility for oversight of water related issues. The Amatil Group Managing Director sits on this committee. Management decisions in relation to sustainability are made by the Group Managing Director, Group Leadership Team and individual members of management who have direct authority. Across the Group functions and within each Business, our health, safety, supply chain, environment, human resources, procurement, and public affairs, communications and sustainability teams are responsible for the day-to-day implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of specific initiatives.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	The role of Chief Risk Officer is filled by the General Manager, Risk at Amatil, and this role has oversight of all risk assessments and processes including Climate Risk (including water) and participates in Board Risk and Sustainability Committee meetings. The 2018 Annual Report noted that Climate Risk was one of the risks being actively monitored and managed by the organisation. Regular updates to the Committee are provided on climate risk as part of risk reviews and planning.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	The role of Chief Sustainability Officer is filled by the Group Director Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) at Amatil, and this role has oversight of Sustainability Strategy and Risk assessment including Climate Change risk assessment and management and participates in Board Risk and Sustainability Committee meetings.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The Risk and Sustainability committee, a sub-Committee of the Board which oversees water related issues meets quarterly and is presented with performance by country and business (for the non soft drink beverages businesses) along with the actions and focus areas for improvements by business / country. The committee also provides guidance and review of long term plans and targets and any major capital expenditure related to them. From the Board to the Group Leadership Team, Group functions to the Businesses, at Coca-Cola Amatil we are committed to continual improvement and acting responsibly to support a better future for all our stakeholders. The Coca-Cola Amatil Board is committed to achieving the highest standards of corporate governance and business conduct. The Board sees this commitment as fundamental to the sustainability and performance of our business and to enhancing shareholder value. The purpose of the Committee is to support and advise the Board in relation to material and emerging risks that may impact Coca-Cola Amatil meeting its corporate objectives and vision, delivering shareholder returns, and its reputation and standing in the community. Specifically, the Committee will: - oversee and assess the effectiveness of Amatil’s risk management framework, and to make recommendations in respect of the development and embedding of the risk management framework and appetite to the Board; - assist the Board with the monitoring and review of Amatil’s risk culture; - review, monitor and approve Amatil’s sustainability strategy and provide advice to Management on associated implementation plans and other issues that may impact Amatil’s sustainability; - approve policies and initiatives that ensure best practice risk management, reflect stakeholder expectations and influence Amatil’s reputation as a responsible and sustainable organisation; and - review and monitor Amatil’s compliance with legal and regulatory obligations, internal policies and industry standards.

W6.3

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

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

Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

As important matters arise

Please explain

Amatil’s Chief Procurement Officer oversees the implementation of our Supplier Guiding Principles and Responsible Sourcing Guidelines which have water related aspects of sustainable sourcing within them. All contracts whether new or renewed contain one or both of these requirements and suppliers are assessed on their ability to supply goods and services competitively whilst also meeting these requirements. Any major or strategic supplier that cannot meet these requirements is given opportunity to improve and Amatil will seek to work with them on the improvement plan if necessary.

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

Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

Responsibility

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Amatil's Chief Risk Officer reports to the Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board on a quarterly basis all material risks and performance measures including water and water related risks complementing the quarterly report delivered for review of the total environmental performance of each country / business (which also includes metrics on energy, emissions, recycling, etc.) The Group Risk team is headed by the General Manager, Risk and is responsible for implementing an effective Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The ERM framework is in place to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report all business risks – including water-related risks. The General Manager, Risk and part of the Group Finance Leadership Team and has a direct reporting line to the Group Chief Financial Officer and Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee, and an indirect reporting line to the Chair of the Risk and Sustainability Committee.

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

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

Amatil's Director of Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability reports to the Risk and Sustainability committee of the Board on a quarterly basis on the strategies and tactics being used to manage water risks and opportunities. In 2018, the Board was presented with a detailed paper on Water related risks to our Business called 'Deep Dive on Water'. This paper assessed the five types of water related risks to our business - physical, regulatory, commercial, reputational and supply chain. The report also outlined management strategies - the Source Vulnerability Assessments and the Source Water Protection Plans and the impacts of these on improving our water efficiency. The report was presented by the Group Risk team in collaboration with technical experts across each business and Group Sustainability.

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

Environment/Sustainability manager

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Quarterly

Please explain

The Group Environmental Sustainability Manager has direct responsibility for setting water related strategy for manufacturing operations which are the majority water consumers within Amatil's direct operations. Through consultation with business MD's and Supply Chain Directors tactics are defined and agreed to enable the achievement of the strategy for managing water stewardship, reducing water intensity of product manufacture and facilitating water neutrality programs.

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

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

Yes

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

(W-FB6.4a/W-CH6.4a/W-EU6.4a/W-OG6.4a/W-MM6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	Indicator for incentivized performance	Please explain
Monetary reward	Board chair Board/Executive board Director on board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	<Not Applicable>	Incentives in monetary rewards are payable to C-Suite and board members as part of a total remuneration incentive scheme. These may take varying forms including direct cash bonus payments as part of short or long term incentive programs or in combination with equity issues of shares in the business.
Recognition (non-monetary)	Board chair Board/Executive board Director on board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Incentives in non-monetary recognition based rewards are applicable to C-Suite and board members as part of a non-remuneration incentive scheme. These may take varying forms including promotion, external awards on behalf of the business and internal programs.
Other non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	Monetary and recognition are the only forms of incentives offered as part of C-suite and Board member incentive programs.

W6.5

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

- Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
- Yes, trade associations
- Yes, other

W6.5a

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

Employees engaged to work with governments and other policy makers are trained and informed by internal subject matter experts on issues related to water withdrawal, usage and the various forms of use within our operations and final treatment for disposal. This includes measures undertaken and rigour involved in ensuring the sustainability of Amatil's water supplies (regardless of location or use) for quality, quantity and community, i.e. other water users in the catchment and the independence of the process through our use of third party hydro-geological experts to conduct the studies. Similarly, they are kept updated and informed on the use of water for manufacturing and the impacts in how different product types are produced (e.g. soft-drink production versus dairy versus beer and spirits versus food) and the role water plays in ensuring safe, high quality products reach our consumers.

Any inconsistencies between our activities and our policy are identified through internal audit and or via third parties during ISO14001 certification audits. When identified these findings are subject to root cause analysis and corrective action followed by a verification of completion and validation of the effectiveness of corrective actions implemented.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

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

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is critical to our business and makes up a significant proportion of products or our production processes and is also vital to the production of key agricultural ingredients. Water related issues including stewardship, efficiency within our supply chain and replenishment along our value chain are considered. Supply of adequate quantity at suitable quality and without adversely impacting other water users in the community of the water catchment area are all taken into consideration and mitigation plans. Each manufacturing site has specific water efficiency targets set annually and monitored throughout the year. The annual targets are set to ensure the achievement of the long term objectives in the efficient use of water. The individual site targets are also set to ensure that each country of operation meets its overall water efficiency performance goals. Improved water stewardship and efficiency measures beyond our 2020 targets will be key to managing physical and commercial risks.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is critical to our business and makes up a significant proportion of products or our production processes and is also vital to the production of key agricultural ingredients. Water related issues including stewardship, efficiency within our supply chain and replenishment along our value chain are considered. Supply of adequate quantity at suitable quality and without adversely impacting other water users in the community of the water catchment area are all taken into consideration and mitigation plans. Each manufacturing site has specific water efficiency targets set annually and monitored throughout the year. The annual targets are set to ensure the achievement of the long term objectives in the efficient use of water. The individual site targets are also set to ensure that each country of operation meets its overall water efficiency performance goals and similarly, each country's target is set with consideration of achieving the overall Amatil water efficiency goal published in our Sustainability Report.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is critical to our business and makes up a significant proportion of products or our production processes and is also vital to the production of key agricultural ingredients. Water related issues including stewardship, efficiency within our supply chain and replenishment along our value chain are considered. Supply of adequate quantity at suitable quality and without adversely impacting other water users in the community of the water catchment area are all taken into consideration and mitigation plans. Each manufacturing site has specific water efficiency targets set annually and monitored throughout the year. The annual targets are set to ensure the achievement of the long term objectives in the efficient use of water. The individual site targets are also set to ensure that each country of operation meets its overall water efficiency performance goals and similarly, each country's target is set with consideration of achieving the overall Amatil water efficiency goal published in our Sustainability Report.

W7.2

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

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

1

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

1

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

1

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

1

Please explain

Water related capex is based on the potential for reductions in water usage across sites that meets both sustainability and financial goals. Water audits and opportunities to save water are reviewed regularly through formal and informal processes by operational staff within facilities and with environmental specialists and engineering teams. We have invested in several small and large water efficiency initiatives, the capital costs of which cannot be disclosed at present due to commercial reasons. We anticipate our water related operating expenditure to increase into the short term future as a function of inflation in water related prices from suppliers, new products including dairy that increase water use. Nevertheless, these will be largely offset by net savings generated from continued efficiency opportunities being enacted.

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	No, but we anticipate doing so within the next two years	Amatil does not yet use climate related scenario analysis to inform business strategy. At Coca-Cola Amatil we are committed to ensuring that we are playing our role in ensuring the sustainable supply of high quality water for our business and for the communities in which we draw water or source key agricultural ingredients or raw materials. In 2018 Amatil commenced a specific review of the business' Climate Change Risks and Opportunities, prepared by third-party consultants. The review is guided by the framework developed by the FSB's Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and ASX governance and reporting guidance. The final report from the review is due in 2019

W7.4

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

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

Water is critical to our business and its value goes beyond the invoice cost of it. Amatil is in the process of developing a business wide model for defining the true costs of water to use in better identifying the value to the business. To do this we are proposing to use a number of different tools including the Ecolab Water Risk Monetizer, the WBSCD Water tool and our internal Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) to complete the picture of risk weighted differentiation of the value of water over its cost. Moreover, in an in-depth risk assessment presented to the Board in 2018, developing and testing a 'true cost' of water was identified as one of the key steps to managing future water risks. An internal price of water will help monetise and justify capex proposals through adequate reflection of externalities not currently covered by water prices

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Our approach to goal setting for water is a cascading one from total Group level across the three different business units (beverages, alcohol and food). We separate these in acknowledgment of the differences in producing soft drink beverages, brewed and distilled beverages and the processing of fruit and food products. For our soft drink beverages we set country level targets (we do not set these for the beer and food businesses as these are set at business level only). The total company wide targets inform the country level targets by way of their influence on the total group to improve overall performance (e.g. Indonesia and Australia have a significant influence on total company performance whereas Fiji and PNG has a lesser one). Individual site targets are set to ensure the achievement of the country targets. Performance to targets is monitored at least monthly and reported within the business unit monthly and up to Board level quarterly.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Product water intensity

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

We aim to use less than 1.95 L of water to produce 1L (including the water in the product itself) of non-alcoholic beverages by 2020 across the countries in which we operate including Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Indonesia, PNG and Samoa from a 2010 baseline.

Quantitative metric

% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2010

Target year

2020

% achieved

100

Please explain

This metric captures all water consumed for manufacture of product and all auxiliary uses that are required to produce it (such as heating and cooling, rinsing and cleaning and sanitation, etc.)

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Product water intensity

Level

Business

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

We aim to improve water efficiency by 25% (including any water in the product itself) of the SPC fruit and food business by 2020 from a 2010 baseline.

Quantitative metric

% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2010

Target year

2020

% achieved

96

Please explain

SPC's use of water is primarily in the processes of fruit and vegetable products, process water for heating and cooling (such as steam generation) rather than in the actual product itself. These auxiliary consumers are the main users of water across the business.

Target reference number

Target 3

Category of target

Product water intensity

Level

Business

Primary motivation

Water stewardship

Description of target

We aim to improve water efficiency by 25% (including any water in the product itself) of the alcohol business by 2020 from a 2010

baseline in the countries where we produce beer and spirits including Australia, Fiji and Samoa.

Quantitative metric

% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year

2013

Start year

2013

Target year

2020

% achieved

60

Please explain

This metric captures all water consumed for manufacture of product and all auxiliary uses that are required to produce it (such as heating and cooling, rinsing and cleaning and sanitation, etc.) The 2013 baseline here (rather than 2010 with all other targets) reflects the timing of the acquisition and incorporation of the alcohol business into Amatil.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Water discharge

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of target

The final stage in our sustainable use of water is discharging waste water responsibly ensuring the safety of the receiving environment. In partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, we made a commitment several years ago to return to nature at least as much water as is in our non-alcoholic beverages by 2020. To achieve this replenishment goal, all our sites treat their waste water either on-site or discharge to municipal systems, and we meet or exceed the more stringent of either local regulatory requirements or the requirements of The Coca-Cola Company. In addition, The Coca-Cola Company and Coca-Cola Amatil operate several water replenishment projects to provide additional high-quality water to communities, waterways and habitats. These projects include infiltration wells and watershed protection in Sumatra, Java, Bali and Papua New Guinea, reforestation projects in various locations in Indonesia and community access projects which improve water system infrastructure.

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (% replenished per litre of beverage)

Baseline year

2008

Start year

2008

Target year

2020

% achieved

100

Please explain

This commitment was met five years ahead of schedule, and we continued to exceed our replenishment goals in 2017 with almost 4,900 megalitres of water being replenished, equivalent to 161 per cent of non-alcoholic beverages finished product volume in litres.

W8.1b

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

Goal

Engagement with suppliers to help them improve water stewardship

Level

Business activity

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

Safely return to nature an equivalent amount of water used in the manufacture of our non-alcoholic beverages, this is otherwise known as the Replenishment goal to return 100% of the water used to make our products.

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2010

End year

2020

Progress

Amail over achieved its Replenishment targets through the partnership with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) through major initiatives in both Australia and Indonesia with water replenishment of 161% of all the water used in our products

Goal

Reduce environmental impact of product in use phase

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

We aim to use less than 1.95 L of water to produce 1L (including the water in the product itself) of non-alcoholic beverages by 2020 across the countries in which we operate including Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Indonesia, PNG and Samoa from a 2010 baseline.

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2010

End year

2020

Progress

Our water efficiency rate in our non-alcoholic beverage portfolio is 1.92. This is the result of improved water efficiency across our New Zealand (5.6 per cent), Indonesia (11.1 per cent), Fiji (23.5 per cent) and Papua New Guinea (10.4 per cent) Businesses compared to 2017. We will continue to focus on optimising water use throughout the production process, reclaiming of clean process water and diligent leak identification and repair.

Goal

Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

Level

Business

Motivation

Water stewardship

Description of goal

We aim to improve water efficiency by 25% (including any water in the product itself) of the SPC fruit and food business by 2020 from a 2010 baseline.

Baseline year

2010

Start year

2010

End year

2020

Progress

SPC in Australia delivered water savings in 2018 of over 320 megalitres, a 24 per cent reduction compared to the previous year

Goal

Improve wastewater quality beyond compliance requirements

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of goal

The final stage in our sustainable use of water is discharging waste water responsibly ensuring the safety of the receiving environment. In partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, we made a commitment several years ago to return to nature at least as much water as is in our non-alcoholic beverages by 2020.

Baseline year

2008

Start year

2008

End year

2020

Progress

In partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, we continued to exceed our water replenishment goals in 2018 with almost 4,900 megalitres of water being replenished, equivalent to 161 per cent of non-alcoholic beverages finished product volume in litres

W9. Linkages and trade-offs

W9.1

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

Yes

W9.1a

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

Linkage or tradeoff

Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Decreased wastewater treatment

Description of linkage/tradeoff

All beverage containers are rinsed prior to filling. Previously all PET containers were water rinsed, following the upgrade to blowfill production lines for PET all PET bottles are now rinsed with ionised air providing the same assured pre-fill preparation with no use of water. Can rinsing can also be effectively manage with ionised air and Amatil is developing a program to implement can air rinsing.

Policy or action

Amatil has taken action to eliminate the need to water rinse all PET containers prior to filling without compromising the product or package integrity ensuring our products still reach consumers at the highest possible quality and are food safe. We are now developing a program of projects to similarly transform container preparation of aluminium cans and ensuring the capture and recycling of water for glass bottle washing / rinsing.

Linkage or tradeoff

Linkage

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Environmental restoration

Description of linkage/tradeoff

Through several water footprint studies, we know that >80% of our value chain carbon footprint comes from our key agricultural ingredients. As a result, we have made a commitment to source our key agricultural ingredients sustainably by 2020, and to replenish 100% of the water we use in our beverages, by 2020. This latter commitment complements our sustainable agricultural commitment in that some of the areas where we have manufacturing operations, are also areas where farming of some of our key agricultural ingredients (e.g., sugar cane) takes place.

Policy or action

Amatil and The Coca-Cola Company have invested in several restorative and protective programs that have water replenishment at their core, most notably in Australia and Indonesia. These projects include infiltration wells and watershed protection in Sumatra, Java, Bali and Papua New Guinea, reforestation projects in various locations in Indonesia and community access projects that improve water system infrastructure. These programs have included native and community beneficial tree planting programs that restore either natural habitats and or provide harvest-able crops for communities as well as irrigation improvement and fertilizer management programs to either reduce water consumption, improve water infiltration preventing runoff or limiting nutrient ingress to sensitive receiving environments such as the Great Barrier Reef. In 2018, we exceeded our commitment with almost 4,900 megalitres of water being replenished, equivalent to 161 per cent of non-alcoholic beverages finished product volume in litres.

Linkage or tradeoff

Tradeoff

Type of linkage/tradeoff

Increased energy use

Description of linkage/tradeoff

Amatil is seeking to transition from a pure soft drink business to a total beverage company and as such has increased the diversity of its product portfolio to include products such as dairy, juices, and energy drinks. These products typically require more thermal processing (i.e. higher energy requirements) than our traditional portfolio of products. Given that water is a key input to thermal generation, our initiatives in energy efficiency ultimately reduce our indirect water consumption in our value chain. Our energy efficiency program focusses on the opportunities to save electrical and thermal energy aiming to offset the impact of increased energy requirements and the subsequent increase in indirect water requirement.

Policy or action

A combined focus on energy efficiency with the increased integration of renewable energy into our manufacturing processes has been implemented with LED lighting upgrades, boiler efficiency programs, compressed air management and on-site solar PV and off-site wind generation through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) has been used to limit the impacts of the changes in our product lines and continues to be a focus to offset as far as practicable any negative impacts of these changes.

W10. Verification

W10.1

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

W11. Sign off

W-FI

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

W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Managing Director (Alison Watkins)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

W11.2

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

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms