

## W0. Introduction

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### W0.1

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

Budweiser Brewing Company APAC Limited ("We", the "Group" or "Bud APAC") is the largest beer company in the Asia Pacific, with leadership positions in premium and super premium beer segments. It brews, imports, markets, distributes, and sells a portfolio of more than 50 beer brands, including Budweiser®, Stella Artois®, Corona®, Hoegaarden®, Cass® and Harbin®. In recent years, Bud APAC has expanded beyond beer into new categories such as ready-to-drink, energy drinks and spirits. Through its local subsidiaries, Bud APAC operates in its principal markets, including China, South Korea, India, and Vietnam. Headquartered in Hong Kong SAR, China, Bud APAC operates 47 breweries and employs over 24,000 colleagues across APAC.

Bud APAC was listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange under the stock code "1876" in 2019 and is a constituent stock of the Hang Seng Index. Bud APAC is incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The immediate parent company of the Group is AB InBev Brewing Company (APAC) Limited which is a private company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent company of the Group is Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV (referred to as "AB InBev"), which is a publicly traded company (Euronext: ABL) based in Leuven, Belgium, with secondary listings on Mexico (MEXBOL: ANB) and South Africa (JSE: ANH) stock exchanges and with American Depositary Receipts on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: BUD). AB InBev has over 600 years of brewing heritage and an extensive global presence.

For 2022, Bud APAC's reported revenue was USD 6478 million dollars (excluding joint ventures and associates). For more details, please visit our website at: <http://www.budweiserapac.com>.

### W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a

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**(W-FB0.1a/W-AC0.1a) Which activities in the food, beverage, and tobacco and/or agricultural commodities sectors does your organization engage in?**

Processing/Manufacturing

### W0.2

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**(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 2022	December 31 2022

### W0.3

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**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

China  
 India  
 Republic of Korea  
 Viet Nam

### W0.4

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

USD

### W0.5

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**(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

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

Yes

**W0.6a**

**(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.**

Exclusion	Please explain
Data included: Beer breweries across APAC Data excluded: Sales and distribution operations, some packaging facilities, and some smaller brewing and soft drink facilities (non-material).	<p>We report data from our internal Voyager Plant Optimization (VPO) data management system. The process of becoming compliant with VPO certification ensures that we have the highest quality data available. Data may not be included in VPO if a facility is new, recently acquired or extremely small. AB InBev is our parent company. Approximately 95% of our beverage plants worldwide have been certified per these VPO requirements. In APAC, each of our beer breweries must pass through our VPO qualification process to ensure our management system is implemented as intended. This process, which takes approximately six to nine months, is required before data is tracked in VPO.</p> <p>In addition to ensuring data quality, our beer breweries cover the majority of water withdrawals, discharge and consumption, and are included in the data scope considering their significant environmental footprint. This also reflects our core operations in the beer brewing industry and signature beer brands.</p> <p>The excluded data scope is relatively insignificant and non-material, especially when compared with the data scope for our beer breweries, as these activities are not the major areas where we withdraw, discharge, and consume water resources. The excluded data is less than 1 %.</p>

**W0.7**

**(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	KYG1674K1013

**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	<p>This is vitally important currently and in the future.</p> <p>Freshwater is a key ingredient in our products. Without water, there is no beer. The agricultural commodities that we source rely on a high-quality water supply. Our suppliers need water to convert raw materials and agricultural produce into ingredients for our products. For example, the conversion of barley into malt requires water.</p> <p>Our breweries also use freshwater within manufacturing and processing facilities as well as for consumption by the employees. Therefore, the availability of sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater is of vital importance to our business.</p> <p>Our breweries withdraw from third-party water utilities (including tank water and imported steam), groundwater and surface water to produce our beverages. Water withdrawal for exporting to third parties is being excluded as it is not used by our own operation in the breweries in scope. In 2022, we withdrew 208,150 khl of water to produce our products in APAC.</p> <p>Our indirect use of high-quality fresh water is primarily represented by the growing and conversion of raw material inputs into our products. Over 90% of the water footprint of a beer is accounted for in required agricultural inputs, such as rain-feeding and irrigation of barley. As water used in agriculture is not in our direct control, this represents an indirect use of water that is vital to maintaining our supply chain. Although agricultural water use is not in our direct control, we work with growers through our own local sourcing programs that reach around 5,200 farmers in both China and India. This includes work with farmers to reduce water use in the irrigation cycle, improve soil moisture management as well as improve watershed security in priority-sourcing regions facing high water risk.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	<p>This is important currently and in the future.</p> <p>Currently, five of our breweries are located in proximity to three watersheds identified as facing "high water stress". Therefore, it is important for us to implement water reduction initiatives, including ensuring the availability of sufficient amounts of recycled water for use, to reduce our impacts on those high-water stress areas.</p> <p>We do not source from or use brackish surface water/seawater or produced/entrained water. Our important ranking for recycled water for direct usage reflects the importance we place on lowering our total water footprint. Our indirect usage of recycled water involves usage in our agricultural supply chain to offset irrigation demand. Reusing effluent in our supply chain before it is returned to watersheds fits within our water strategy, especially in water-stressed areas in our APAC footprint.</p> <p>We see our future dependency on recycled water remaining important to our direct and indirect operations. In our direct operations, future dependency on water will increase as climate change impacts water availability and in our indirect operations we expect farmers to face more climate variability and changed rainfall, impacting on predictability of rain for crops. In both cases, effluent reuse can help mitigate the impact.</p> <p>Indirectly, we strive to improve water availability and quality for the communities in high-water stress areas. We took a collaborative approach of working with local partners, the government and the community to create an integrated and sustainable solution.</p> <p>As of the end of 2022, our India's operation reached a 207% water replenishment rate and returned 16 million hl of water to high-stress areas. We also replenished nearly 15 million hl of water to our surrounding communities in China.</p>

**W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a**

(W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a) 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 crop commodity, please specify (Barley)	61-80	Sourced	Barley is the most critical agricultural commodity used for brewing beer and our immediate parent company AB InBev is the world's largest purchaser of malted barley. All our iconic beer brands utilize barley in the recipes including Budweiser, Stella Artois and Corona. Based on our historical sales, over 60% of our revenue depends on barley. With a high share of revenue, it accounts for a high proportion of our water demand. In order to estimate this share of revenue, we considered barley purchases in relation to total revenues coming from brands that utilized the commodity. Key brewing input crops of barley, rice and maize/corn represent more than 90% of the sourcing volume and agricultural water footprint.
Maize/corn	10-20	Sourced	Maize is one of the key agricultural commodities used in the production of many of the iconic brands at Budweiser APAC. Based on historical sales, approximately 20% of our revenue depends on maize. In order to estimate this share of revenue, we considered maize purchases in relation to total revenues coming from brands that utilized the commodity. Key brewing input crops of barley, rice and maize/corn represent more than 90% of the sourcing volume and agricultural water footprint.
Rice	Less than 10%	Sourced	Rice is one of the key agricultural commodities used in the production of many of the iconic brands at Budweiser APAC. Rice accounts for over 50% of GHG emissions from agriculture. Based on historical sales, approximately 10% of our revenue depends on rice. In order to estimate this share of revenue, we considered rice purchases in relation to total revenues coming from brands that utilized the commodity. Key brewing input crops of barley, rice and maize/corn represent more than 90% of the sourcing volume and agricultural water footprint.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Water withdrawal volume data is tracked continuously and directly in real-time by the use of "in-place" flow meters. The flow meters are calibrated by the third party in each year to guarantee data accuracy.	Total water withdrawal volume is one of our key performance indicators to track water efficiency and is monitored in all operations. Whole production process water(brewing, packaging, utility etc.) and employee WASH service water are all included in. Reporting of water withdrawal are on an 8 hour per shift basis in brewery level and then monthly summarized and reported to zone and global data system.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Continuously	Water withdrawal volume by source is tracked continuously and directly in real-time by the use of "in-place" flow meters. Each flow meter is calibrated by the third party in each year to guarantee data accuracy.	Total water withdrawal volume by source are monitored at all our operations and reported monthly across the company. For operations in water risk areas, total water withdrawal volume by source can be used to evaluate water availability risks and timely switch to back up water source.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Daily	Water withdrawals quality is daily monitored by sampling and lab testing following external standards for drinking water quality and internal standard operating procedures. Daily parameters measured include pH, hardness, conductivity, residual chlorine, turbidity, alkalinity etc. In addition, all of our breweries ask qualified third party to do the full water quality analysis(over 100 water quality parameters) twice per year.	100% of our breweries are daily monitored the water withdrawal quality by lab testing. And daily water taste is also implemented in all sites by professional experts to guarantee water quality and food safety.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Water discharge volume is tracked continuously and directly in real-time by the use of "in-place" flow meters. The flow meters are calibrated by the third party in each year to guarantee data accuracy.	100% of our operations are monitored for water discharge volume and reported monthly in zone and global data system.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Continuously	Water discharge volumes by destination are tracked continuously and directly in real-time by the use of "in-place" flow meters. The flow meters are calibrated by the third party in each year to guarantee data accuracy. The destinations of water discharge are indicated in discharge permits and are recorded in all operations.	100 of our operations are monitored for water discharge volumes by destination. We measure and monitor the volume and quality of discharged water according to the corresponding destination standards.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	The discharge treatment level and methods are detailed recorded in all breweries.	We treat all wastewater from our breweries via an internal biological treatment plant. Across our operations, the highest level discharge treatment includes primary treatment, secondary treatment, tertiary treatment(Anaerobic+Aerobic+Advanced Treatment). We choose and adopt different treatment method in different breweries according to the untreated wastewater quality and final discharge destination.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	We monitor the standard effluent parameters(Chemical Oxygen Demand, pH, Total Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen, NH3-N) by real time monitoring system with automatic water samplers and testing system. Besides, we also ask the third party to do the lab test for total suspended solids(TSS), biochemical oxygen demand(BOD) and chromaticity.	The standard effluent parameters are continuously monitored by on-line monitoring system in all breweries. The on-line monitoring systems are maintained and calibrated by the third party to guarantee data accuracy. In addition, all of our operations do the daily lab tests for standard effluent parameters to monitor the whole effluent treatment process and double check the data accuracy of on-line monitoring system.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Continuously	We monitor the effluent parameters according to effluent permits. Total phosphorus(phosphates and organic phosphate) and total nitrogen(nitrates and organic nitrogen) are continuously monitored by on-line monitoring system.	We control the wastewater quality from the initial source. Chemicals or raw materials with hazardous substance like pesticides are not allowed to be introduced or used inside the breweries.
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Temperature is not one of the standard effluent parameters in beer industry and is not monitored in breweries. We use biological method for effluent treatment and control the discharged water temperature to 20-40°C, which is closed to the environment temperature and will not bring negative impacts to external environment.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Continuously	We monthly use internal ESG data platform to automatically calculate water consumption by water withdrawal and water discharge. Water withdrawal and discharge are measured with flow meters.	We measure the water consumption in all operations by internal data system and it is used to track the water balance level in all sites.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	The water recycled and reused are measured and monitored in all breweries. 100% of the recycled/reused water exported to the third party are continuously and directly monitored in real-time by the use of "in-place" flow meters. The water recycled/reused internally is measured by the reduction of water withdrawal volume.	We not only recycle/reuse water internally to keep improving water efficiency, but also export our reclaimed water to the society for free, which is called water replenishment project. To guarantee the consistent good quality of the reclaimed water, we ask the qualified agency to sample and test the reclaimed water twice per year following urban recycling water quality standard.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Continuously	Our company policy is to provide every worker with fully functioning, safely managed WASH services. Each of our operating locations has a role/department responsible for ensuring the provision of WASH services to all workers on site. 100% of the WASH services water are counted into the total water withdrawal volume.	Base on our company policy and occupational health guidance, we provide fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers with guaranteed quality and quantity.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	20815	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	We aim to reduce our total water consumption by making water use efficiency improvements. We implement water reduction measures at our breweries to reduce reliance on water withdrawals, while at the same time promoting water conservation within our workforce and breweries to guide water-saving practices. With the joint efforts of each brewery, all breweries in the APAC region have joined the water 1:1 development plan and striving for water efficiency improvement by new technology exploration and digital transformation. All breweries in Bud APAC are using water recycling technology in the CIP (clean in place) process and saved a total of 790,000 tons of fresh water annually, more than 21 breweries have adopted the multi-steps water recycling technology which further increases the rate of water reuse/recycle from CIP process by 50%. New technologies like super water center and waterless vacuum pump are also introduced and implemented in breweries to keep reducing the water withdrawal volume. Digital management is also applied in water efficiency management. In Bud APAC, Energy Mangement System(EMS) and Data Factory are built to break data island and create unified data model, which is a huge transformation from traditional procution to intelligent production.
Total discharges	12187	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	We treat all wastewater from our breweries via an internal biological treatment plant and discharge it accordingly into surface waters or municipal wastewater treatment plants. Our goal is to systematically reduce the discharge quantities by recycling and reusing the treated wastewater. Our breweries are rolling out the "Zero Effluent Discharge" (ZED) strategy. Our ZED strategy is based on the principles of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle, and promotes the concept of circularity. This is now being implemented in breweries at five strategic locations in India that are facing water stress. Four of our breweries have adopted the Zero Effluent Discharge strategy, where the extracted water either flows into our product or is reused internally for operations.
Total consumption	8628	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Water consumption is calculated by water withdrawal and water discharge. In our operations, water consumption volume equals to the water in our products and the water evaporating during the production process. Therefore, the water consumption will keep stable unless there is a huge change in production fomula or process.

**W1.2d**

**(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.**

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much lower	Investment in water-smart technology/process	WRI Aqueduct	We regularly update the water risk assessments at our breweries based on short, mid and long-term risks. First, we apply the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct tool and then use our internal custom-made water risk tool to guide sites through detailed questions on water availability, quality, regulatory pressure, and reputational risks. We undertake an in-depth assessment of each facility once a year and quarterly review with our key internal stakeholders including any changes in risk profile, classifying each brewery from "Very High-Risk" to "Low to Medium Risk" sites.  In 2022, we identified 5 of our breweries are located in proximity to 3 watersheds identified as facing "high water stress" in India, where we have then activated watershed initiatives at the five breweries in high water stress areas. In 2022, India's operation reached a 207% water replenishment rate and returned 16 million hectoliter of water to high stress areas.

**W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e**

**(W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, do you know the proportion that is produced/sourced from areas with water stress?**

Agricultural commodities	The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known	The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known	Please explain
Maize/corn	Not applicable	Yes	<p>We source corn and do not produce any commodities.</p> <p>Our immediate parent company, AB InBev, utilizes a two-step process to identify the proportion of agricultural commodities sourced from water stressed areas. Initially the WWF Water Risk Filter is used for the basin considering physical risks (water stress, scarcity and drought) and high-level water quality indicators. Next, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed for areas identified as high risk. AB InBev considers the basin water risk (both quantity and quality) as well as factors such as relative size of the volume of the commodity purchased and local relevance such as degree of stakeholder interest or impact from purchasing decision and the potential impact for AB InBev from changing cost or quality considerations to aid in our internal facility risk assessment process. As a result of this two-step process, concern has been determined about the availability and quality of water for small maize projects in South Africa. These projects represent less than 5% of the company's global maize sourcing. Budweiser APAC does not source African maize so it should be 0%</p>
Rice	Not applicable	Yes	<p>We source rice and do not produce any commodities.</p> <p>Our immediate parent company, AB InBev, utilizes a two-step process to identify the proportion of agricultural commodities sourced from water stressed areas. Initially the WWF Water Risk Filter tool is used for the basin, considering physical risks (water stress, scarcity and drought) and high-level water quality indicators. Next, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed for areas identified as high risk. AB InBev considers the basin water risk (both quantity and quality) as well as factors such as relative size of the volume of the commodity purchased and local relevance such as degree of stakeholder interest or impact from purchasing decision and the potential impact for AB InBev from changing cost or quality considerations to aid in our internal facility risk assessment process. As a result of this two-step process, concern about the impact of rice production on water quality has been determined for Arkansas in the United States. This area represents approximately 40% of the company's global rice sourcing. Budweiser APAC does not source rice from this area so it should be 0%.</p>
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Barely)	Not applicable	Yes	<p>We source sugar and do not produce any commodities.</p> <p>Our immediate parent company, AB InBev, utilizes a two-step process to identify the proportion of agricultural commodities sourced from water stressed areas. Initially the WWF Water Risk Filter tool is used for the basin considering physical risks (water stress, scarcity and drought) and high-level water quality indicators. Next, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed for areas identified as high risk. AB InBev considers the basin water risk (both quantity and quality) as well as factors such as relative size of the volume of the commodity purchased and local relevance such as degree of stakeholder interest or impact from purchasing decision and the potential impact for AB InBev from changing cost or quality considerations to aid in our internal facility risk assessment process. As a result of this two-step process, risk of reduced water availability has been identified for areas of South Africa, Mexico and the United States. These areas represent approximately 20% of the company's global barley sourcing. Budweiser APAC does not source rice from this area so it should be 0%.</p>

**W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g**

**(W-FB1.2g/W-AC1.2g) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities reported in W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a originate from areas with water stress?**

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Maize/corn	0%	<p>Our parent company AB InBev used WWF Water Risk Filter to map water risk for all direct and indirect sourcing areas for each commodity, then validated the water availability risk with local agronomists. Bud APAC follows the same methodology.</p> <p>We utilize a two-step process to identify the proportion of agricultural commodities sourced from water-stressed areas. Initially, the WWF Water Risk Filter tool is used for the basin, considering physical risks (water stress, scarcity and drought) and high-level water quality indicators. Next, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed for areas identified as high-risk. We consider the basin water risk (both quantity and quality) as well as factors such as the relative size of the volume of the commodity purchased and local relevance such as the degree of stakeholder interest or impact from purchasing decision and the potential impact for us from changing cost or quality considerations to aid in our internal facility risk assessment process. This metric is used within AB InBev and Bud APAC to help inform the maize sourcing strategy, as the company primarily sources this commodity from suppliers rather than directly from farmers. AB InBev has classified small maize projects in South Africa as already facing physical water stress. Bud APAC did not source the maize from South Africa under the AB InBev scope. With this analysis and methodology, we mapped out APAC-related water risks in maize with 0% as the conclusion. We don't see any change in the future trend.</p>
Rice	0%	<p>Our immediate parent company, AB InBev, utilizes a two-step process to identify the proportion of agricultural commodities sourced from water-stressed areas. Bud APAC follows the same methodology. Initially the WWF Water Risk Filter tool is used for the basin, considering physical risks (water stress, scarcity and drought) and high-level water quality indicators. Next, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed for areas identified as high-risk. We consider the basin water risk (both quantity and quality) as well as factors such as the relative size of the volume of the commodity purchased and local relevance such as the degree of stakeholder interest or impact from purchasing decision and the potential impact for AB InBev from changing cost or quality considerations to aid in our internal facility risk assessment process. As a result of this two-step process, concern about the impact of rice production on water quality has been determined for Arkansas in the United States. This area represents approximately 40% of the company's global rice sourcing. Budweiser APAC does not source rice from these areas (mainly in South Korea) for production so it should be 0%. With this analysis and methodology, we mapped out APAC-related water risks in rice and we don't see any substantial change in the future trend.</p>
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e/W-AC1.2e, please specify (Barley)	0%	<p>Our immediate parent company, AB InBev, utilizes a two-step process to identify the proportion of agricultural commodities sourced from water-stressed areas. Bud APAC follows the same methodology. Initially, the WWF Water Risk Filter tool is used for the basin considering physical risks (water stress, scarcity and drought) and high-level water quality indicators. Next, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed for areas identified as high-risk. We consider the basin water risk (both quantity and quality) as well as factors such as the relative size of the volume of the commodity purchased and local relevance such as degree of stakeholder interest or impact from purchasing decision and the potential impact for AB InBev from changing cost or quality considerations to aid in our internal facility risk assessment process. As a result of this two-step process, the risk of reduced water availability has been identified for areas of South Africa, Mexico and the United States. These areas represent approximately 20% of the company's global barley sourcing. Bud APAC did not source barley from the above-mentioned areas. We source barley mainly from Canada, France and Australia. With similar analysis and methodology, we mapped out APAC-related water risks in barley with 0% as the conclusion and we don't see any change in the future trend.</p>

**W1.2h**

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	3286	About the same	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Our brewing facilities rely on withdrawals from surface water, groundwater, and third-party sources to produce our products. The similar level in surface compared with 2021 is based on the balance between increased business activities and our ongoing effort to explore, implement and enhance water saving/efficiency measures in the brewery and our process. Only the rate of the surface water increases compared with 2021(2022: 15%; 2021: 13%), but the total water withdrawal volume decreases compared with 2021 due to the water efficiency improvement(2022: 208150 khl ; 2021: 223220 khl).
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations withdraw water from brackish estuaries or the ocean, therefore this source is not relevant. We do not anticipate withdrawing water from this source in the future.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2225	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	The significant decrease in ground water withdrawal compared with 2021 is based on our ongoing effort to explore, implement and enhance water saving/efficiency measures in the brewery and our brewing process. All of our brewries have joined in Water 1:1 project (Water 1:1 Ratio for beer production) to plan to achieve the maximum potential water withdrawal volume reduction by new technology, new process, new method and new think. We anticipate that future volumes will decrease over time as efficiency increases in line with our 2025 Sustainability Goals.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our operations do not withdraw from non-renewable groundwater sources, therefore this source is not relevant. We do not anticipate withdrawing water from this source in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Our operations do not withdraw from produced/entrained water sources, therefore this source is not relevant. We do not anticipate withdrawing water from this source in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	15304	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	The decrease in 3rd party water withdrawal compared with 2021 is based on our ongoing effort to explore, implement and enhance water saving/efficiency measures in the brewery and our process. All of our brewries have joined in Water 1:1 project (Water 1:1 Ratio for beer production ) to plan to achieve the maximum potential water withdrawal volume reduction by new technology, new process, new method and new think. We anticipate that future volumes will decrease over time as efficiency increases in line with our 2025 Sustainability Goals.

**W1.2i**

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	1863	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Improvement of the water usage and less effluent discharge at the same time due to less fresh water used.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	39	This is our first year of measurement	Change in accounting methodology	The effluent of India brewery Meerut is discharged per the Consent.
Groundwater	Relevant	4	This is our first year of measurement	Change in accounting methodology	A little volumn for irrigation test was done in India brewery Charminar as an initiative for water replenishment.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	10281	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Improvement of the water usage and less effluent discharge at the same time due to less fresh water used.

**W1.2j**

**(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.**

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	6362	This is our first year of measurement	Increase/decrease in efficiency	51-60	We treat all wastewater from our breweries via an internal biological treatment plant. For some breweries with special discharge limits, we do the tertiary treatment including removal of phosphorus/total soluble solids/total nitrogen etc. by filtration and precipitation after the primary and secondary treatment. We follow the local environmental law and industry standard to treat the water in our operating countries . For example, in China, we use Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Beer Industry.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	5490	This is our first year of measurement	Increase/decrease in efficiency	41-50	We use Anaerobic+Aerobic method to do the seconardy treatment, which is the most efficient way to degrade the organic matter and decrease the Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD) and other parameters. We follow the local environmental law and industry standard to treat the water in our operating countries . For example, in China, we use Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Beer Industry.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	335	This is our first year of measurement	Increase/decrease in efficiency	1-10	The wastewater in our brewreis is full of nutrients and with no toxicity. Therefore, it is the good nutrient source for some city effluent treatment plants that lack of carbon source. So we send the effluent with primary treatment(screen/grit chambers, pH adjustment etc.) to the 3rd party in some breweries, which is a win-win practice. We follow the local environmental law and industry standard to treat the water in our operating countries . For example, in China, we use Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Beer Industry.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	All of the waste water in our breweries is treated before discharging to natural environment We follow the local environmental law and industry standard to treat the water in our operating countries . For example, in China, we use Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Beer Industry.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	All of the waste water in our breweries is treated before discharging to the third party We follow the local environmental law and industry standard to treat the water in our operating countries . For example, in China, we use Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Beer Industry.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	There are no other treatment methods for discharge within our operations.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	193.35	Nitrates Phosphates	<Not Applicable>	We monitor the effluent parameters according to effluent permits. Total phosphorus(phosphates and organic phosphate) and total nitrogen(nitrates and organic nitrogen) are continuously monitored by on-line monitoring system.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	6478000 000	20815	311217.87172 712	As we continue to implement water-saving/efficient measures, we anticipate seeing a decreasing trend in water withdrawal. In our latest ESG report, we publicly disclosed for the first time water usage and intensity goals across all of our breweries. Our water usage target is 2.0 h/hl across APAC by 2025, and this includes our breweries in high-water risk areas.

W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3

(W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3) Do you collect/calculate water intensity for each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a?

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Maize/corn	Not applicable	Yes	<p>Corn is a key commodity in our products. We only source maize/corn and do not produce any commodities.</p> <p>Our immediate parent group, AB InBev has undertaken a detailed water footprinting analysis of key brewing input crops, based on the values provided by the “Water Footprinting Network” tool for each sourcing region. In APAC , where available, we use country-level water footprint indicators for each crop (including maize); together with sourcing volume, this provides the best estimate of crop water intensity. We also take into consideration the balance between irrigation and rainfed areas.</p> <p>Key brewing input crops of barley, rice and maize/corn represent more than 90% of the sourcing volume and agricultural water footprint. Hops, cassava, sorghum, wheat and sugar comprise a further 9% of crop ingredients sourced. All these crops, all relevant geographies and all sourcing locations are included in this analysis.</p>
Rice	Not applicable	Yes	<p>Rice is a key commodity in our products. We only source rice and do not produce any commodities.</p> <p>Our immediate parent group, AB InBev has undertaken a detailed water footprinting analysis of key brewing input crops based on the values provided by the “Water Footprinting Network” tool for each sourcing region. In APAC , where available, we use country level water footprint indicators for each crop (including rice); together with sourcing volume this provides the best estimate of crop water intensity. We also take into consideration the balance between irrigation and rainfed areas.</p> <p>The scope includes 99% of crops and sourcing volumes (including rice) across the value chain.</p>
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a/W-AC1.1a, please specify (Barley)	Not applicable	Yes	<p>Barley is a key commodity in our products. We only source rice and do not produce any commodities.</p> <p>Our immediate parent group, AB InBev has undertaken a detailed water footprinting analysis of key brewing input crops based on the values provided by the “Water Footprinting Network” tool for each sourcing region. In APAC , where available, we use country level water footprint indicators for each crop (including barley); together with sourcing volume, this provides the best estimate of crop water intensity. We also take into consideration the balance between irrigation and rainfed areas.</p> <p>The scope includes 99% of crops and sourcing volumes (including barley and malt) across the value chain.</p>

W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b

(W-FB1.3b/W-AC1.3b) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities identified in W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3 that you source.

**Agricultural commodities**

Maize/corn

**Water intensity value (m3/denominator)**

115

**Numerator: Water aspect**

Total water consumption

**Denominator**

Tons

**Comparison with previous reporting year**

About the same



#### Please explain

Rationale for numerator choice: The numerator is the weighted average of the maize crop water footprint intensity/ton as per the crop footprint number for each country provided by the Water Footprint Network. This includes the green water (rainwater) and blue water (irrigation) percentage per market. It does not include grey water (theoretical estimate of amount of water required to dilute equivalent of fertilizers and chemicals used on fields) as the calculation methods are very uncertain and could limit visibility of the physical water use.

Rationale for denominator choice: The denominator is the volume of maize in tons, using a weighted average per country where the commodity is sourced from.

Strategy in place for water intensity reduction: AB InBev has undertaken a water footprinting analysis of all major crops based on the values provided by the standard ("Water Footprinting Network"). Internally, our strategy to reduce this water intensity is to use the metrics to understand and manage water-related risks. We are actively working with farmers to improve irrigation efficiency in order to reduce overall water footprint in places such as the Northern Cape in South Africa. This includes research and agronomic advice on better water application technology and processes, such as using variable rate applicators.

Current and future trends: The water intensity of crops does not vary significantly over time, so the water intensity is about the same as previous years, as we do not envisage any major shift in sourcing volumes of maize from different regions than currently. This may change if sourcing requirements change. The value of the analysis is in gaining visibility and strategic insight into our value chain to focus management and investment efforts rather than from detailed and frequently updated footprint data.

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#### Agricultural commodities

Rice

#### Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

170

#### Numerator: Water aspect

Total water consumption

#### Denominator

Tons

#### Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

#### Please explain

The rationale for numerator choice: The numerator is the weighted average of the rice crop water footprint intensity/ton as per the crop footprint number for each country provided by the Water Footprint Network. This includes the green water (rainwater) and blue water (irrigation) percentage per market. It does not include grey water (a theoretical estimate of the amount of water required to dilute equivalent fertilizers and chemicals used on fields) as the calculation methods are very uncertain and could limit the visibility of the physical water use.

The rationale for denominator choice: The denominator is the volume of rice in tons, using a weighted average per country where the commodity is sourced from.

Strategy in place for water intensity reduction: AB InBev has undertaken a water footprinting analysis of all major crops based on the values provided by the Water Footprinting Network. Internally, our strategy to reduce this water intensity is to use the metrics to understand and manage water-related risks and also shape our work with farmers to improve water efficiency to reduce the water footprint of rice. Farmers benefit from sustainable agriculture support; the company offers tools to help them reduce the environmental impacts of growing rice while saving on water.

Current and future trends: In terms of future trends, the water intensity of crops does not vary significantly over time, so the intensity is about the same as in previous years, as our rice sourcing is largely based in the same regions as before and major changes in sourcing regions are not foreseen in the immediate future. The value of the analysis is in gaining visibility and strategic insight into our value chain to focus management and investment efforts rather than from detailed and frequently updated footprint data.

We are engaging farmers directly to improve water use per ton of product as well as reducing the use of fertilizers and chemicals which could leak into groundwater sources.

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#### Agricultural commodities

Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.3/W-AC1.3, please specify (Barley)

#### Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

110

#### Numerator: Water aspect

Total water consumption

#### Denominator

Tons

#### Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

#### Please explain

The rationale for numerator choice: The numerator is the weighted average of the barley crop water footprint intensity/ton as per the crop footprint number for each country provided by the Water Footprint Network. This includes the green water (rainwater) and blue water (irrigation) percentage per market. It does not include grey water (theoretical estimate of the amount of water required to dilute equivalent fertilizers and chemicals used on fields) as the calculation methods are very uncertain and could limit the visibility of the physical water use.

The rationale for denominator choice: The denominator is the volume of barley in tons, using a weighted average per country where the commodity is sourced from.

Strategy in place for water intensity reduction: AB InBev's work with barley farmers includes low-elevation sprinkler application on pivot systems, drip irrigation, and precision/variable rate systems. Internally, our strategy to reduce this water intensity is to use the metrics to understand and manage water-related risks such as drought and opportunities such as cost saving. Careful analysis shows major value for a company such as AB InBev in fully understanding that more than 90% of water is used in the sourcing component of the value chain, and barley is by far our dominant crop, but there is diminishing return in trying to do the same complex calculation annually when the overall conclusion remains the same. The value of the analysis is in gaining visibility and strategic insight into our value chain to focus management and investment efforts rather than from detailed and frequently updated footprint data.

Current and future trends: Based on our water risk models and agronomic work, in terms of future trends, the water intensity of crops does not vary significantly over time,

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so the intensity is about the same as in previous years, as changes in sourcing barley from different regions tend to balance each other out in terms of water intensity.

## W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	Hazardous substances are defined as compounds exhibiting intrinsically negative properties such as being persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB), carcinogenic, mutagenic and toxic for reproduction (CMR), or endocrine disruptors (ED). As our product is beverages, fully compliant with regulatory requirements and strict SOPs are in place to make all the ingredients are in good quality and the production process follows the brewing steps. Hazardous substances shall not be present in our products.

## W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

## W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

### Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

### Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)  
 Supplier dependence on water  
 Supplier impacts on water availability  
 Supplier impacts on water quality

### Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

12

### % of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

None

### Please explain

We develop a water due diligence program to assess the water security, water availability and supplier's impact on the watershed. For each supplier, we screen its water risk via Aqueeduct Water Risk Tool, develop water balance, track its water consumption, and identify water saving/reuse opportunities. What's more, we also conduct water performance checks including regulatory compliance, wastewater treatment capability, hazardous waste management and rainwater management. Bud APAC defines a substantive financial impact as a risk that has a net financial impact of no less than 3% of the normalized EBITDA for the group level. For example, in the case of barley, this exercise is executed by the Sustainability Team. A figure of the financial impact of barely 1 million USD could be meaningful for a local market but would not be regarded as a group-wide supply chain financial risk.

## W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

## W1.5c

**(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.**

**Water-related requirement**

Conducting water-related risk assessments on a regular basis (at least once annually)

**% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement**

51-75

**% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement**

51-75

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement**

Community-based monitoring  
Geospatial monitoring tool  
Off-site third-party audit

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement**

Retain and engage

**Comment**

According to our Responsible Sourcing Policy, our business partners should ensure that their operations and practices support our approach and commitment to human rights, labor standards, health and safety, environmental management and business integrity. We require our suppliers and business partners to commit to setting relevant targets, such as those related to carbon emissions, recycled content and water consumption.

We annually review our contract terms and service agreements with our existing suppliers, service providers, contractors and business partners. We will terminate our contracts with those suppliers that pose a high sustainability risk and are not willing to engage in climate risk mitigation actions as well as those that do not comply with our Responsible Sourcing Policy, Supplier Anti-corruption Policy and Human Rights Policy.

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**W1.5d**

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**(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.**

**Type of engagement**

Innovation & collaboration

**Details of engagement**

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

**% of suppliers by number**

1-25

**% of suppliers with a substantive impact**

100%

**Rationale for your engagement**

The key rationale for broader water engagement with suppliers is to promote training, support sustainable agriculture practices and promote awareness of water security across the value chain. In particular, sustainable agriculture practices are crucial to reducing the risk of production and supply disruptions. These practices help ensure water availability and quality for crops, our operations and other uses; they also promote healthy aquatic ecosystems.

Bud APAC is actively engaging with many agriculture and raw material suppliers, which represents more than 90% of the company's water footprint. The rationale is to improve water management in the most r area of our supply chain.

**Impact of the engagement and measures of success**

We engage directly with farmers in our supply chain to help them improve productivity while conserving natural resources. We measure our success based on whether on-farm measurement shows water savings (evaluating the system of irrigation frequency and quantity of water needed for the crops). Current measurement using this methodology so shows some water savings per ton of crop. We employ a team of researchers and agronomists who use supplier engagement data to develop new crop varieties suited to local conditions and work with farmers to improve their agricultural practices and operations. We have covered 100% sustainable agriculture program farmers in India and China (around 5500 farmers in 2022) so far. We aim to keep a 100% rate with increasing farmers in the program for the future, which is the success measure for it.

**Comment**

We engage directly with farmers in our supply chain to help them improve productivity while conserving natural resources. Building on our existing water partnership with TNC, we launched a partnership with TNC in regenerative agriculture in China, including initiatives that address soil health, biodiversity and water stewardship across our agriculture supply chain.

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**W1.5e**

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**(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.**

**Type of stakeholder**

Investors & shareholders

**Type of engagement**

Education / information sharing

**Details of engagement**

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks  
 Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about your water-related performance and strategy  
 Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the impacts on water that (using) your products, goods, and/or services entail  
 Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

**Rationale for your engagement**

We had an annual investor day and investor ESG Webcast which showcase our ESG performance. In water, we explain our water usage performance and product water intensity, and water risk mitigation and best practice for water efficiency across APAC  
 Investors and shareholders pay more attention to our ESG performance, especially to the environmental achievements and our 2025 Sustainability Goals. With our roadshows with investors and AGM with shareholders, we received a lot of ESG-related questions. That is why we engage our investors and shareholders. In addition, we received five million USD in sustainability-linked credit facilities from the bank consortium in 2021 for a three-year term with four environmental KPIs including renewable energy coverage, carbon emissions reduction, water efficiency and circular packaging. We need to communicate to the bank consortium with our achievements and the third-party assurance to receive preferential interest rates. That is why we engage them.

**Impact of the engagement and measures of success**

Our major investors and shareholders 100% aligned with our ESG performance and strategies through ESG-themed sharing, 1 on 1 meetings, and corporate access events. In 2022, 100% engaged investors and stakeholders have raised awareness and aligned with our 2025 Sustainability Goals and Net Zero ambition across our value chain by 2040, along with achievements and challenges. We aim to keep this 100% target in the future. We conducted ESG performance survey with our investors and HKEx investment communities for ESG awards as the measure of success. The survey we used is a NASDAQ investor survey on ESG performance. The score is 0 to 5. For 2022, we received ESG score 4.7. We will maintain and improve the rating in the future. In addition, in each quarter result announcement, we have a dedicated ESG section to provide our updates to all stakeholders.

**W2. Business impacts**

**W2.1**

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

No

**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?**

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	None of our operations in APAC were subject to any environment-related fines or penalties.

**W3. Procedures**

**W3.1**

**(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?**

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	<p>Following effluent treatment, as a matter of policy and procedure we monitor parameters required by regulations and in accordance with to standards specified by authorities. Parameters to identify vary from one country to another. Brewery effluent is fairly standardized before treatment processes: it is typically high in Chemical oxygen demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solid (TSS), nitrogen and phosphorous. These pollutants are mostly measured in effluent concentration such as ppm or mg/L.</p> <p>We treat all wastewater from our breweries via an internal biological treatment plant and discharge it accordingly into surface waters or municipal wastewater treatment plants. The wastewater discharge volume and discharge location are recorded daily in our VPO data management system. Our goal is to systematically reduce the discharge quantities by recycling and reusing the treated wastewater.</p> <p>We follow the local environmental regulation and industry standards to identify and classify water pollutants to evaluate their impact on the water ecosystem and human health. For example, in China, we use the Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Beer Industry. COD, pre-treatment below 500 mg/L, discharge standard below 80mg/L; BOD: pre-treatment below 300 mg/L, discharge standard 20 mg/L, TSS pre-treatment 400 mg/L and discharge standard 70 mg/L, nitrogen discharge standard 15 mg/L and phosphorous discharge standard 3 mg/L.</p>	<Not Applicable>

## W3.1a

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**(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.**

### Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

### Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Brewery effluent is typically high in chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), nitrogen and phosphorous. Improper treatment and discharge of effluent could lead to negative environmental impacts such as algae growth, lower concentration of dissolved oxygen, nitrogen overload, temperature impact on water sources, etc., as a result of excess COD, BOD, TSS, nitrogen and phosphorous in the water.

The magnitude of the impact would be dependent on the local environmental settings (i.e., vegetation, proximity to water bodies, etc.) surrounding a facility. However, if properly recognized and contained, the magnitude of impact should not extend past the immediate surrounding areas of a facility.

### Value chain stage

Direct operations

### Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Resource recovery

Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

Water recycling

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

### Please explain

We monitor and review relevant regulations and industry standards related to effluent management and ensure 100% compliance is achieved. Our success is measured by an internal alarming procedure which sets more strict discharge limits (80% lower than legal limits). Once the actual discharge parameters are over the internal limits, an alarm system would be activated and emergency measures will be taken. Our effluent is aerobically and anaerobically treated before discharge to prevent potential impacts such as pH, suspended solids, and conductivity.

Our breweries are rolling out the "Zero Effluent Discharge" strategy, which not only reduces our effluent but also relieves our reliance on water. Our ZED strategy is based on the principles of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle, and promotes circularity. Four of our breweries in water-stressed areas have adopted ZED, where the extracted water either flows into our product or is reused internally for operations via technologies, such as the RO system. Recycled water is used for cooling towers, secondary washers and pasteurizers. We are collecting, treating and reusing 0.134 million hl of water from ZED breweries annually.

In 2022, our China breweries had zero-waste roadmaps. Their sewage sludge is converted into fuel by a third-party thermal power station; more than 800 tons of sewage sludge had turned into fuel. Our Putian brewery invested RMB 3 million to magnetically coagulate wastewater from biological treatment systems (BTS).

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## W3.3

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

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

## W3.3a

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

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations  
Supply chain

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market  
Enterprise risk management  
International methodologies and standards  
Other

**Tools and methods used**

WRI Aqueduct  
Enterprise Risk Management  
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard  
Internal company methods  
External consultants  
Materiality assessment  
Scenario analysis

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water quality at a basin/catchment level  
Impact on human health  
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials  
Water regulatory frameworks  
Status of ecosystems and habitats  
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

**Stakeholders considered**

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

**Comment**

The assessment of sustainability-related issues is integrated into the company-wide risk management process and associated with our 2025 sustainability goals. By conducting comprehensive water risk assessments and technical evaluations at our facilities located in water-stressed areas, we work with the local teams across our regions to mitigate and adapt to related acute physical risks. We also assess chronic physical risks associated with long-term shift in climate patterns, where we can better manage the impact towards water stress and drought with adaptation measures and improve business resilience. Using our water risk tool, we can assess the current water-vulnerable areas and, through scenario modeling, predict which facilities will be located in high water-risk areas in the next 10 years and respond accordingly.

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**W3.3b**

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**(W3.3b) 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.**

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	<p>The assessment of sustainability-related issues is integrated into the company-wide risk management process, across the whole of our operations and supply chain. Substantive financial and strategic impacts are considered as one of the assessment criteria in determining the prioritization and Strategy in addressing the identified water-related risks.</p> <p>We regularly update the water risk assessments based on our short, medium and long-term in relation to our 2025 Sustainability Goals. With WRI’s Aqueduct tool and our internal custom-made water risk tool, we assess the current water-vulnerable areas within our supply chain in India to ensure our raw materials do not come from areas with water scarcity and to classify them in risk severity. Through scenario modeling, we predict which facilities will be located in high water-risk areas and respond accordingly. The results guide sites through detailed questions on water availability, quality, regulatory pressure, and reputational risks. Our VPO system follows ISO 14001 and is consistent with Bud APAC’s environmental and water policies, which all our business units, suppliers and contractors have to adhere to. Our annual materiality assessment guide how we prioritize issues raised by our stakeholders and formed the basis for reviewing our management approach and initiatives. Our governance structure also enables board oversight of the annual ERM assessment conducted by our risk management and internal audit teams.</p>	<p>We apply WRI’s Aqueduct tool and our water risk tool to guide our operations through detailed questions on water availability, quality, regulatory pressure, and reputational risks. We conduct a comprehensive 7-step watershed management process at breweries located in water-stressed areas annually and quarterly to classify each brewery in terms of risk levels. Our watershed replenishment projects in India effectively restored local ecosystem by improving groundwater resources. We also monitor the supply chain with the tools to ensure that our agricultural raw materials do not come from areas with water scarcity or where water scarcity is expected. Water quality data is tracked in our VPO data management system.</p> <p>To mitigate regulatory risk, we are organized internally as per 3 levels of controls with different scopes and the 2nd level ensures group-level oversight from legal, compliance and control.</p> <p>At our breweries, we provide fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers for all sanitary water use.</p> <p>It is critical to maintain crucial ecosystem services and the availability of raw materials and natural resources such as barley, hops and water, as our production and operations are highly dependent on them. Hence we are committed to Sustainable agriculture as our ESG priority and promote sustainable agricultural practices among our agricultural suppliers to support healthy ecosystems and build a self-sufficient agricultural supply chain.</p>	<p>We have an annual process of materiality assessment in place to engage different groups to understand their expectations, get feedback on our performance and inform our management approach, including water-related risks. The stakeholder groups include our employees, investors, consumers, suppliers, NGOs, academia and media. We maintain communication and build trusting relationships with those who have a direct influence on us and can be impacted by our activities. The issues prioritized by the stakeholder groups formed the basis for the review of our management approach and initiatives.</p> <p>In addition, we undertake an in-depth assessment of each facility once a year and review quarterly with our key internal stakeholders on any changes in risk profile.</p>	<p>We have established a robust, comprehensive, and technology-driven risk management approach at Bud APAC to effectively manage and mitigate the risks inherent in the business to protect the company, customers, and partners, as well as to meet regulatory obligations. After we have identified and assessed the relevant climate- and water-related risks material to our business and value chain, including physical and transition risks, we use an internal risk assessment matrix to determine which risks and/or opportunities could have a material financial or strategic impact. For example, we are paying close attention to how climate change will affect water availability and the yields of the key agricultural commodities we source and are assessing the associated cost implications, with the aim of adjusting our sourcing strategy. We also consider the risks associated with market changes and consumer preferences and the impact these could have on our reputation as a company. During our decision-making process for water-risk response, we ensure that it is aligned with our short-, medium- and long-term time horizons in relation to our 2025 Sustainability Goals, as well as other goals and targets. We use metrics and targets to assess and manage relevant risks and opportunities.</p>

**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, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

**W4.1a**

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

*Aligning with our parent company AB InBev, Bud APAC has a sophisticated enterprise risk management (ERM) model to determine inherent and residual risks to our company by rating each risk (including financial and strategic risks) on impact (scale of 1-5 on financial, reputation and compliance), the likelihood of event occurrence (scale 1-5) and the level of mitigation as per our controls. The major risk factors for consideration include climate, supply chain, brewery operations, legal, regulatory & compliance impact and reputation.*

**Definition of substantive impact:**

*Bud APAC defines a substantive financial impact as a risk that has a net financial impact of no less than 3% of the normalized EBITDA for the group level.*

*Note: Normalized EBITDA is a key financial measure regularly monitored by management in managing the Group’s performance, capital and funding structure. Normalized EBITDA is calculated by excluding the following effects from profit attributable to equity holders of Bud APAC: (i) non-controlling interests; (ii) income tax expense; (iii) share of results of associates; (iv) net finance income; (v) non-underlying items above EBIT (including non-underlying costs) and (vi) depreciation, amortization and impairment.*

W4.1b

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(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	5	1-25	In 2022, five breweries in India are considered as exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

W4.1c

---



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

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad)
-------	------------------------------------

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

2

**% 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**

Less than 1%

**Comment**

No comment.

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Ganges - Brahmaputra
-------	----------------------

**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**

Less than 1%

**Comment**

No comment.

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Godavari
-------	----------

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

2

**% 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**

Less than 1%

**Comment**

No comment.

**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/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad Watershed, Godavari Watershed, Ganges Watershed)
-------	--

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress
------------------	--------------

Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description

We have found the increased water stress in the Aurangabad Watershed, Godavari Watershed, and Ganges Watershed to be a significant risk with the potential to constrain planned growth in beverage production in the region. Currently, our sites in this region face acute water shortages due to frequent drought conditions, lower groundwater table, and disrupted / infrequent water supply due to seasonal changes in water demands. More immediately, this could lead to periodic suspensions of operations and a substantial impact. Causing by water cost fluctuation ranging between 20% to 40% of our general production cost. Any major delays in production would hinder our ability to meet our contractual agreements with customers and importantly our ability to win new business. It will increase CAPEX for covering repairs to damage and/or replacing equipment and infrastructure. The supply chain will be disrupted due to water stress, leading to the increased OPEX associated with rerouting product deliveries.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

175000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The estimation is based on the revenue loss due to the closure of sites for 5 days due to low rainfall and water availability- water stress. The breweries in this area's daily revenue is around 35,000 USD. Closed down for five days, the total loss would be 35,000 x 5.

Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

Description of response

Completed Achievements in 2022:

We have implemented water reduction measures at our breweries to reduce reliance on water withdrawals, while at the same time promoting water conservation within our workforce and breweries to guide water-saving practices. With the joint efforts of each brewery, up to now, all breweries in the APAC region have joined the water 1:1 development plan, and formulated brewery-specific water consumption solutions guided by 3R+A (Responsibility, Resource, Reward, and Action) and VPO+TECH.

- 100% of our breweries have applied water reduction programs. We achieved an overall water use ratio of 2.2 hl/hl.
- All breweries in Bud APAC are using water recycling technology in the CIP (cleaning in place) process and saved a total of 790,000 tons of fresh water annually, more than 21 breweries have adopted the multi-steps water recycling technology which further increases the rate of water reuse/recycle from CIP process by 50%;
- 27 breweries are using the overflow water recovery system of bottle washing machines and saved 1.51 million tons of fresh water annually;
- 27 breweries are using dynamic water recycling systems and saved 400,000 tons of fresh water annually; and
- 11 breweries are using advanced treatment systems for reclaimed water and saved more than one million tons of fresh water annually.
- We are collecting, treating and reusing 0.134 million hl of water of Zero Effluent Discharge breweries on an annual basis.

Ongoing Measures:

Using our water risk tool, we can assess the current water-vulnerable areas and, through scenario modeling, predict which facilities will be located in high water-risk areas in the next 10 years and respond accordingly. We continuously work to pilot and implement innovative solutions that are less resource and emission-intensive. When developing new products, we consider technologies that minimize energy and water consumption and conduct life cycle assessments (LCAs) to evaluate the carbon footprint of new products. We invest in energy efficiency and water-saving equipment with lower operating costs that can ultimately offset the initially higher investment costs.

Cost of response

150000

Explanation of cost of response

We invested 150,000 USD in total as the cost of the response to this risk, including building farm and village ponds ( 22500 USD around 15% of the total cost of response), constructing recharge shafts (52500 USD around 35% of the total cost of response) for increasing recharge potential, installing check dams to collect water (37500 USD, 25% of the total cost of response ), training our farmers to improve their irrigation practices( 22500 USD around 15% of the total cost of response) and upgrade WASH infrastructure ( 15000 USD and 10% of the total cost of response) We continue to invest in water availability and quality improvement in communities with significant water stress, particularly in India and China. The water replenishment rate in India reached 207% in high-stress areas, with over 16 million hl of water supplied to the communities where we operate. China's water replenishment reached approximately 15 million hl.

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad Watershed, Godavari Watershed, Ganges Watershed)
-------	--

### Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

### Primary potential impact

Reduction or disruption in production capacity

### Company-specific description

We have found the increased flooding frequency near the Aurangabad Watershed, Godavari Watershed, and Ganges Watershed to be a risk leading to frequent suspensions of our operations.

Any major delays in production would hinder our ability to meet our contractual agreements with customers and importantly our ability to win new business. It will also increase CAPEX for covering repairs to damage and/or replacing equipment and infrastructure. The supply chain in the region will be disrupted, with a potential commodity price and service increase. We will also face the increased OPEX associated with cleaning up debris on key access routes and/or rerouting product deliveries.

### Timeframe

1-3 years

### Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

### Likelihood

Likely

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

525000

### Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact

The estimation is based on the revenue loss due to the closure of sites for 15 days due to flooding. The breweries in this area's daily revenue is around 35,000 USD. Closed down for five days, the total loss would be 35,000 x15.

### Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

### Description of response

We have had a robust water program since 2018, which is part of our 2025 Sustainability Goals under water stewardship. We have an action plan for 2025 and develop a new plan for the mid-term ( 2030).

Completed Achievements in 2022:

We have implemented water reduction measures at our breweries to reduce reliance on water withdrawals, while at the same time promoting water conservation within our workforce and breweries to guide water-saving practices. With the joint efforts of each brewery, up to now, all breweries in the APAC region have joined the water 1:1 development plan, and formulated brewery-specific water consumption solutions guided by 3R+A (Responsibility, Resource, Reward, and Action) and VPO+TECH.

- 100% of our breweries have applied water reduction programs. We achieved an overall water use ratio of 2.2 hl/hl.
- All breweries in Bud APAC are using water recycling technology in the CIP (cleaning in place) process and saved a total of 790,000 tons of fresh water annually, more than 21 breweries have adopted the multi-steps water recycling technology which further increases the rate of water reuse/recycle from CIP process by 50%;
- 27 breweries are using the overflow water recovery system of bottle washing machines and saved 1.51 million tons of fresh water annually;
- 27 breweries are using dynamic water recycling systems and saved 400,000 tons of fresh water annually; and
- 11 breweries are using advanced treatment systems for reclaimed water and saved more than one million tons of fresh water annually.
- We are collecting, treating and reusing 0.134 million hl of water of Zero Effluent Discharge breweries on an annual basis.

Ongoing Measures:

Using our water risk tool, we can assess the current water-vulnerable areas and, through scenario modeling, predict which facilities will be located in high water-risk areas in the next 10 years and respond accordingly. We continuously work to pilot and implement innovative solutions that are less resource and emission-intensive. When developing new products, we consider technologies that minimize energy and water consumption and conduct life cycle assessments (LCAs) to evaluate the carbon footprint of new products. We invest in energy efficiency and water-saving equipment with lower operating costs that can ultimately offset the initially higher investment costs.

### Cost of response

150000

### Explanation of cost of response

We invested 150,000 USD in total as the cost of the response to this risk, including building farm and village ponds ( 22500 USD around 15% of the total cost of response) , constructing recharge shafts (52500 USD around 35% of the total cost of response) for increasing recharge potential, installing check dams to collect water (37500 USD, 25% of the total cost of response) , training our farmers to improve their irrigation practices( (22500 USD around 15% of the total cost of response) and upgrade WASH infrastructure ( 15000 USD and 10% of the total cost of response) We continue to invest in water availability and quality improvement in communities with significant water stress, particularly in India and China. The water replenishment rate in India reached 207% in high-stress areas, with over 16 million hl of water supplied to the communities where we operate. China's water replenishment reached approximately 15 million hl.

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

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad Watershed, Godavari Watershed, Ganges Watershed)
-------	--

**Stage of value chain**

Supply chain

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Acute physical	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

**Primary potential impact**

Supply chain disruption

**Company-specific description**

We have found the increased flooding frequency in the Aurangabad Watershed, Godavari Watershed, and Ganges Watershed to be a risk with the potential to affect the supply of agricultural commodities for our production. We rely on numerous natural ingredients, such as grain, corn, wheat, barley, hops, and various fruits, which rely on a high-quality water supply.

Any major delays in production would hinder our ability to meet our contractual agreements with customers and importantly our ability to win new business. It will also increase CAPEX for covering repairs to damage and/or replacing equipment and infrastructure. In this particular case, the supply chain in the region will be disrupted, with a potential commodity price increase. We will also face the increased OPEX associated with cleaning up debris on key access routes and/or rerouting product deliveries.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

240000

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact**

The estimation is on the commodity cost increase due to supply chain disruption, the price will increase by around 20% according to our experience. For example, we source the local rice in India with a total procurement amount of \$12 mil. The rice came from water stress areas account about 10%. Then with a price increase of 20% due to water risk, the financial impact would be 12mil \*10%\*20%=240000, as the cost of response

**Primary response to risk**

Supplier engagement	Work with supplier to engage with local communities
---------------------	---

**Description of response**

We have implemented a community water program in India since 2018, which is part of our 2025 Sustainability Goals under the water stewardship program. We have an action plan till 2025 and develop a mi mid-term plan for 2030.

Completed Achievements in 2022:

An integrated watershed approach is also taken to address the water challenges that exist in this region. Working closely with local stakeholders including Water Aid (NGO), Let's Endorse (NGO), and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT), we are addressing these water availability challenges in ~25 villages by establishing watershed replenishment structures (including check dams, well water recharge infrastructure, rainwater harvesting structures, and farm ponds) and promoting conservation and management of water and soil for smart, sustainable agriculture.

- In total, we have replenished 31 million hl of water across the APAC region in 2022 (16 million hl in India and 15 million hl in China)

To support improvements in agricultural production, we have reviewed farming practices and identified gaps and opportunities, and to promote water conservation, we have trained our farmers in water-saving irrigation techniques.

Ongoing Measures:

Our "Accelerator 100+ project" pilots innovative solutions across our operations and supply chain in key markets and programs relating to smart agriculture, water stewardship, circular packaging and climate action.

We are also promoting climate-smart agriculture through water and soil conservation and management initiatives. We aim to increase water access to the community and increase aquifer recharge, such that sufficient water is stored for household and irrigation, as well as enhancing agriculture productivity and profitability.

The loss of biodiversity affects soil composition and water quality. Both factors affect the yield and quality of the crops we source. We want to better integrate biodiversity strategies throughout our supply chain and are therefore working with external partners to develop a standardized approach that can be tailored to each market. Currently, 100% of our direct farmers are connected. Moving forward, we are committed to integrating biodiversity into the modernization of the beer industry.

**Cost of response**

240000

**Explanation of cost of response**

For example, we source the local rice in India with a total procurement amount of \$12 mil. The rice came from water stress areas account about 10%. Then with a price increase of 20% due to water risk, the financial impact would be 12mil \*10%\*20%=240000, as the cost of response.

**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**

Efficiency

**Primary water-related opportunity**

Improved water efficiency in operations

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

Water is an essential ingredient for our product. We use water in our direct operations (including brewing operations, sanitary water use, and end of life) as well as throughout our upstream supply chain (including agriculture agricultural commodities for our operation, and conversion of brewing ingredients).

Besides water management in our operations, we also take proactive measures to support our suppliers and communities in this regard - this is in line with our 2025 Sustainability Goals to pursue 100% of our communities in high-stress areas will have measurably improved water availability and quality and achieve 2.0 hl/hl in average water usage intensity for beer production by 2025. In response to the identified water-related outcomes, we will continue working in local communities facing higher water stress, and explore suitable partnerships and innovative solutions to improve our water use efficiency and external watershed initiatives. Also, we continue to apply innovative technology and water reduction measures at our breweries and promote water conservation within our workforce and breweries to guide water-saving practices. All breweries in the APAC region have joined the water 1:1 development plan and formulated brewery-specific water consumption solutions guided by 3R+A and VPO+TECH.

We continuously work to pilot and implement innovative solutions that are less resource and emission-intensive. When developing new products, we consider technologies that minimize energy and water consumption and conduct life cycle assessments (LCAs) to evaluate the carbon footprint of new products. We invest in energy efficiency and water-saving equipment with lower operating costs that can ultimately offset the initially higher investment costs.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

Current - up to 1 year

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**

Medium-high

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

434500

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact**

All breweries in Bud APAC are using water recycling technology in the CIP (cleaning in place) process and saved a total of 790,000 tons of fresh water annually. Eventually, we want to expand our capacity-building program to the water footprint of our suppliers and empower our value chain partners to take on water stewardship initiatives. Average freshwater price is RMB 4/ ton , which is approximately USD0.5546. USD 0.55 x 790,000 = USD 434,500.

**W5. Facility-level water accounting****W5.1****(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.****Facility reference number**

Facility 1

**Facility name (optional)**

PALS

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad watershed)
-------	--

**Latitude**

19.9

**Longitude**

75.35

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**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)**

185.7

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

185.7

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

43.07

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

43.07

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

142.63

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

Increase in volume and corresponding evaporation losses.

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name (optional)**

Sonipat

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Ganges - Brahmaputra
-------	----------------------

**Latitude**

28.92

**Longitude**

77.09

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**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)**

161.64

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

161.64

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

0

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

161.64

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Due to local requirements, we are not allowed to discharge wastewater, therefore we are exploring every effort to improve water efficiency, increase water reuse or recycling and minimize the freshwater demand. By implementing a combination of methods such as evaporation, crystallization, and reverse osmosis, we can achieve zero liquid discharge.

Since this is a zero-discharge brewery, no discharges were conducted to fresh surface water, brackish surface water, groundwater, nor any third-party destinations.

We have been investing in water innovation and technology to increase wate efficiency and minimize our impact to the environment. Our breweries are rolling out the "Zero Effluent Discharge" (ZED) strategy. This strategy not only reduces our effluent, but also relieves our reliance on water. Our ZED strategy is based on the principles of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle, and promotes the concept of circularity. This is now being implemented in breweries at five strategic locations in India that are facing water stress. Our water treatment plants apply technologies, such as the RO system, to recycle water and reuse it onsite. Recycled water is used for cooling towers, secondary washers and pasteurizers, for example.

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3

**Facility name (optional)**

Charminar

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Godavari
-------	----------

**Latitude**

17.66

**Longitude**

78.11

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**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)**

170.99

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

170.99

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

35.5

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

3.264

**Discharges to third party destinations**

32.24

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

135.49

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

No further comment.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 4

**Facility name (optional)**

Fosters

**Country/Area & River basin**

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad watershed)
-------	--

**Latitude**

19.9

**Longitude**

75.3

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**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)**

97.04

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

This is our first year of measurement

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

97.05

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0



Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

58.37

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

58.37

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

38.68

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

This is our first year of measurement

Please explain

Fosters is a new member of BUD APAC and joined our company in 2022.

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Facility reference number

Facility 5

Facility name (optional)

Hyderabad

Country/Area & River basin

India	Godavari
-------	----------

Latitude

17.32

Longitude

78.2

Located in area with water stress

Yes

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)

156.56

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

156.56

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

0

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Much lower

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

156.56

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Please explain**

Due to local requirements, we are not allowed to discharge wastewater, therefore we are exploring every effort to improve water efficiency, increase water reuse or recycling and minimize the freshwater demand. By implementing a combination of methods such as evaporation, crystallization, and reverse osmosis, we can achieve zero liquid discharge in our brewery.

Since this is a zero-discharge brewery, no discharges were conducted to fresh surface water, brackish surface water, groundwater, nor any third-party destinations.

We have been investing in water innovation and technology to increase wate efficiency and minimize our impact to the environment. Our breweries are rolling out the "Zero Effluent Discharge" (ZED) strategy. This strategy not only reduces our effluent, but also relieves our reliance on water. Our ZED strategy is based on the principles of Reuse, Reduce and Recycle, and promotes the concept of circularity. This is now being implemented in breweries at five strategic locations in India that are facing water stress. Our water treatment plants apply technologies, such as the RO system, to recycle water and reuse it onsite. Recycled water is used for cooling towers, secondary washers and pasteurizers, for example.

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**W5.1a**

**(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

**Water withdrawals – total volumes**

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

ISAE3000 for beverage facilities.

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

ISAE3000 for beverage facilities.

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters**

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

ISAE3000 for beverage facilities.

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water discharges – total volumes**

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

ISAE3000 for beverage facilities. national standard

**Please explain**

<Not Applicable>

**Water discharges – volume by destination**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**  
No further comment.

**Water discharges – volume by final treatment level**

**% verified**  
Not verified

**Verification standard used**  
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**  
No further comment.

**Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**  
ISAE3000 for beverage facilities.

**Please explain**  
<Not Applicable>

**Water consumption – total volume**

**% verified**  
76-100

**Verification standard used**  
ISAE3000 for beverage facilities.

**Please explain**  
<Not Applicable>

**W6. Governance**

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**W6.1**

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**(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?**  
Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

**W6.1a**

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

Scope	Content	Please explain
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Row	Scope	Content	Please explain
1	Company-wide	<p>Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution</p> <p>Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations</p> <p>Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Reference to company water-related targets</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>Bud APAC produces over 50 brands of beer varieties with 47 breweries in operation - water is our number one ingredient. A great deal of fresh water is incorporated into our products and directly used in the beer production process. At the same time, A great deal of fresh water is used for indirect production such as the cultivation of agricultural crops for raw materials and steam for heating and sterilization. Therefore, we create and disclose a few kinds of policies including our way of thinking on water. These policies cover company-wide and describe performance standards for the whole life cycle. They also describe performance standards for supplier, procurement and contracting best practices.</p> <p>In addition, continue to make collaborative efforts with external and internal stakeholders and experts. Cooperation with our suppliers, our customers and local communities are important for us to settle water risk and achieve measurable impact along our value chain. For this reason, we regard the empowerment of our value chain partners as an important theme to us. We also recognize offering safe water, sanitation, and hygiene to our employee are important.</p> <p>The combined effects of population growth, economic development, and climate change have contributed to increasing water stress on a global scale. Increasing demand and pollution, together with changing weather and water cycles will continue to impact the availability of freshwater. About 10% of our breweries are located in proximity to watersheds identified as facing "high water stress". The depletion of water resources not only impacts water used for production but also the procurement of raw materials. Drought, flooding, cyclones, or poor water quality could also result in production delays. Bud APAC is committed to achieving its water stewardship goal of enhancing water availability and quality in the communities where we operate, and also an average water usage intensity of 2.0 hl/hl (for beer production) across APAC. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge are addressed and accounted to establish context-based strategies for the water basins we rely on and to deliver measurable, positive impact on the environment and our communities.</p>

## 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 or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>Our CEO, who is also the Co-chair of the Board of Directors, oversees all relevant ESG departments such as Sustainability and Procurement Supply and Logistics, and Legal and Corporate Affairs, as well as Finance and People. The CEO evaluates the company's sustainability-related risks, creates respective plans of action, and approves the implementation of mitigation measures. The CEO-led ESG Committee meets at least quarterly to monitor and discuss environmental risks and formulate daily and long-term solutions.</p> <p>In 2022, the CEO made a decision to increase the capacity of our Putian brewery's advanced reclaimed water treatment and invest RMB three million (approximately USD435,155) in a project to magnetically coagulate wastewater from biological treatment systems (BTS). The pace at which treated water is used has greatly increased as a result and about 140,000 tons of water per year, reducing our water footprint and making Putian Brewery one step close to being the first brewery in the world to achieve water 1:1 (water 1:1 ratio for beer production). To further cut water use, the CEO has plans to invest RMB two million (approximately USD290,103) in the construction of a super water reclamation center in 2023 in order to recycle all process wastewater and work toward the "Water 1:1 Ratio" objective.</p> <p>In addition, the CEO signed off the decision to update our goal to achieve an average water usage of 2.0hl/hl (for beer production) in APAC, including high water stress areas by 2025, publicly disclosing Bud APAC's water stewardship commitment.</p>

**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 Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	<p>Bud APAC convened four Board meetings, eight Board Committee meetings and one Annual General Meeting (AGM). Co-chaired by the CEO, the Board is the ultimate decision-making body and this governance structure enables effective decision-making and timely communications at the Board level on water-related issues. Sustainability-related issues, including Bud APAC's water stewardship, and performance are reviewed regularly by the Board. Substantive progress against the company's 2025 Sustainability Goals, which includes water-related issues, is provided at least twice a year to the full Board of Directors. The board also reviews major strategic and tactical plans that are tied to our sustainability goals and linked water-related issues and utilize all applicable governance mechanisms when making decisions on these issues. In 2022, the Board approved our latest water usage intensity target of reaching an average of 2.0 hl/hl across all breweries in APAC.</p> <p>The ESG committee presents its ESG work to the full board members semi-annually and to the Audit and Risk Committee quarterly. To achieve effective integration of sustainability throughout Bud APAC, an ESG Working Group is comprised of members across all departments and operational units to update the ESG Committee with target delivery, challenges, risks, opportunities and local ESG trends. Topics relating to water risks and water-related supply chain security are also covered. The output of risk reviews performed by the Risk Management and Internal Audit team are regularly submitted to the Board's Audit and Risk Committee for review and monitoring to mitigate risks and improve business performance. The Audit and Risk Committee can also invite Senior Management members to present and discuss matters of interest at the meetings from time to time, such as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer, Vice President, Sustainability &amp; Procurement, and Senior Director, Internal Audit and Risk Management. Hence the Board should be fully informed of water risks and trends.</p> <p>Our Water Policy describes our commitment to minimizing water discharges, reducing the intensity of water use and improving water availability and quality. This Policy is regularly reviewed by the Board considering legislation, public policy and organizational changes and development in sustainability best practices, at a minimum, every three years.</p>

**W6.2d**

**(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>Our Board has adopted a Board Diversity Policy. The Nomination Committee of the Board monitors the implementation of this policy by conducting a review of the Board composition at least once annually, taking into account the benefits of all relevant diversity aspects and experience when making recommendations on any appointments, replacement and removal to the Board.</p> <p>Our chair of the Audit and Risk Committee is an Independent Non-executive Director with extensive experience in risk management and drives the board agenda of risk management and internal control. The abovementioned board director has more than 11 years of risk management experience as the Chair of the Risk Management Committee of Swire Pacific Limited and is a current member of the Group Risk Management Committee of John Swire and Sons Limited. The Swire Group's core businesses in Hong Kong include a beverages and food chain. The board member's well-established profession and experience in the beverage industry offer board-level competence on water-related issues in Bud APAC.</p> <p>The INED helped to develop our Water Policy in December 2021 and review it regularly. In 2022, the INED co-signed off the decision to update our goal to achieve an average water usage of 2.0hl/hl in APAC, including high water stress areas by 2025, publicly disclosing Bud APAC's water stewardship commitment.</p> <p>One of the Independent Non-executive directors is a pioneer and passionate ESG expert in the textile industry who brought the most recent ESG trends and insights to the board.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**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 Executive Officer (CEO)

**Water-related responsibilities of this position**

- Assessing future trends in water demand
- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Setting water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
- Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
- Managing annual budgets relating to water security
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

The CEO, who sits in the Executive Committee and on the Board, is responsible for overseeing the ESG Committee, Risk Committee and all departmental managers. ESG Committee convenes at least 4 times annually to discuss sustainability plans and performance, including water issues, and reports directly to the CEO, who ultimately reports to the Board.

The CEO holds the highest level of authority for assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities, setting and monitoring our 2025 targets, and guiding the Company's strategy and execution with commitment to water stewardship. The CEO is also involved in financial budgets relating to water security R&D.

In 2022, the CEO signed off the new water intensity goal of 2.0hl/hl. Bud APAC also rolled out new technological advancements in our Putian and Nanning breweries for further water-saving. Under the CEO's management, an additional budget is also underway for the construction of a super water reclamation center in 2023.

**W6.4**

**(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?**

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

**W6.4a**

**(W6.4a) 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)?**

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Other C-suite Officer (The Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – product use Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – supply chain Reduction of water pollution incidents Reduction or phase-out of hazardous substances Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.) Implementation of water-related community project	Our 2025 Water Stewardship Goals include achieving an average brewing water usage of 2.0 hl/hl across APAC and improving water availability and quality in our communities in high-stress areas by 100% from the 2017 baseline year. The reduction in water withdrawal and consumption, and increase in water efficiency throughout our operations directly contribute to our 2025 target for water usage intensity. We are on track at 2.2 hl/hl in 2022 and have achieved a constant decrease in water usage intensity since our baseline year 2017. India's operation reached a 207% water replenishment rate from 22 watershed projects and returned 16 million hectoliter of water to high stress areas, continuing to achieve our water stewardship goal to improve water availability and quality in our communities. In addition, to provide a comprehensive picture of our water management and performance, we also disclose additional data and report annually to CDP and other rating frameworks. The financial incentives have impacted our organization in a way that the C-suite employees are encouraged to constantly perform better and to become more involved in our water commitments.	The timeframe of the performance indicators is linked to the achievement of our water stewardship targets by 2025. The indicators are monitored continuously, and the performance of our executive team is evaluated on the progression towards the water KPIs. Their compensation benefits are tied to the achievement of our internal targets and external recognitions from international ESG agencies and frameworks.
Non-monetary reward	Corporate executive team Other C-suite Officer (The Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.)	We believe that awareness among our employees of the importance of water in our operations, local water scarcity issues, and how to reduce our impact on resources is a key to advancing water security. Our internal data management system allows us to share goals, data, progress, and best practices across the company. By tracking and documenting water withdrawal, consumption and intensity data, these systems enable us to provide internal incentives and recognition within the company and at the global AB InBev group level.	Significant progress towards water targets is measured through our data management system and the executive team will receive global recognition for successful management of water-related issues.

**(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, funding research organizations

**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?**

We maintain communication and build trusting relationships with those who directly influence us and can be impacted by our activities. Our annual stakeholder engagement process enables us to understand their expectations, get feedback on our performance and inform our approach to activities that could directly or indirectly influence public policy on water. We conduct a materiality assessment every year to engage our stakeholders, including NGOs/ Communities, investors, industrial associations and the media, and analyze their feedback on the ESG topics relevant to our business, which include water conservation, watershed management and effluents management. This process keeps our strategy and activities consistent with our water stewardship commitments.

Bud APAC has publicly demonstrated a strong commitment towards achieving our 2025 Sustainability Goals and our ambition to achieve net zero across our value chain by 2040. We collaborate with industry players, policymakers, NGOs, and other potential stakeholders, such as river basin management authorities, to advance water policies and innovations. Our ESG Committee, which consists of cross-departmental senior management, oversees all ESG initiatives internally and externally and takes responsibility to ensure our activities are consistent with our water-related goals.

We review relevant policies and work with industry associations or peers to lobby or advocate for the authority to revisit the conflicting policy, if any.

**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	> 30	<p>Without water, there is no beer. The availability of high-quality water is essential to maintain long-term business. Increasing demand and pollution, together with changing weather and water cycles will continue to impact the availability of water. The agricultural commodities that we source rely on a high-quality water supply. Water is also essential for the economic, social and environmental well-being of our communities. Hence we are committed to building a sustainable business where water availability and water quality are embedded into our operations and across our value chain.</p> <p>We integrate water into our long term business objective by addressing water stress in the river basins where we operate and ensuring water efficiency in all our breweries across APAC. For example, We have carried out water replenishment projects around breweries located in water-stressed areas in India, returning 16 million hectoliter of water to high stress areas and reaching a 207% water replenishment rate. All breweries in the APAC region have joined the water 1:1 development plan, and formulated brewery-specific water consumption solutions guided by 3R+A and VPO+TECH. It helps to increase water efficiency and lessen our reliance on water withdrawals.</p>
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	<p>Water stewardship is one of the key focuses of our 2025 Sustainability Goals in support of the UN SDG's 2030 agenda. Water-related issues are integrated into our strategic business plan when developing targets and KPIs which will then help achieve our 2025 Sustainability Goal. Our approach includes consideration of key risks and opportunities in order to remain successful in the next 100 years. This includes financial, environmental, and social value of water availability and water quality for our operations and agricultural supply chain. We note from the physical risk assessment that water stress and drought is the highest overall risk for our operations so managing this issue is a key part of our business strategy. Bud APAC's 2025 Water Stewardship Goal is for 100% of our communities in high water stress areas to have measurably improved water availability and quality and, have average brewing water usage reaching 2.0 hl/hl. In 2022, we lowered our water usage to 2.20 hl/hl of beer produced across our APAC breweries, representing a 26% decrease compared to our 2017 baseline.</p> <p>Our Water Policy also describes our commitment to minimizing water discharges, reducing the intensity of water use and improving water availability and quality. It is regularly reviewed considering legislation, public policy and organizational changes and development in sustainability best practices.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	<p>Water-related issues, such as availability and quality, are gaining increasing attention in our financial planning. Given the long-term impacts on water availability brought by climate change together with emerging regulations and social expectations, we keep in view the financial implication of water-related risks and opportunities. In order to ensure sufficient production capacity into the future, capital expenditure for new technological advancements and infrastructure will be required to increase our production volumes, reduce operational costs and minimize reliance on water. Additional resources will have to be spent on watershed initiatives in the local communities at 5 breweries in high water stress areas in India. Water-related issues are taken into account during our long-term financial planning process in order to ensure a sufficient budget is allocated each year to prevent impact on our direct operations.</p> <p>For example, Bud APAC intends to invest RMB two million (approx USD290,103) in the Putian brewery in China for the construction of a super water reclamation center in 2023 to recycle all process wastewater and work toward our "Water 1:1 Ratio" objective. In our Accelerator 100+ program, we also provide funding to start-ups that explore innovative solutions with a sustainability focus in the beverage industry and bring their solutions to market faster. UET from China, which provides a water-saving solution by increasing cycles of concentration, is one of them.</p>



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)

6

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

6

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

3

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

2

Please explain

The calculation methodology adopted by Bud APAC for CAPEX is based on investment planned to realize our water-efficient target and 2025 Sustainability Goals. OPEX is the variable cost we use to abstract water and treat effluent as part of the brewing process. Both CAPEX and OPEX were used for energy and fluids (water efficiency and effluent treatment) in 2022.

The 6% increase/ decrease/ in CAPEX and 3% increase/ decrease in OPEX is linked to the necessary resources required to achieve our company-specific water-related goals. A number of water-related technological advancements were progressively rolled out in our China breweries in 2022. Going forward, CAPEX and OPEX are expected to remain consistent based on 1/3 year plans, with water-related CAPEX of around 6% of total company CAPEX.

W7.3

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

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>In 2022, we have done a climate-related scenario analysis to assess the possible consequences on our business. We selected the SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios for assessing the impact of global warming on the severity of physical climate hazards experienced by our business operations under high and low emissions scenarios, consistent with the TCFD recommendations.</p> <p>The physical analysis focuses on 3 time horizons: baseline: present-day climate, 2030s: future climate in short-to-medium terms, and 2050s: future climate in medium-to-long terms. 9 physical climate hazards are covered in the analysis, with eight acute risks (extreme heat, extreme cold, coastal flooding, extreme rainfall flooding, river flooding, tropical cyclones, rainfall-induced landslides, wildfires) and one chronic risk (water stress and drought). A transitional analysis was also conducted with IEA APS and IEA STEPS scenarios over 2030, 2040 and 2050. No material water-related risks were identified.</p>

W7.3a

**(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.**

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	<p>The IPCC AR6 published in 2021 assesses the possible consequence of anthropogenic activities on global and regional climate change under five SSPs (shared socioeconomic pathways). The SSP1-2.6 scenario (aligned with Paris Agreement in 2015) and the SSP5-8.5 scenario (business-as-usual) are selected for assessing the impact of global warming under these scenarios on the severity of physical climate hazards experienced by our business operations under high emissions and low emissions scenarios, consistent with the TCFD recommendations. The analysis focuses on three time horizons: baseline: the present-day climate, which is the reference period of the future climate change; 2030s: the future climate in short-to-medium terms, and 2050s: the future climate in medium-to-long terms. For each time horizon, 30-year data are used to define the physical climate hazards following the standard from World Meteorological Organization. Nine physical climate hazards are covered in the analysis, with eight acute risks (extreme heat, extreme cold, coastal flooding, extreme rainfall flooding, river flooding, tropical cyclones, rainfall-induced landslides, wildfires) and one chronic risk (water stress and drought). The analysis leveraged ERM's proprietary Global Climate Database (GCD), drawing from global climate data sources to assess these risks.</p> <p>A transition risk analysis was also performed for each segment of Bud APAC's operations, namely, breweries and distribution centers using ERM's proprietary transition risk screening tool. In order to understand the potential impact of transition climate risks on Bud APAC's segments, the transition scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) were used, including a low carbon scenario (Announced Pledges Scenarios (APS)) and a Business-as-Usual emissions scenario (Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)) for three time horizons: 2030, 2040 and 2050. The scenarios selected are consistent with the TCFD recommendations for transition risk drivers experienced by our business operations under high emissions and low emissions scenarios.</p>	<p>Our physical risk assessment identified 4 main physical climate risks which are deemed to be material for many operation sites at Bud APAC, 3 of which are related to water, including: water stress &amp; drought, flooding and tropical cyclone. Over half of the assessed breweries and over one-third of the assessed distribution centers are potentially exposed to a high risk of water stress &amp; drought by 2050 under at least one climate scenario. Around a quarter of the assessed breweries and around one-third of the assessed distribution centers will be exposed to a high risk of flooding by 2050 under at least one climate scenario. Around a quarter of the assessed breweries and over one-third of the assessed distribution centers will be exposed to a high risk of tropical cyclones by 2050 under at least one climate scenario.</p> <p>Breweries in China and India are prone to higher risk of flooding and water stress and drought. Breweries in South Korea, Vietnam and the assets in New Zealand experience minimal risk of flooding in all time horizons and lower risk of water stress and drought in future time horizons. Overall, China and India breweries are more exposed to hydrological hazards. The flood water could lead to disruption of our business and even damage the equipment and infrastructure. The water stress and drought may lead to higher water price and/or reduction in operational capacity. Water-related issues were not identified as material in the scenario analysis of transitional risk.</p>	<p>Besides water management in our operations, we also take proactive measures to support our suppliers and communities in this regard. In response to the identified water-related outcomes, we will continue working in local communities facing higher water stress, explore suitable partnerships and innovative solutions to improve our water use efficiency and external watershed initiatives, which are in line with our 2025 Sustainability Goals to pursue 100% of our communities in high-stress areas will have measurably improved water availability and quality and achieve 2.0 hl/hl in average water usage intensity. Also, we continue to apply innovative technology and water reduction measures at our breweries and promote water conservation within our workforce and breweries to guide water-saving practices. All breweries in the APAC region have joined the water 1:1 development plan, and formulated brewery-specific water consumption solutions guided by 3R+A and VPO+TECH. All breweries in Bud APAC are using water recycling technology in the CIP (cleaning in place) process and saved a total of 790,000 tons of fresh water annually. Eventually, we want to expand our capacity building program to the water footprint of our value chain and empower our value chain partners to take on water stewardship initiatives. It is ongoing work to achieve our 2025 Sustainability Goals. The timeframe is 2025.</p>

**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**

Currently, we have not placed an internal price on water. However, we do understand that the price for water would be different depending on the local context, such as water availability, regulations/ requirements in relation to water withdrawal and discharge, and the demand for and usage of water across our markets and facilities. In view of this, we keep in view the feasibility and applicability of developing internal prices on the water by initially exploring water valuation practices within the industrial cycle and factoring in the price of water into our financial planning. We also decided to set a more demanding efficiency target of an average 2.0 hl/hl water usage intensity of beer produced across APAC, including our sites located in high water-stressed areas by 2025. Thus in effect preparing for a higher internal price of water in the future.

**W7.5**

**(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?**

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Bud APAC defines the low water impact product as a product that requires fewer freshwater resources or produces fewer water pollutants or has a higher (over 30%) water production efficiency against the average in the market	<Not Applicable>	<p>Our brewery in Nanning uses an advanced water management system that covers all stages of production and achieves a water use intensity of 1.1hl/hl. It is the most water-efficient brewery among all ABI breweries globally.</p> <p>The water resource recycling rate at the Nanning brewery is 95%, minimizing the consumption of fresh water. The brewery worked with the local government to use treated water to replenish the drying Yufeng Lake and achieved zero discharge. At the same time, Nanning Brewery continues to explore reverse osmosis membrane technology to produce treated water that meets drinking water standards and can be used in non-production areas.</p>

**W8. Targets**

## W8.1

### (W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

## W8.1a

### (W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

## W8.1b

### (W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

#### Target reference number

Target 1

#### Category of target

Water withdrawals

#### Target coverage

Site/facility

#### Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Reduction in water usage by hectoliter of production)

#### Year target was set

2017

#### Base year

2017

#### Base year figure

2.99

#### Target year

2025

#### Target year figure

2

#### Reporting year figure

2.2

#### % of target achieved relative to base year

79.7979797979798

#### Target status in reporting year

Underway

#### Please explain

We have reinforced our goal to achieve an average water usage of 2.0hl per hl beer production in APAC, including high water stress areas by 2025, where water usage refers to the sum of water withdrawals used for operations excluding the amount of reclaimed water exported to a third party for reusing after water treatment. The target covers all of our breweries across APAC.

This target aligns with UN SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. To track this target, we measure the % reduction (hl/hl) of water usage since the baseline year (2017) . In other words, we need to achieve a 33% reduction in water usage since the baseline year by 2025 to reach the goal. In 2022, we implemented innovative technology and process improvements to reduce our per hl water use to 2.2 hl/hl, meaning we achieved 26% reduction (hl/hl) of water usage since the baseline year.

The combined effects of population growth, economic development, and climate change have contributed to increasing water stress on a global scale. Increasing demand and pollution, together with changing weather and water cycles will continue to impact the availability of water. Since water is essential for our business, we are committed to leading the industry with our best-in-class water management practices.

We are implementing new innovative technology and process improvements across our footprint to reduce water usage in our breweries. Our targets and progress are tracked internally using the VPO system and also disclosed externally in our annual ESG Reports.

#### Target reference number

Target 2

#### Category of target

Community engagement

#### Target coverage

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (% of our sites in APAC have conducted local activities, identified water issues specific to their community and found appropriate solutions)

**Year target was set**

2017

**Base year**

2017

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

100

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

100

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Please explain**

We have set a goal to improve water availability and quality in our communities in high-stress areas by 2025. The target covers all of our breweries across APAC. This target aligns with UN SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. To track this target, we measure the % of our sites in APAC that have conducted local activities, identified water issues specific to their community and found appropriate solutions. We need to achieve 100% since the baseline year (2017) by 2025. We have reached the goal in 2022. The combined effects of population growth, economic development, and climate change have contributed to increasing water stress on a global scale. Increasing demand and pollution, together with changing weather and water cycles will continue to impact the availability of water. Since water is essential for our communities to survive and thrive, we are committed to investing in water availability and quality improvement in our communities with high water stress.

We aim to improve the availability and quality of the water where we operate. We place a high emphasis on China, the most populated country, and India, where many communities have limited access to clean potable water. In 2022, we have replenished a total of 31 million hl of water across the APAC region ( 16 mil hl in India and 15 mil hl in China). We launched the Community Water Replenishment program to reuse our reclaimed water in the community for greening and artificial lakes to improve the local ecosystem. We have also been collaborating with different local parties to implement community and watershed programs to recharge water and promote access to clean water. In India, we have activated watershed initiatives at 5 breweries in high-water stress areas. Our water replenishment rate in India reached 207%.

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**Target reference number**

Target 3

**Category of target**

Water pollution

**Target coverage**

Company-wide (direct operations only)

**Quantitative metric**

Reduction in water discharge volumes

**Year target was set**

2017

**Base year**

2017

**Base year figure**

188772

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

100000

**Reporting year figure**

121870

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

75.3638534673095

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain**

We monitor and review relevant regulations and standards in relation to effluent management and ensure 100% compliance is achieved in our breweries. We treat our effluent before discharge to prevent potential impacts associated with water pollutants and ensure that all parameters are strictly within legal limits.

Our breweries are rolling out the Zero Effluent Discharge (ZED) strategy. This strategy not only reduces our effluent but also relieves our reliance on water. Our ZED strategy is based on the principles of Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle, and promotes the concept of circularity. This is now being implemented in breweries at five strategic locations in India that are facing water stress. Our water treatment plants apply technologies, such as the RO system, to recycle water and reuse it onsite. Recycled water is used for cooling towers, secondary washers and pasteurizers, for example.

This involved an advanced technology called Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) which utilizes a combination of methods such as Multiple Effect Evaporation (MEE),

crystallization, and reverse osmosis to separate solids and concentrate pollutants, ultimately producing purified water that can be reused within the industrial processes. By implementing ZLD, we can minimize their environmental impact, conserve water resources, and comply with stringent regulatory requirements for wastewater discharge.

Four of our breweries have adopted the Zero Effluent Discharge strategy, where the extracted water either flows into our product or is reused internally for operations.

**Target reference number**

Target 4

**Category of target**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

**Target coverage**

Site/facility

**Quantitative metric**

Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

**Year target was set**

2017

**Base year**

2017

**Base year figure**

90

**Target year**

2025

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

100

**% of target achieved relative to base year**

100

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Please explain**

We provide fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers. All our sites in APAC have conducted local activities, identified water issues specific to their community and found appropriate solutions.

W9. Verification

W9.1

**(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?**

Yes

W9.1a

**(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	water withdrawal, water use of production hl/hi, water usage.	ISAE 3000	KPMG assured our KPI for 2022 including the water part.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

**(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?**

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	<p>One of Bud APAC's 2025 Sustainability Goals is to have 100% of our product in returnable packaging or in packaging made from majority &gt;50% recycled content. As some of our beer products are primarily packaged in plastic bottles, we gather data for plastic packaging materials used for our finished products. 1.45% of our product packaging consists of PET bottles. GHG emissions by PET is 10kg CO2e/hl, which is 0.4% of the total emissions from packaging in our value chain.</p> <p>There are also secondary and tertiary packaging that involves plastic, such as recyclable shrink film, used for the handling, logistics and distribution of beverages.</p>

**W10.2**

**(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?**

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	<p>We conducted data accounting for product packaging across our value chain. Only 1.45% of our product packaging consists of PET bottles. GHG emissions by PET is 10kg CO2e/hl, which is 0.4% of our total emissions from packaging.</p> <p>We did not assessed the impact from the full lifecycle of PET because it does not contribute significantly to our packaging material. Nevertheless, Bud APAC ensures that our sourcing and use of plastics is are in compliance with legal regulations of national standard in our operating countries.</p>

**W10.3**

**(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.**

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Reputational	<p>Our annual materiality assessment with stakeholders had revealed that packaging strategy is one of the high priority environmental topics that matters to our key stakeholders and impact our business approach. As of now, plastics-related risks that may have a financial or strategic impact on our business are mostly pertaining to legal and regulations, market and reputation. While plastic only accounts for a fraction (1.45%) of our product packaging, Bud APAC still addresses market and consumer trends on plastic packaging and strive to be a global industry leader on eliminating plastic waste.</p> <p>We respond to our stakeholders by continuing our commitment to our 2025 Circular Packaging Goal which ensures 100% of our products will be in packaging that is returnable or made from majority recycled content. We made further progress in 2022 with 63.2% of our total packaging volume being returnable or made from majority of recycled material and 51.3% of our primary packaging consisted of recycled material. Through lightweighting designs, we eliminated 628.4 tons of plastic materials in our packaging, reducing plastic waste at source. We are also aiming to build Corona into the first plastic neutral beer brand and launched a public education and awareness initiative to protect ocean biodiversity by recycling approximately 155 tons of plastic waste.</p> <p>Since the lifting of regulation by South Korean government in the second quarter of 2022, Bud have been pushing the agenda to test both mechanically and chemically recycled PET for the packaging of our products. With the current schedule, our goal is to develop a commercially ready product packaged with rPET by the end of 2023.</p>

**W10.4**

**(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?**

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Waste management	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale	Bud APAC recognizes the significance of promoting circularity and eliminating waste. Our packaging materials include aluminum, glass, paper, plastic and steel. As part of this, we pledge to ensure 100% of our products will be in packaging that is returnable or made from majority (>50%) by 2025 as part of our Sustainability Goals. This target is related to UN SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. The KPI is measured with % of products in returnable packaging + % of products in packaging made from majority > 50% recycled content. In 2022, we are on track with 63.2% completion. Our 2025 Goals provide our short-term targets, which also lay the foundation of our 2040 net zero ambition.  In 2022, we reduced the use of packaging materials through lightweighting by 8,473 tons, of which plastic accounts for 628.4 tons. Since the lifting of regulation by the South Korean government in the second quarter of 2022, Bud APAC has been pushing the agenda to test both mechanically and chemically recycled PET for the packaging of our products. With the current schedule, our goal is to develop a commercially ready product packaged with rPET by the end of 2023. We are also aiming to cultivate Corona to be the first plastic neutral beer (more plastic is recovered from the environment than produced); we recycled over 155 tons of plastic waste from the ocean in 2022.

**W10.5**

**(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.**

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	No further comment.
Production of durable plastic components	No	No further comment.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	No further comment.
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	No further comment.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Bud APAC produces beer as finished products and a small portion of them are packaged in PET bottles.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	Yes	Bud APAC produces beer as finished products and a small portion of them are packaged in PET bottles.

**W10.8**

**(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.**

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	20011	% virgin fossil-based content	100	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Budweiser APAC purchased 20,011 tons plastics for packaging the finished goods. The plastics materials includes shrink wrap, HDPE pallet, HDPE layer pad, stretch film and crown liner. In order to minimize the environmental impact of these plastics, we are currently working with a startup to replace some fossil based stretch film with bio-degradable stretch film.

**W10.8a**

**(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.**

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	% reusable % technically recyclable	31	100	<Not Applicable>	In 2022, Budweiser APAC purchased 6127t HDPE pallet, which is reused between the supplier sites and our own production sites. We assume all the plastic is technically recycled and at least can be used for a downgraded purpose .

## W11. Sign off

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### W-FI

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**(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.**

We keep working on the water stewardship across APAC.

### W11.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Co-chair of the Board and CEO	Board chair

## Submit your response

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**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

**Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms