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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
Absolute emission	An overall amount of GHGs emitted to the atmosphere by the target year.	Climate
Agricultural film	Polyethylene films that help protect crops and provide thermal insulation in greenhouses or tunnels in agricultural context.	-
Amatil	Coca-Cola Amatil Limited.	-
APPs	Affirmative Action Plans.	-
Aseptic Fiber Pack	A type of primary packaging which is multi-layer (paper and other). This packaging type can go by the trade names of Tetra Pak and Combibloc among others.	Packaging and Waste
Aseptic line	Aseptic processing is a process by which a product is sterilized and then filled cold in a sterile container and filling conditions.	Packaging and Waste
Bag-in-box (BIB)	Bag-in-box (BIB) refers to a type of primary package which contains beverage syrup used in fountains dispensers. Type LDPE - type 4 - plastic bladder in a cardboard box.	Sourcing
Baseline Water Stress	Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate more competition among users. Baseline water stress is calculated using the postprocessed gross and net total withdrawal and available water per sub-basin time series from a default PCR-GLOBWB 2 model. (Source: World Resource Institute)	Water
BAU	Business As Usual (BAU).	Climate
BBC	Boxboard Cutting (BBC) is fiber cores from stretch film or label rolls.	-
bioPET	bioPET refers to bottle body that contains bio-based PET (normally at 30% weight).	Packaging and Waste
Carbon neutral	Net zero carbon dioxide emissions are achieved when anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions are balanced globally by anthropogenic carbon dioxide removals over a specified period. It is commonly achieved through decarbonisation, balance emissions with atmospheric removals within the value-chain of the company, balance emissions within the value chain of the company with emissions avoided through the use of sold products, offsetting (i.e. balancing of emissions within the target boundary with an equivalent amount of carbon credits originated from activities that avoid or remove emissions somewhere else), or a mix of these approaches.	-
Carbon offset	Carbon offsets compensate CO2 emissions by participating in, or funding, efforts to take CO2 out of the atmosphere. Types of offsets including forestry and conservation, supporting renewable energy projects, and energy efficiency improvements (typically in developing countries). "Insetting" refers to offsets that are pursued within a company's own value chain.	-
Carboy	Primary packaging containing large volumes of water used in dispensers, it is made up of Type 7 plastic.	Packaging and Waste
CBIA	China Beverage Industry Association.	Sourcing
CBPC	China Bottlers Procurement Consortium.	Sourcing
CCBMH	Coca-Cola Bottlers Manufacturing Holdings Limited — also known as SCMC. Swire Coca-Cola indirectly holds 41% stake of CCBMH.	Water

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CCBSS	Coca-Cola Bottler Sales and Services.	Packaging and Waste
CCEP	Coca-Cola European Partners plc.	Water
CCH	Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company.	Water
CCNA	Coca-Cola North America.	-
CDE	Cold Drink Equipment (CDE) includes vending machines, coolers and fountains.	Climate Packaging and Waste Sourcing
CDP	CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) is a non-profit organization providing an environmental disclosure framework for companies and governments to manage, measure, and disclose the impact of their operations on the environment, particularly towards (i) Climate Change, (ii) Water Security, and (iii) Forestry.	Water
CDP Water Security Questionnaire	The modular structure of CDP water security questionnaire broadly reflects the narrative of the CEO Water Mandate Guidelines, assisting companies on a water stewardship journey and providing relevant data to investors. The questionnaire assess water dependence and water accounting metrics, value chain engagement activities, business impacts, risk assessment procedures, risks, opportunities and responses to them, facility water accounting, as well as water governance and business strategy. And rating ranged from A to F is given to each submission.	Water
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) are fully halogenated paraffin hydrocarbons that contain only carbon, chlorine, and fluorine, produced as volatile derivative of methane, ethane, and propane. Chlorofluorocarbons have been widely used as refrigerants, propellants and solvents. Because CFCs contribute to ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere, the manufacture of such compounds has been phased out under Montreal Protocol, as they are being replaced with other products such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).	-
CIP	Clean in place (CIP) refers to the cleaning and sanitation of production equipment when changing production lines from filling one type of beverage to another.	-
Circular economy	Circular economy entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources based on three principles: 1) Design out waste and pollution 2) Keep products and materials in use 3) Regenerate natural systems (Source: Ellen Macarthur Foundation)	Packaging and Waste
CISL	Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership.	-
Climate scenarios	A climate scenario is a plausible representation of future climate that has been constructed for explicit use in investigating the potential impacts of anthropogenic climate change. Climate scenarios often make use of climate projections (descriptions of the modelled response of the climate system to scenarios of greenhouse gas and aerosol concentrations), by manipulating model outputs and combining them with observed climate data. (Source: IPCC)	Climate; Water
Climate-related impacts/risks	Climate-related impacts refer to the transition and physical risks caused by climate change. Climate-related transition risks are associated with the vulnerabilities related to the ongoing shift to a low carbon economy and decarbonise; while climate-related physical risks are associated with shocks and stresses to the physical environment.	Climate

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CO2	Carbon Dioxide, and in the CDE context, an alternate form of refrigerant that does not contribute to ozone depletion.	Climate
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) is a measure of the global warming potential of releases of the six greenhouse gases specified by the Kyoto protocol. These are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).	Climate
Collection and recovery system	The collection and recovery system focuses on collecting post-consumer bottles and reintroducing them back to the system to reuse or re-manufacture.	Packaging and Waste
Community/ Watershed Score	Community/Watershed score is a calculated risk score from FAWVA assessment for every operating plant across our system. It is a combined risk score indicating the overall external vulnerabilities that the operation potentially is facing (i.e., watershed sustainability and local-social risks which eventually presents a potential reputational risk to the brand / operation).	-
Company employee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A person on the company’s payroll and for whom employee compensation premiums are paid (i.e. a person who are in an employment relationship with the company according to local law or regulations). - A non-company person working under the full time supervision of a Swire employee. - Full time, part time, temporary employees and dispatched workers (in Chinese mainland) are included. - Secondees employed by a Swire company who are seconded to work in any other Swire company located throughout the world. The secondees may be transferred between Swire group companies but their ultimate employer remains the same. Secondees should be counted as an employee of the company he /she is currently working with. - Contractors and temporary employees managed exclusively by an external company that provides their own supervision, are not considered “company employees”. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Construction project	Construction project means any construction, demolition or other substantial improvements to be constructed, or the alteration and additions of existing building or structures.	-
Context-based water targets	Context-based water target is a specific time-bound objective that sets the desired outcome to include both a component that speaks to the company’s water performance and a component that speaks to the basin’s conditions. Context-based water targets better inform audiences on the extent to which performance respects the agreed upon thresholds of the basin or supports public policy. (Source: CEO Water Mandate)	Water
Contractor	Contractor refer to all workers employed by an outside firm to carry out work onsite or offsite for the Company. The outside firm is engaged by the Company and provides their own supervision, details, means, methods and processes by which the work is accomplished. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Conventional Energy Source	Non-renewable energy resources, including coal and natural gas.	-
Co-packer	Co-packers are third-party contract bottlers who produce and supply beverages. This includes but not limited to Coca-Cola Bottlers Manufacturing Holdings Limited (CCBMH).	All

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Core operations	Core operations refer to the set of business activities carried out by SCCL that constitutes the main source of the Company's profits, which includes operations within the manufacturing plants, distribution centres, sales centres and workshops that it owned and managed.	Climate ; Packaging and Waste
Corporate Renewable Energy	Renewable energy sourced from commercial and industrial (C&I) organizations, like TCCC.	-
Cradle-to-gate	Cradle-to-gate is an assessment of a partial product life cycle from resource extraction (cradle) to the factory gate (i.e., before it is transported to the consumer).	-
Critical suppliers	Suppliers of direct goods and goods bearing TCCC's logo.	Sourcing
CS	Carrier Stock (CS) is fridge packs or other non-corrugated containers.	-
CSR	Corporate social responsibility (CSR).	Sourcing; Community
Deposit Return Schemes (DRS)	Deposit return schemes (DRS) work by adding a small deposit on top of the price of a beverage – such as those in plastic and glass bottles and aluminium cans – which is refunded to the consumer when they return the empty bottle or can for recycling. The schemes are typically established through legislation passed by state or national governments, and offer financial incentive for consumers to return their used containers.	Packaging and Waste
DER	Distributed Energy Resources (DER) are electric generation systems located at or near the end-user site and connected to the larger electric grid.	-
Direct materials	A category of raw materials which are used for manufacturing (i.e. sugar, carbon dioxide, concentrate and water) or packaging beverages (i.e. PET preform, aluminium cans and glass bottles).	Sourcing
Dispatch worker	Personnel engaged by a labour dispatch company and dispatched to bottling factories to take up temporary, auxiliary or substitute positions.	-
Dispenser	The device that dispenses carbonated soft drinks. The device combines flavoured syrup or syrup concentrate and carbon dioxide with chilled and purified water to make sparkling drink.	Sourcing
DWW	Drink Without Waste is an initiative led by the Single-Use Beverage Packaging Working Group, a broad coalition of stakeholders including major beverages producers and bottlers, waste management enterprises and NGOs who want to reduce waste generated from beverage consumption in the Hong Kong SAR. It has an objective to reduce single-use beverage packaging and to recover 70% to 90% used beverage packaging by 2025.	Packaging and Waste
EAC	Energy Attribute Credit (EAC) is a contract mechanism that allows corporates to procure renewable energy system not located directly on their facility sites. These agreements include the purchase of a system's electricity and its energy attribute certificates.	-
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax.	-
EBITDA	Earnings before interest tax, depreciation and amortisation.	-
Embedded Generation	Grid-connected renewable energy systems; term used specifically in South Africa; other countries call these distributed energy resources (DER).	-

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Emission factor	A coefficient that quantifies the emissions or removals of a gas per unit activity. Emission factors are often based on a sample of measurement data, averaged to develop a representative rate of emission for a given activity level under a given set of operating conditions. (Source: IPCC)	-
Employee Fatality	An employee fatality is a loss of life occurring to a bottler employee as the result of a work-related incident. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
EPD	Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department (EPD).	Packaging and Waste
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility scheme.	Packaging and Waste
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance.	Product Choice
ES-RQ-235	Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE) on Water Resource Sustainability on which mandatory requirements for SVA and WMP are documented. It requires regular update of SVA and WMP every five years at a minimum.	-
EUR	Energy Use Ratio (EUR) is the amount of energy used to produce one litre of beverage.	Climate
Euro V / Euro VI	The European emission standards for private car and heavy duty vehicle with a design weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.	-
External cost of water	The external cost of water is the value of Water credit risk score, adjusted for local context. The adjustment is based on the Community/Watershed Score from FAWVA and the score for the availability of drinking water in the catchment area (WASH). This is financial implications to business/operations of these external vulnerabilities and an indication of the prioritization based on the local external vulnerabilities, monetization of the external water-related risks to the plant.	-
Facility area score	Facility area score is calculated risk scores from FAWVA assessment process for every operating plant across our system. It is a combined risk score indicating the overall internal vulnerabilities that the operation potentially facing (i.e., Supply reliability; Water efficiency; Compliance; Water economics; and Product quality and safety). In the True Cost of Water Tool, FAWVA 2020 assessment results per facility is being used.	-
Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA)	The Coca-Cola system’s 2030 Water Strategy focuses on addressing water-related business risks and shared water challenges to prioritize the investments and proper resource allocation, thus concentrating actions on where they matter most. It’s critical to understanding water-related challenges and risks at the global level as well as the regional and local levels. FAWVA is the systematic framework which helps operations to understand the local water-related vulnerabilities and risk exposure, to complement the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA). - FAWVA takes a holistic lens on water risks and screens for - internal risk drivers at the facility-level, including water supply reliability, infrastructure, water economics, climate related risks, such as droughts or floods that may impact the business continuity. - external pressures such as watershed conditions, water quantity or quality challenges, access to water, regulatory or social risks which may create reputational risk and may have an impact on social license to operate.	-

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First Aid Injury (FAI)	An injury that is minor in nature and requires first aid treatment including cleaning and applying disinfectant to wounds/abrasions, applying a cold compress, or irrigation of eye. Includes: - Diagnostic testing by a medical practitioner where no medical treatment is performed; and - Admission to hospital for observation only (<24 hours)	-
FMCG	Fast-moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) are products that are sold quickly and at a relatively low cost. Examples include non-durable household goods such as packaged foods, beverages, toiletries, over-the-counter drugs and other consumables	-
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is a forest certification of sustainable forest management. The certification confirms that the forest is being managed in a way that preserves biological diversity and benefits the lives of local people and workers	-
Full time employee	A ‘full-time employee’ is defined according to national legislation and practice regarding working time (e.g., national legislation defines that ‘full-time’ means a minimum of nine months per year and a minimum of 30 hours per week).	Our People
GDP	Gross domestic product.	Swire Coca-Cola At a Glance
GHG	Greenhouse gases (GHG) are types of gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.	Climate
Gigawatt (GW)	A unit of electrical capacity equal to one billion watts.	Climate
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is an international independent standards organisation that helps businesses understand and communicate their impacts on environmental and social issues.	About this Report ; Our Approach to Materiality Assessment ; GRI Standards Content Index
GWP	Global Warming Potential (GWP).	-
HC	Hydrocarbon (HC) refrigerants are categorised as having zero ozone depletion potential and absolutely minimal global warming potential and so offer a more environmentally friendly alternative to CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCs.	-
HDPE	High-density polyethylene (HDPE) is type 2 plastic that is used for closures and closure rings on PET plastic bottles.	Packaging and Waste
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) are organic compounds that contain fluorine and hydrogen atoms. Commonly used in air conditioning and as refrigerants in place of the older chlorofluorocarbons. They do not contribute to global warming and do not harm the ozone layer.	-
HFO	Hydrofluoro-Olefin (HFO) refrigerants are categorized as having zero ozone depletion potential and low global warming potential and so offer a more environmentally friendly alternative to CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCs.	-
HKBA	The Hong Kong Beverage Association.	-
HKEx	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited.	About Swire Coca-Cola
Hot fill	Hot fill is a process by which a product is sterilised and then filled at a high temperature in order to sterilize the inside of the container.	-
ILO	International Labour Organisation.	-
Indirect materials	A category of materials procured for the marketing of beverage products (i.e. in-bound logistics, marketing and sales materials, machinery parts and cold drink equipment).	Sourcing

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Internal cost of water	The internal cost of water is based on the operational cost of water of a facility adjusted with the FAWVA “Facility area score” of that specific operation. These are facilities with high internal vulnerabilities, which may eventually have an impact in business continuity. It is important that the water efficiency projects in these facilities are prioritized and the internal cost is reflecting this approach.	-
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations dedicated to providing an objective, scientific view of climate change and its political and economic impacts. IPCC assessments provide a scientific basis for governments at all levels to develop climate related policies and they underpin negotiations at the UN Climate Conference.	TCFD disclosures
Key agricultural ingredients	Includes sugar, corn and high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS)	Sourcing
Kilowatt (kW)	A unit of electrical capacity equal to one thousand watts.	Climate
KORE	The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE) outlines requirements and policies, specification and programmes to ensure product safety and quality, occupational safety and health and environmental standards.	Sourcing
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene (LDPE).	Performance Tables
LDR	Lost Day Rate represents the number of lost work days per 100 full-time equivalent employees per year. It is calculated as the total lost days multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by total hours worked. 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 full-time employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a rating system devised by the United States Green Building Council.	-
Life cycle assessment (LCA)	Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a cradle-to-grave or cradle-to-cradle analysis technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life, which is from raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, and use.	Sourcing
Lightweighting	Redesigning of the primary packaging to reduce the weight of packaging materials.	Packaging and Waste Sourcing
Lost Days	A Lost Day is the number of actual lost days from LTI. Lost Days are counted as calendar days where counting begins on the first day following the injury and ends when the person returns to duty, receives a permanent job transfer or leaves employment. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
LTI	Lost Time Injury (LTI) is a work-related injury or illness, that results in one or more lost days or lost shifts. LTI should be counted based on the number of injured persons. If the work-related injury has been classified as an LTI, it will not be recorded as Medical Treatment injury, Restricted Work Injury or First Aid Case. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
LTIR	Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) represents the number of lost time injuries per 100 full-time equivalent employees per year. It is calculated as the total injuries multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by Total Hours Worked. 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 full-time employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People

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Major water use change	Major water use change is defined as plant water source changes, new water source availability, external supplier changes, quantity/quality of the water deteriorates significantly, significant changes in water-related regulations and/or political decision on water rights allocations, or significant increase in water consumption (i.e. >20% per annum) caused by changes in bottling plant operations (such as adding new production line(s) or changing production strategy).	-
Manufacturing volume	The amount of water used to manufacture beverages, including the water used for cleaning. It excludes the water that is used inside beverages.	Water
Market	Used in reference to geographic areas, a country in which Swire Coca-Cola does business.	Swire Coca-Cola At a Glance
Megawatt (MW)	A unit of electrical capacity equal to one million watts.	-
Megawatt-hour (MWh)	A unit of electrical power equal to one million watts.	Performance Tables
MTC	Medical Treatment Case (MTC) is a work injury requiring treatment by a medical practitioner that requires their specialist skills or medical intervention is taken, such as prescription medication, stitching / gluing a wound, removing a foreign body from an eye, setting a broken bone, or a series of treatments (3+) for strains and sprains by a physiotherapist. Where a medical practitioner is seen but no medical treatment provided, or treatment is considered first aid, then the injury is classified as a first aid injury. Diagnostic procedures such as x-rays are not considered medical treatment unless they lead to further treatment. If the injury results in lost days or lost shifts, records as 'Lost Time Injury'. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Net-zero emission	Net-zero emissions are achieved when anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period. (Source: IPCC, Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C)	Climate
New build project	New construction such as building of new facility, structures or property development, including all works during project development such as site investigation, site formation, foundation, construction, demolition, excavation, etc. till the handover to operations.	-
NLP	New Life Plastics Ltd (NLP) – the first food-grade ready plastics recycling facility in the Hong Kong SAR.	Packaging and Waste
NPSG	National Product Supply Group (NPSG) - is a coalition of bottlers working together to optimise collaboration between bottlers within the Coca-Cola System in the U.S..	-
OCC	Old Corrugated Cardboard.	-
ODP	Ozone depleting potential (ODP) - a chemical compound is the relative amount of degradation to the ozone layer it can cause, with trichlorofluoromethane (R-11 or CFC-11) being fixed at an ODP of 1.0.	-
Offtaker	Entity that buys the electricity from a power purchase agreement.	-
Operational cost of water	These are the variable operational cost that occur for each m ³ of water used within the facility and covers the costs i.e., chemicals spent, energy consumed, water fees, wastewater disposal costs and other variable costs related with the use of water.	-
OPP	Oriented polypropylene or biaxially oriented polypropylene (BOPP), a plastic label material.	-

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Other (Packaging)	Packaging material including festive merchandise packaging, giveaways during holiday periods (e.g. banners, buntings, posters, price talkers, header cards etc.) and marketing materials associated with shop signage, coolers, note books, clothing, umbrellas, and others (e.g. stickers, tray, menu cards, advertising boards, light boxes etc.).	-
Overall water risk	Aqueduct defines overall water risk as a calculated water risk with a score of 0-5 based on the weighted average of the 13 composite indicators. It includes baseline water stress, baseline water depletion, interannual variability, Seasonal variability, groundwater table decline, riverine flood risk, coastal flood, drought risk, untreated connected wastewater, coastal eutrophication potential, unimproved/no drinking water, unimproved/no sanitation, and peak RepRisk country ESG risk index.	Water
PAC	Public Affairs & Communications (PAC).	-
Part-time employee	A 'part-time employee' is an employee whose working hours per week, month, or year are less than 'full time' as defined above.	Our People
PCB	Post consumed bottles	Sourcing
Permanent contract employee	A contract for full-time or part-time employee for an indeterminate period (except in Chinese mainland where fixed term staff is counted as permanent employee).	Performance Tables
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), type 1 plastic, and in this context is the raw material for soft drink plastic bottles.	Climate Packaging and Waste
PETG	Polypropylene Terephthalate Glycol, a plastic label material	Performance Tables
Physical Power Purchase Agreement	A contract mechanism that allows corporates to procure renewable energy system not located directly on their facility sites. These agreements include the purchase of a system's electricity and its energy attribute certificates.	-
Pouch	A type of primary packaging which is a multilayer foil, squeezable in nature and generally with a plastic screw top. It could also be a package with a tear top if containing powder.	Packaging and Waste
PP	Polypropylene (PP) is a type 5 plastic that is often the raw material we use to make labels.	Packaging and Waste
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is a contract mechanism for procuring renewable energy. Standard terms include contract length, power source, and energy purchase amount.	Climate
PREC	Peace Renewable Energy Credit (PREC) is an energy attribute certificate in conflict-affected areas that help finance renewable energy projects that contribute to humanitarian causes.	-
Primary Packaging	The packaging layer that first envelops the beverage product and contains it (i.e. bottle, closure, closure ring). Most often plastic bottles (PET, HDPE and PP), but also glass bottles, aluminium cans, aseptic fibre pack (e.g. Tetra Pak/Combibloc), post mix bag-in-box (BIB), and caps.	Swire Coca-Cola At a Glance Water Packaging and Waste
Production Volume	The volume (unit cases) of beverages manufactured.	Swire Coca-Cola At a Glance
PRS	Producer responsibility scheme (PRS).	Packaging and Waste
PV	Photovoltaic (PV) refers to the conversion of light into electricity using semiconducting materials.	Climate

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RE100	RE100 refers to matching 100% of the electricity used across Swire Coca-Cola’s core operations with electricity produced from renewable sources. These can include biomass (including biogas), geothermal, solar, water, and/or wind – either sourced from the market (including greening of the grid or through power purchase agreements or stand-alone energy attribute certificates) or self-produced. (Reference: RE100)	Climate
Recycled content	Portion of packaging content that comes from recycled material. The use of recycled content reduces associated carbon emissions and reduces waste to landfill.	Packaging and Waste
Red Focus	Two key focuses (i.e. “Always follow marked crossing” and “No phubbing at the operations area”) identified to enhance road safety awareness among pedestrians who are visiting or working at our operation sites.	Our People
Renewable Energy Aggregation (Aggregation)	Several corporates investing in a clean energy project together.	-
Restricted work	A work restriction occurs when the employer keeps the employee from performing one or more routine functions of the job, or from working the full workday the employee would otherwise have been scheduled to work. Restricted work cases will include a change in role or work activities after the injury, e.g. reassignment of some aspects of a person’s job or assigned tasks such as maintenance activities to another person after the injury. This does not include restrictions that are precautionary in nature.	-
RNOs	Return / Rebate Network Operators (RNO) are downstream actors which would receive returned beverage packaging for recycling.	-
rPET	Recycled PET.	Climate Packaging and Waste
SAGP	Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) builds on the requirements of the SGP and seeks to include additional guidance on topics relevant to responsible farm management such as water, energy and soil management; crop protection, selection and harvesting; and safeguarding the rights of communities and traditional peoples to maintain access to land and natural resources.	Sourcing
Sales Volume	Physical Unit Cases of beverages sold.	Swire Coca-Cola At a Glance Product Choice
SASB	The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) is an independent nonprofit organization that sets standards to guide the disclosure of financially material sustainability information by companies to their investors. SASB Standards identify the subset of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues most relevant to financial performance in each of 77 industries.	-

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SBTi	The Science Based Targets initiative is a joint initiative by CDP, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), World Resources Institute (WRI), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), providing a decarbonisation target-setting framework for companies to set short-to-medium term greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets (5-15 years) that are scientifically consistent with pathways aiming to limit globalwarming to below 1.5°C/2°C above pre-industrial levels.As of May 2023, 4,961 companieshave committed to the SBTi, with 2,602 companies having set their targets with verification.	Climate
Scope 1 Emission	The direct GHG emissions from the companies’ owned or controlled assets, including, for example, flaring, venting and fugitive emissions from oil & gas production facilities.	Climate
Scope 2 Emission	The indirect GHG emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity emissions. This includes primarily emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam.	Climate
Scope 3 Emission	All other indirect emissions that occur through the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions across 15 different Scope 3 categories.	Climate
SDGs	The UN Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 goals, established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and agreed upon by all 193 Member States, which creates a global blueprint aimed to tackle poverty, protect the planet, and promote peace and prosperity. The SDG's are part of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to include new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, and peace and justice	All
SDO	Swire Pacific’s Sustainable Development Office (SDO).	Our Approach to Disclosure
Secondary Packaging	Ancillary items of individual beverages and materials that are used to group individual beverage containers together. For example, labels, straws, shrink film, corrugated box and paper trays.	Packaging and Waste
SGP	The Suppliers Guiding Principles (SGP) is a document by TCCC which provides an overarching set of standards we expect from our suppliers covering workplace policies, health and safety, human rights, environmental protection and business integrity.	Sourcing
Subcontractor	Subcontractor is hired by a contractor to perform a specific task under an existing contract between the contractor and the company. The subcontractor does not necessarily have a direct contractual relationship with the company.	Our People
SUBP	Single-use beverage packaging.	-
SVA	Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) is a formal identification and assessment of the social, environmental, economic, legal, and political risks to sources of water used in manufacturing operations.	Water

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SVA & WMP Policy	The Source Water Risk Management Policy establishes a standard preparation procedure for the Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) and Water Management Plan (WMP) to ensure accurate identification, assessment and mitigation of risks to water supplies used by the manufacturing operations in order to protect the brand’s reputation; ensure that source water is managed to protect product quality, and ensure the sustainability and supply continuity of water supplies to the manufacturing operations sufficient to support current and future production; ensure manufacturing operations respect and support the water rights of people, nature, business, government and formal rights holders; and ensure full compliance to KORE ES-RQ-235.	Water
Swire Coca-Cola, SCCL	Swire Coca-Cola Ltd.	All
Swire Pacific Supplier Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Code of Conduct	The Swire Pacific Supplier CSR Code of Conduct sets out minimum standards with respect to legal and regulatory compliance, forced labour, child labour, health and safety, environmental protection, compensation and working hours, human rights, subcontractor management, and ethics and reporting, to be implemented by all operating companies.	Sourcing
SwireTHRIVE	A group-wide environmental sustainability strategy which will have an impact on every part of Swire’s operations. With the notion that “When we help the world in which we operate to thrive, so do we”, the “SwireTHRIVE” strategy comprises six key target areas for improvement that have been identified as being material to our businesses. They are: Carbon, Waste, Water, Sustainable Materials, Biodiversity and Climate Resilience. These goals are due for delivery by 2030, with initial emphasis on 2020 milestones.	Our Approach to Disclosure
SWPP or WMP	Water Management Plan (previously Source Water Protection Plans (SWPP)) is a time-bound and funded management plan designed to mitigate risks to water used in manufacturing operations identified in the SVA.	Water
TCCC	The Coca-Cola Company Limited (TCCC).	Our Approach to Disclosure
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures is the market preferred climate reporting framework. Created by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in 2015, TCFD published 11 climate-related disclosure recommendations and guidance in 2017 focused on four key pillars - governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The aim is to help companies and investors understand, measure, and disclose the financial impacts of different climate-related risks and opportunities.	Climate
Temporary contract employee	A contract of limited duration and terminated by a specific event, including the end of a project or work phase, return of replaced personnel, etc.	Our People
Tertiary Packaging	Packaging which is used for bulk handling (steel drums, slip trays, crates and pallets etc).	Packaging and Waste
The Coca-Cola System	The Coca-Cola System comprised of the Coca-Cola Company, which manufactures and sells concentrates, beverage bases and syrups to bottling operations, and bottling partners which manufacture, package, merchandise and distribute final branded beverages to our customers and vending partners, who then sell our products to consumers.	All

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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
Tier 2	The U.S. Federal standards on emissions in the automotive sector, Tier 2 standards, which are fuel-neutral thus applying equally to petrol, diesel and alternative-fuel vehicles, were agreed in 1999 with an implementation period running from 2004 until 2009. Tier 2 applies more stringent limitations on emissions from a wider range of vehicles including medium-duty passenger vehicles (MDPV) which are specified as being vehicles used for the purpose of personal transportation that have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 8,500lbs but less than 10,000lbs.	-
Tier 3	The U.S. Federal standards on emissions in the automotive sector, Tier 3 standards, which were adopted in 2014 for implementation from 2017, tighten up on sulphur limits for petrol but follow the structure of Tier 2 standards with the certification bins and fleet average standards. Standards are also more stringent and emission durability/ vehicle lifespan was also increased to 150,000 miles from 120,000 miles. Tier 3 standards cover all new vehicles that fall into the categories of Tier 1 and Tier 2 as well as all heavy-duty vehicles with a GVWR of less than 14,000lbs.	-
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)	Total Recordable Injuries Rate represents the total number of lost time injury, medical treatment case and restricted work injury (if not included LTI and MTC) per 100 full-time equivalent employees per year. It is calculated as the Total Recordable Injuries multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by Total Hours Worked. 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 full-time employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People; Performance Tables
Total Hours Worked	Total hours worked during the reporting period by all company employees (Full time, part time, temporary employees and dispatched workers in Chinese mainland and non-company person working under the full time supervision of a Swire employee. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2020)	Performance Tables
Total Recordable Injury (TRI)	The total number of lost time injury, medical treatment case and restricted work injury (if not included in LTI and MTC).	Our People; Performance Tables
TPM	Total Product Management system (TPM) is integrated across our entire operations including procurement, manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution to consumers. It identifies the necessary processes to protect products from being damaged or contaminated.	-
TRACA	Training Risk Assessment and Corrective Action.	-
True cost of water	The true cost of water is the sum of internal cost of water and external cost of water.	-
UBC	Used beverage can.	Packaging and Waste Sourcing
UN Climate Change Conference (COP)	The United Nations Climate Change Conferences are yearly conferences held in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They serve as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC Parties (Conference of the Parties, COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change, and beginning in the mid-1990s, to negotiate the Kyoto Protocol to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.	Climate

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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
Unimproved/ No access to Drinking Water (Which is a reflection of WASH)	Unimproved/no access to drinking water reflects the percentage of the population collecting drinking water from an unprotected dug well or spring, or directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal. Specifically, the indicator aligns with the Joint Monitoring Program’s (JMP) unimproved and surface water categories—the lowest tiers of drinking water services. Higher values indicate areas where people have less access to safe drinking water supplies. The national rural and urban unimproved/no access rate is multiplied by the rural and urban populations, respectively, to find the number of people with unimproved/no access to drinking water in each catchment. The rural and urban totals are then summed and aggregated to the catchment scale, along with total population. Finally, the raw score—the weighted percentage of population with unimproved/no access per catchment is calculated. (Source: World Resource Institute)	Water
Unit case	A unit case is a unit of measurement equal to 192 U.S. fluid ounces (5.678 liters) of finished beverage (24 eight-ounce servings).	-
Vehicle telematics	Fleet telematics gathers a range of data using Global Positioning System technology, sensors and vehicle engine data to provide fleet operators with the information they need to manage the fleet. It is a camera-based telematic systems to monitor road safety performance, avoid traffic accidents and promote positive safety behaviour.	Our People
vPET	vPET refers to plastic bottle body that contains 100% virgin-polyethylene terephthalate (Type 1 plastic) derived from fossil fuels.	Packaging and Waste
WASH	WASH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene. Access to WASH generally refers to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education.	-
Waste streams	Waste streams refers to flows of specific waste, from its source through to recovery, recycling or disposal.	Packaging and Waste
Wastewater sludge	Semi-solid by-product generated from the wastewater treatment process.	Packaging and Waste
Water credit risk score	It is well-known that due to inadequate market pricing or regulations, the cost of water typically paid by companies does not reflect the potential impacts that water use may bring for users in the catchment. Thus, there is a value at stake from water use in a catchment – this is the potential impact caused by the company but borne by someone else. The “Water credit risk score” is an estimate of the economic value of this value at stake. It estimates the potential impact of water use for four key categories – Agricultural use, domestic supply, human health, and environmental services (supporting biodiversity). The unit of the Water credit risk score are US\$/m3, which allows for direct comparison with internal water costs. This score is based on Baseline Water Stress in the catchment which is indication for a potential conflict on water resources. This assessment does not include the interventions that may be taken by governments and/or operations. (Source: Corporate Bond Water Credit Risk Analysis Tool GIZ/NCD/VfU)	-

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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
Water replenish	<p>Water replenish is defined as the ratio of water safely provided to communities and to nature by the community water partnership portfolio divided by sales volume of company beverage products. Sales volume is measured in number of unit cases (or unit case equivalents) of company beverage products directly or indirectly sold by the company and its bottling partners (“Coca-Cola system”) to customers as reported by TCCC and the bottlers to TCCC and disclosed in the 2020 10-K. Volumetric project benefits are quantified using TCCC’s peer reviewed methodology as outlined in the Corporate Water Stewardship: Achieving a Sustainable Balance paper published in the Journal of Management and Sustainability in November 2013. There are three primary CWP project types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watershed Protection and Restoration 2. Water Access and Sanitation 3. Water for Productive Use <p>While public education, awareness programs and business engagement on water policy reform are critical responses to water risks and challenges, the water replenish contributions from such efforts cannot reliably be quantified and are not included in the water replenish indicator. As many replenish projects are co-financed with partners, TCCC claims the portion of the total water benefits equivalent to the company’s cost share for the project. TCCC also claims the annual water benefits from each project following a benefit duration framework of 15 years as long as the projects remain in productive service.</p> <p>For individual projects with benefits greater than 5% of global sales volume, benefits are capped at 5% of global sales volume or 100% of the business unit sales volume, whichever is greater. (Source: TCCC Business and ESG Report 2020)</p>	Water
Water resources expert	<p>A Water Resource Expert (WRE) is a person with a university degree from an accredited institution of higher learning in a water resources-related field, such as water resources, water resource engineering, environmental engineering, geology or hydrogeology; a minimum of five years of professional experience; and knowledge of the local / regional water resource environment and regulations.</p>	Water
Water risk	<p>Water risk refers to the possibility of an entity experiencing a water-related challenge (e.g., water scarcity, water stress, flooding, infrastructure decay, drought). The extent of risk is a function of the likelihood of a specific challenge occurring and the severity of the challenge’s impact. The severity of impact itself depends on the intensity of the challenge, as well as the vulnerability of the actor. (Source: CEO Water Mandate)</p>	Water

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Water Risk Filter	<p>Launched in 2012, the Water Risk Filter is a practical online tool that helps companies and investors assess and respond to water-related risks facing their operations and investments across the globe. Developed by WWF and the German finance institution DEG, the Water Risk Filter has become a leading and trusted source of water risk data for thousands of users – from multinational corporations and SMEs to financial institutions – which have used it to evaluate hundreds of thousands of specific sites. After a major upgrade in 2018 and a wealth of new functions, the Water Risk Filter 5.0 enables companies and investors to Explore, Assess, Value and Respond to water risks. Lately, the Water Risk Filter provides scenarios of water risks for 2030 and 2050, integrating climate and socio-economic changes in three different pathways.</p> <p>(Source: WWF Water Risk Filter)</p>	-
Water stewardship	<p>Water stewardship is defined as the use of water that is socially and culturally equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that includes both site- and catchment-based actions.</p> <p>(Source: Alliance for Water Stewardship)</p>	Water
Water stress	<p>Water stress refers to the ability, or lack thereof, to meet human and ecological demand for fresh water. It considers several physical aspects related to water resources, including water availability, water quality, and the accessibility of water (i.e., whether people are able to make use of physically-available water supplies), which is often a function of the sufficiency of infrastructure and the affordability of water, among other things. Both water consumption and water withdrawals provide useful information that offers insight into relative water stress. There are a variety of physical pressures related to water, such as flooding, that are not included in the notion of water stress.</p> <p>(Source: CEO Water Mandate)</p>	Water
Water-related Risk	<p>The possibility of a company experiencing a water-related challenge (i.e., water scarcity, water stress, flooding, infrastructure decay, drought, weak water governance). The extent of risk is a function of the likelihood of a specific challenge occurring and the severity of the challenge’s impact. The severity of impact itself depends on the intensity of the challenge, as well as the vulnerability of the company.</p> <p>(Source: CEO Water Mandate 2014)</p>	Water
Work-related illness	<p>A condition that results from exposure in a workplace to a physical, chemical or biological agent to the extent that the health of the worker is impaired. Acute and chronic illnesses or diseases caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact of such agent are included.</p>	-
WRI	World Resources Institute (WRI).	Water
WUR	<p>Water Usage Ratio (WUR) is the amount of water used to produce one litre of beverage.</p> <p>Total water used is the total of all water used in production facilities, from all sources, including municipal and groundwater. This includes water used for: production; water treatment; boiler makeup; cooling; cleaning and sanitation; backwashing filters; irrigation; washing trucks and other vehicles; kitchen or canteen; toilets and sinks; and fire control. This does not include return water.</p>	Water
WWW	World Without Waste is TCCC’s commitment to collect and recycle every bottle or can we sell.	Packaging and Waste

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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
Zero waste to landfill	Swire Coca-Cola defines ZWTL as the responsible production, consumption, reuse and recovery of materials, that avoids being sent to incineration, landfill and the natural environment. The definition covers general, logistics, organic, production and processing waste, as well as manufacturing hazardous waste derived from Swire Coca-Cola's core operations.	Packaging and Waste
COP26	COP26 is the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference was held in Glasgow, Scotland, between 31 October and 12 November 2021. Attendees include representatives of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). There are 197 countries that are considered Parties to the UNFCCC.	Climate
GHG Protocol	The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, developed by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD), sets the global standard for how to measure, manage, and report greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emissions across the value chain for companies that are categorised as either Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3.	Climate
IEA	The International Energy Agency is an international intergovernmental organisation established in the wake of the oil crisis in 1974 with the stated mission to maintain stability of international oil supply. The IEA now promotes renewable energy initiatives, and provides data, analysis, policy recommendations, and solutions to support development of sustainable energy. The IEA provides climate scenario pathways as part of its data offering.	Climate
Kyoto Protocol	The Kyoto Protocol was an agreement adopted in December 1997 by developed and industrialised countries to cut emissions by an average of 5% against 1990 levels over the 2008-2012 period. There was agreement to extend the Kyoto Protocol until 2020 at the 2012 UN Climate Change Conference.	Climate
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are the self-defined climate mitigation plans and decarbonisation roadmap submitted to the UN by countries that are Parties to the Paris Agreement. This includes emissions reductions targets and intended policy measures as well as actions towards building climate resilience to adapt to rising temperatures. The Paris Agreement requires NDCs be updated and submitted every 5 years.	Climate
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement is the international agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C, in pursuit of 1.5°C, compared to preindustrial levels. The international treaty is legally binding and was adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015, entering into force on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement works on a 5-year cycle, with countries that are Parties to the agreement submitting their climate action plans (including targets and intended policy measures) for decarbonisation known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).	Climate
UNFCCC	The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the global convention on climate change with the ultimate objective to "achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system". There are 197 countries that are Parties to the Convention, with the UNFCCC the parent treaty of the 2015 Paris Agreement and the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.	Climate

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Carbon Budget	A carbon budget is the maximum cumulative amount of CO ₂ e emissions that is likely to keep warming within a certain temperature threshold, e.g. limit global temperature rise to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.	Climate
Paris-aligned Net-Zero	Paris-aligned net-zero includes the commitment to reaching Net Zero emissions but further implies the pathway to reaching net zero will keep within a fair share of the ~500GtCO ₂ e cumulative global carbon budget and be net zero by 2050 for a 1.5C scenario, or ~750GtCO ₂ e for a well-below 2C scenario with net zero reached by 2060.	Climate
Community-Based Water Resiliency (CBWR)	The Community-Based Water Resiliency (CBWR) Guide, available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, provides a structured method for assessing a community's current resiliency to water service interruptions. It also offers information about tools and resources that can be used to enhance resiliency.	Water
Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)	The Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) is a global standard for entities willing to demonstrate their commitment towards ensuring (1) good water governance, (2) sustainable water balance, (3) good water quality status and (4) healthy status of Important Water-Related Areas (5) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).	Water
Dispatch Worker Fatality	Dispatch Worker Fatality is a loss of life occurring to contract and temporary employees hired by dispatch work agencies as the result of a work-related incident. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Contractor Employee Fatality	Contractor Employee Fatality is a loss of life occurring to a contractor employee as the result of a work-related incident. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Fatal incident	Fatal incident refers to the death of an employee, dispatch worker and contractor arising from an incident which is directly connected with the operations of the Company – (excludes third party incidents where deliveries / work is not being undertaken on a designated route or task assigned by SCCL). (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Dispatch worker	Dispatch worker refers to all contract and temporary employees hired by dispatch work agencies and not on the Company payroll, but for whom Company management provides day-to-day supervision of their work and provides the details, means, methods and processes by which the work is accomplished. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Percentage of female managers	Calculations based upon data as of 31 December 2023. This includes manager as anyone being L2 or higher. This only includes employees hired and employed by us and thus does not include employees of our co-packers and contractors under 4 regional bottling plants and central offices in the Hong Kong SAR. (Source: Swire Coca-Cola Reporting Methodology 2022)	Our People
Processing Waste	Refers to the solid waste generated during the treatment of ingredients and or in the manufacturing processes. This waste can be broken down into the following subgroups: a) waste generated from the production lines – packaging etc. The majority of the pre-consumer packaging is recyclable, with a few exceptions being labels, BIB bags and pouches; b) product call-backs; c) activated carbon from water treatment d) sand from water treatment e) activated carbon (and sludge) from cane sugar treatment	Packaging and Waste

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General Waste/ Garbage	Refers to other common solid waste generated within the site boundary. Generally, this waste stream consists of cleaning rags, gloves, office waste, multi-material (e.g. ingredient packaging, post-consumer food packaging and stationaries) and other low volume items.	Packaging and Waste
Logistics Waste	Refers to packaging for inbound ingredients, chemicals and equipment, as well as packaging waste derived from the outbound logistics. This includes, for example, steel drums, broken pallets and crates beyond repair, shrink wrap, cardboard, wooden boxes, single-use flexi (bulker) bags for HFCS transportation, and laminated packaging for chemicals. Packaging and Marketing materials / give-aways which is sent along with the beverage products to customers is excluded here.	Packaging and Waste
Organic Waste	Refers to tea leaves and soya bean slag from non-carbonated beverage production, and any food waste from food preparation on-site, and or leftover food from say lunch boxes which is generated within the site boundary. Garden waste is excluded.	Packaging and Waste
Sludge	a) Sludge from waste water sedimentation; b) Sludge from the sedimentation of Cane sugar treatment – but is mixed up with the activated carbon, and so falls into Processing waste category.	Packaging and Waste
Hazardous Waste	Is defined and classified under national/local legislations at the point of generation and deemed hazardous waste under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VII. Being a manufacturer, distributor and seller of beverages means that we're fortunate compared to many businesses in that our exposure to hazardous materials and the like is limited. Lead acid battery from vehicles and engine/ lubricant oil are major contributors, followed by waste acid from COD testing, fluorescent tubes, electronic waste and refrigerants. Altogether, this waste stream represents approximately 1-5% of all waste generated. Hazardous waste treatment is designated by local regulations.	Packaging and Waste
Wastewater	Wastewater is the treated or untreated effluent discharged at site boundary in liquid form. The combined production and sanitary wastewater in the Chinese Mainland and production wastewater in the Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan Region passes through onsite secondary or tertiary wastewater treatment facilities before being legally discharged into municipal treatment facilities, natural waterbodies or used in internal/external processes as reuse. An onsite treatment facility comprises of aeration and sedimentation tanks. The process mainly removes organic matters through contact oxidation.	Packaging and Waste
End-of-life vehicles	Self-owned company fleet trucks and passenger cars which are sold at their end-of-service. Depending on vehicle's condition, it will either be sold to developing countries via a middle man for reuse or dismantled for useable parts and metals.	Packaging and Waste
Marketing materials	Marketing materials refers to both the out-of-date promotional materials discarded from sales centres and those sent to costumers/consumers as gift.	Packaging and Waste
Global Environment Council (GEC)	A knowledge sharing network between TCCC and all bottlers in the System. A number of workgroups are set up with the aim to champion and drive system strategies to meet system Environment commitments. These include Climate, World Without Waste, Water Stewardship and Supplier Engagement Workgroup, for example.	All

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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
The Coca-Cola Company's Responsible Marketing Policy	<p>TCCC's Responsible Marketing Policy clearly states that we will respect the role of parents and caregivers by not marketing directly to children under 13.</p> <p>We define media that directly targets children under 13 as media in which 30% or more of the audience is composed of children under 13, where this information is possible to obtain. Specifically, this means we will not advertise in all media which directly targets children under 13, including shows, print media, websites, social media, movies and SMS/email marketing. We will not design our marketing communications in a way that directly appeals to children under 13.</p>	Product Choice
The Coca-Cola Company's Global School Beverage Policy	<p>The policy applies to all beverages directly distributed by our local bottling partners to primary and secondary schools that bear trademarks owned and/or licensed by The Coca-Cola Company. When we offer our beverages for sale in primary schools, we will allow the sale of only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water (still/sparkling, plain/flavored). - 100% fruit/vegetable juices and smoothies (including diluted juices). - Dairy (low/no fat, plain/flavored). Local regulations will define "low-fat." In all cases, fat must be ≤2%. - Plant-based drinks (low/no fat, plain/flavored). <p>We also believe in commercial-free schools for children and we do not allow any marketing or advertising in schools.</p>	Product Choice
The Coca-Cola Company's Responsible Alcohol Marketing Policy	<p>The policy covers all brands that contain added alcohol, use an alcohol trading name, or are a non-alcoholic variant of an alcohol brand or category. There are four components to the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsibly marketing our alcohol brands (underpinning this section is a detailed policy, see below). - Supporting local partnerships and communications programs to help reduce and prevent the harmful use of alcohol. - Providing information to enable people to make informed choices. - Enabling our employees and partners to be ambassadors for responsible consumption. 	Product Choice
SMS	Safety Management System	Our People
LGBT+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender/transsexual people, inclusive of other groups, such as asexual, intersex, queer, questioning, etc.	Our People
Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA)	The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) are the next iteration from the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGP) and describe The Company's first principles for sustainable agriculture based on environmental, social and economic criteria.	Sourcing
CEPG	Cross Enterprises Procurement Group	Sourcing
EVOH	Ethylene vinyl alcohol	Sourcing
DISCO	Swire Coca-Cola Diversity and Inclusion Steering Committee (DISCO) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the D&I strategy and developing five-year action plans with specific targets related to D&I.	Our People

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Glossary	Definition	Chapter
Life Saving Rules	The 14 life saving rules to life and promote safety culture across all facilities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think smart before you start - See, say, do something - Right skills for the task - Contractor and visitor safety - Work Permit - Work at height - Safe equipment - Safety work energized systems - Confined spaces - Hot work - Hazardous chemicals - Safe zones - Forklifts / Life Trucks - Safe driving 	People
Technically recyclable	A package is recyclable when a material is being recycled practically and at scale globally by achieving 30% post-consumer recycling rate in multiple regions (collectively representing at least 400 million inhabitants) or a specific market.	Planet
Materiality assessment	Materiality assessment is a structured process that involves engaging stakeholders to identify key environmental, social, and governance issues that may have an impact on one’s business and/or stakeholders. Its purpose is to determine which issues are most significant and should be prioritized for action.	Managing Sustainable Development
REC	Refers to “Renewable Energy Certificate”. It is a market-based instrument that represents proof that one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity was generated from a renewable energy source, such as wind or solar power.	Planet
Intenseye	An artificial intelligence - powered workplace safety monitoring system	People
Virtual PPA	A financial PPA (often called a virtual PPA – VPPA) is a purely financial transaction in which a corporate buyer assumes market risk related to the sale of a generator’s electricity and receives energy attributes.	Climate
Bundled procurement	When energy and energy attributes are procured together, in the same transaction.	Climate
Unbundled procurement	When energy and energy attributes are procured separately, in different transactions.	Climate