Anheuser Busch InBev - Water Security 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

Anheuser-Busch InBev is a publicly traded company (Euronext: AB InBev) based in Leuven, Belgium, with secondary listings on the Mexico (MEXBOL: ANB) and South Africa (JSE: ANH) stock exchanges and with American Depositary Receipts on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: BUD). Our purpose is to dream big for a future with more cheers. Beer, the original social network, has been bringing people together for thousands of years. We are committed to building great brands that stand the test of time and to brewing the best beers using the finest natural ingredients. Our diverse portfolio of well over 500 beer brands includes global brands Budweiser®, Corona® and Stella Artois®; multi-country brands Beck's®, Hoegaarden®, Leffe® and Michelob Ultra®; and local champions such as Aguila®, Antarctica®, Bud Light®, Brahma®, Cass®, Castle®, Castle Lite®, Cristal®, Harbin®, Jupiler®, Modelo Especial®, Quilmes®, Victoria®, Sedrin® and Skol®. Our brewing heritage dates back more than 600 years, spanning continents and generations. From our European roots at the Den Hoorn brewery in Leuven, Belgium; to the pioneering spirit of the Anheuser & Co. brewery in St. Louis, US; to the creation of the Castle Brewery in South Africa during the Johannesburg gold rush; to Bohemia, the first brewery in Brazil. Geographically diversified with a balanced exposure to developed and developing markets, we leverage the collective strengths of approximately 169,000 employees based in nearly 50 countries worldwide. For 2021, AB InBev's reported revenue was 54.3 billion USD (excluding joint ventures and associates).

W-FB0.1a

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

Processing/Manufacturing

W0.2

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

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

W0.3

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

Argentina
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Botswana
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Eswatini
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Lesotho
Luxembourg
Mexico
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
Nigeria
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
South Africa
Spain
Uganda
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam
Zambia

W0.4

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

USD

W0.5

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

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

100% of brewing and beverage operations are included in our company's reporting boundaries.

W0.6

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

No

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	BE0974293251

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	As the world's leading brewer, sufficient, high-quality water is essential for producing our products, supporting our commitment to product quality and executing our growth strategy. We depend on sufficient amounts of high-quality freshwater for direct use in our brewing operations. Insufficient quantities of good quality freshwater have the potential to disrupt our brewing operations and therefore, this is rated as vitally important for our direct use. In 2021, we used nearly 1,599 billion liters of water to produce our products worldwide. Our indirect use of high-quality fresh water is primarily represented by the growing and conversion of raw material inputs (such as barley into malt) into our products. Over 90% of the water footprint of a beer is accounted for in required agricultural inputs, such as the rainfed and irrigated production 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 farmers through our own local sourcing programs across 14 countries that reach more than 22,000 farmers. This includes work with farmers to reduce water use in the irrigation cycle and improve soil moisture management as well as improving watershed security in priority sourcing regions facing high water risk. In 2021 we expanded our existing water partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) with additional focus on regenerative agriculture, including initiatives that address soil health, biodiversity and water stewardship across our agriculture supply chain. Recent activities include the publication of a guide for measuring and evaluating the impact of corporate watershed projects. Given the increasing demand for good quality freshwater around the globe we see our future freshwater dependency remaining vital to both our indirect and direct operations.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Primary use of recycled water for direct and indirect operations and importance of rating: Our direct uses for recycled water involve different phases of the beer production process, such as cooling, heating and cleaning. Through our implementation of best practices for using recycled water in these processes, we have seen a resulting water savings of nearly 5%. We also recycle treated wastewater at many of our breweries using an anaerobic treatment process, which generates biogas that can be used for production processes. While we do not use treated waste water directly in our product, our important ranking for recycled water for direct usage in selected functions in the brewing process reflects the importance we place on lowering our total water footprint, especially in high-risk locations. Our indirect usage of recycled water involves usage of treated effluent in our agricultural supply chain to offset irrigation demand such as in Cochabamba brewery in Bolivia. Reducing dependency on water withdrawal in regions identified as water-stressed makes the ranking for recycled water used by farmers and suppliers as important as water management in direct operations. It can mitigate agricultural disruption and related cost increases. We evaluate each potential external re-use of treated effluent project to ensure it meets local water resource needs, and regulatory requirements and provides community benefits. 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.

W-FB1.1a

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

Agricultural commodities	% of revenue dependent on these agricultural commodities	Produced and/or sourced	Please explain
Maize	10-20	Sourced	Maize is one of the key agricultural commodities used in the production of many of the iconic brands at Anheuser-Busch InBev, including Stella Artois and Corona, among many others. Based on FY2021 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 represent more than 90% of 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 Anheuser-Busch InBev, including Budweiser, Bud Light and Michelob ULTRA, among many others. Rice accounts for more than 40% of GHG emissions from agriculture; in the United States, we are working with farmers and other partners to trial and expand sustainable, emissions production practices for the crop. Based on FY 2021 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 represent more than 90% of sourcing volume and agricultural water footprint.
Other, please specify (Barley)	61-80	Sourced	Barley is the most critical agricultural commodity used for brewing beer and AB InBev is the world's largest purchaser of malted barley. All iconic Anheuser-Busch InBev brands utilize barley in their recipes including brands, including Budweiser, Stella Artois and Corona. We are committed to sourcing sustainable barley and we have a research center in Ft Collins, Colorado, in the United States dedicated to breeding varieties that will be resilient in the future. Based on FY2021 sales, approximately 65% 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 represent more than 90% of sourcing volume and agricultural water footprint.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Total water withdrawal metering is performed for all sites regardless of source. It is measured and reported based on key production stages and is monitored continuously in order to benchmark on an ongoing basis and implement corrective measures if required at the end of each shift. If an anomaly is identified at the end of a shift, such as higher than expected water use, this is investigated to determine the cause (e.g., a leak) and then addressed (e.g., fixing the leak). Targets and benchmarks are set and performance is monitored for different areas of the plant such as utilities, brewing and packaging. We track this KPI in our Voyager Plant Optimization (VPO) environmental management system. If a facility is new, recently acquired or extremely small, data may not be included in VPO yet. All water use is metered and monitored on an ongoing basis, with monthly company-wide reporting. Through these processes, we have improved water efficiency by more than 13% since 2017.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	All water withdrawals are metered and monitored on an ongoing basis, with monthly company-wide reporting. The reported percentage reflects our beverage operations, with 41.6% from municipal sources, 41% from groundwater sources, 17.4% from surface water sources and a small balance from other sources. We track this indicator in our VPO environmental management system and report it publicly in our ESG Report. Total water withdrawal metering is performed for all sites. It is often measured and reported based on key production stages, such as brewing and packaging, and is monitored on an 8-hour, per shift basis in order to benchmark shift water use and compare on an ongoing basis and implement corrective measures if required. If an anomaly is identified at the end of a shift, such as higher than expected water use, this is investigated to determine the cause and to resolve the issue quickly. Water withdrawals is reported per water source.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	We track this in our VPO system, with most water quality measures taking place on a daily basis. The gap between incoming water quality and internal specifications is corrected for every intake of water. Some measures are controlled on an 8 hour per shift basis in order to benchmark and compare on an ongoing basis and implement corrective measures, for every brew. Quality indicators include: pH, P and N, Organic Load, and Settleable Solids measured at a daily frequency at minimum. The AB InBev Supplier Product Integrity Policy is mandatory and ensures that all raw materials such as water used in beverage production and the final product are regularly monitored to ensure compliance with all regulatory and AB InBev food safety limits; ultimately detected for any potential food safety issues. Changes to the specifications listed in the Analytical Program are communicated to Supplier Quality Assurance to ensure suppliers are informed of the latest specifications.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	The reported percentage reflects discharges from 100% of our beverage operations. Water is monitored in all plants. Each site has a process in place to detect, control, communicate and register the discharges on a department level; including an accurate process discharge map, designated sampling points, frequencies of sampling, etc. Most water measurements take place on a daily basis, divided into 3 shifts of 8 hours. Water discharges is an important component of sustainable brewing and we track this key performance indicator in our VPO system. Current beverage plants throughout the world have been certified in accordance with our VPO requirements. Data may not be included in VPO when a facility is new and recently acquired. New facilities will be included as soon as they comply with the whole process and VPO monitoring system.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	The reported percentage reflects effluent discharges for our beverage operations, with fresh surface water destinations at 66.5%, municipal destinations at 29.8%, and a small balance of around 3.7% to other destinations. This is underpinned by a series of flow meters and data management processes, which are monitored constantly as requested by permits, checked internally, and regulated by authorities through monthly online submissions. The beverage plants represent 100% of total company water withdrawals measured on a daily basis. Data may not be included in VPO when a facility is new and recently acquired. New facilities will be included as soon as they comply with the whole process and VPO monitoring system.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	The reported percentage reflects our beverage operations, which represent 100% of total company withdrawals, measured on a daily basis, divided into 3 shifts of 8 hours. We treat more than 97% of effluent via Biological Treatment System. The 3% remaining is treated via municipality per agreement with relevant authorities. Flow meters and ongoing quality testing protocols ensure that water of appropriate quality is discharged to different destinations. This data is monitored constantly online, as per requirements from authorities. The effluent treatment used is mostly Primary treatment to segregate solids, before going to Secondary treatment with Anaerobic reactors (treating 80% of the organic load) and the 20% remaining is treated by aerobic system. In some operations we also have Tertiary treatment (reverse osmosis). We track this key performance indicator in our VPO system. 100% of our beverage plants have been certified in accordance with VPO requirements.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	We track this in our VPO system, with most water quality measures taking place on a daily basis. Different authorities have varying monitoring requirements for the quality of water discharged. In some countries, where requirements are less stringent, AB InBev applies internal monitoring requirements. A large variety of variables are monitored on at least a daily basis, including: pH, solids, oxygen, COD, P and N, to meet national legal requirements. Discharge quality measurement is performed for all sites and measured and reported based on key production stages such as utilities, brewing and packaging and is monitored on an 8-hour, per shift basis in order to benchmark and compare on an ongoing basis and implement corrective measures if required. The treatment is done strictly in accordance of the specifications for the final destination of the treated effluent.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Temperature water quality testing is performed for discharged water on a daily, weekly and quarterly basis depending on previous test results. These quality tests are performed on an ongoing basis as part of the quality management process. Data monitoring is based on sensors where the water exits the plant. It is monitored online constantly. More sophisticated tests are undertaken independently. Water samples are sent to laboratories for more stringent testing. The reported percentage reflects our beverage operations. Approximately 100% of our beverage plants throughout the world have been certified in accordance with VPO requirements. Data may not be included in VPO because a facility is recently acquired. New facilities will be included as soon as they comply with the whole process and VPO monitoring system.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	We aim to reduce our total water consumption in addition to making water use efficiency improvements. The reported percentage reflects our beverage operations. Water is a key ingredient in all of our products, and we track this key performance indicator in our VPO environmental management system. Production volumes are assumed to be representative of water consumed, in the ratio of 2hL of water to produce 1hL of beer. Total water consumed is then based on 2021 production volumes. Production volume is tracked daily online at the end of each shift. Total water consumed metering is therefore performed for all sites, measured and reported based on key production stages such as brewing and packaging and is monitored on an 8 hour per shift basis. The objective is to benchmark and compare on an ongoing basis and implement corrective measures if required. Through these processes, we have reduced our water use ratio by more than 14% since 2017.
Water recycled/reused	100%	Recycled water is tested on an ongoing basis for all water discharged to meet local compliance requirements. Every year we increase the number of sites reusing treated effluent. In addition, new greenfield beverage operations have clear specifications on increased levels of effluent reuse. The reported percentage reflects our beverage operations. Water is a key ingredient in all of our products, and we track this key performance indicator in our VPO environmental management system, measured on a daily basis. The calculation of water re-use is based on measurements of effluents sent internally vs externally. This is measured constantly and monitored online. A large variety of variables are monitored on at least a daily basis, including: pH, solids, oxygen, COD, Phosphorous and Nitrogen, to meet national legal requirements and ABI quality requirements. Approximately 100% of our beverage plants throughout the world have been certified in accordance with VPO requirements.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	In accordance with AB InBev policy and the minimum requirements for all plant operations, operators work 8 hour shifts and have access to toilets and showers, which are sanitised regularly. Facilities management service providers ensure a high level of hygiene. This is monitored on a dashboard which is subject to internal audit, and overviewed by the plant manager. This is also managed at group level during site visits. There is a reporting system in place for safety and quality issues at the end of each 8 hour shift. WASH services for employees is a basic food hygiene practice and mandated in our VPO environmental management system. Clean and safe water, together with functional sanitation services, are provided to workers in all facilities. Ongoing monitoring is required and reported on a regular basis. WASH water and effluent are treated as a separate waste stream. 100% of our beverage plants throughout the world have been certified in accordance with VPO requirements.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	159946	Higher	Production volumes are directly correlated to water consumed, in the ratio of 2hL of water to produce 1hL of beer. When increasing water consumption needs, it intrinsically increases water withdrawals. In 2021, total water withdrawals were impacted by a 9% increase in production volume year over year. Total water withdrawal volume increased by approximately 7% compared to the previous reporting year. Future withdrawals are expected to be lower as a result of increased efficiencies and mix changes. The reported figures balance (W) 159,946 - (D) 111,448 = (C) 48,498.
Total discharges	111448	Higher	In 2021, total water discharge volume increased by approximately 18% compared to the previous reporting year. It was anticipated that water discharge on an ongoing basis was likely to increase in the short term. Discharges increased mainly due to higher production volume year over year. As production rebounds, discharges are expected to decrease as a result of water use efficiency improvements and increased reuse of effluent. However, this may vary if acquisitions are considered in the future. The reported figures balance (W) 159,946 - (D) 111,448 = (C) 48,498.
Total consumption	48498	Lower	In 2021, total water consumption volume decreased by approximately 12% compared to the previous reporting year. It was initially anticipated that water consumption was likely to increase in 2021 as production rebounded after the COVID-19 pandemic, but in the end it decreased as a result of water use efficiency improvements and increased reuse of effluent. This improvement was the result of efficiency improvements of the plants with less raw water consumed per hl of product, and increased usage of treated effluent internally and increased external recycling. However, this could increase if acquisitions are considered in the future. The reported figures balance (W) 159,946 - (D) 111,448 = (C) 48,498.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	We used WRI Aqueduct Global Maps 3.0 Data to analyze basin water risk by inputting the geographical coordinates of all of AB InBev's facilities located throughout the world. We used the thresholds of high and very high (scores of 3, 4 and 5 on water stress) as an initial indicator of water stress. Sites that do not meet these thresholds still complete the water risk toolkit and may reach a conclusion of local water stress independent of the WRI rating based on local knowledge or conditions. When an area has been identified as potentially high overall water risk, our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed. For example, when we identified water risk in the Santiago basin in Mexico, we used the AB InBev water risk tool to verify the risk at our Guadalajara site (less than 1% of total group production volume) and also to ensure we map the specific water stresses facing this facility (in this case, water availability is a high risk with quality, regulation and reputation rating lower). We especially consider the water availability and quality risks. In addition, we consider the policy, regulatory, reputational and institutional risks. Similarly, when local teams report water risk through the AB InBev water risk toolkit that is higher than the water risk index, this is reviewed, and the site classified appropriately. The site's water risk is validated with local teams and regularly reviewed taking into consideration water availability, quality concerns, reputation concerns or regulatory uncertainty. The review is jointly driven by AB InBev Sustainability and Supply teams with active local participation by Corporate Affairs teams. This year, sites in Leuven, Belgium, and Accra, Ghana (each site representing less than 1% of group production volume), were added to the list of sites located in high water stress areas. In 2021, AB InBev identified 38 beverage facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business or local operations, which represents just over a quarter of our water withdrawal. We have also identified 3 Vertical Operations as high risk sites but they are not considered in the volume at risk as they do not produce beer). But these vertical operations follow the same water risk management process as brewery operations.

W-FB1.2e

(W-FB1.2e) For each commodity reported in question W-FB1.1a, do you know the proportion that is produced/sourced from 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	Not applicable	Yes	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.
Rice	Not applicable	Yes	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. Pilot projects have been implemented in Arkansas with measurable impact on reducing water use, fertilizer use and methane emissions.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Barley)	Not applicable	Yes	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. Across these areas, AB InBev agronomists work directly with farmers on soil management practices improved irrigation technology and techniques. In Idaho in the United States, the company has partnered with the U.S. Forestry Service to mitigate sediment flowing into water courses and reducing reservoir water holding capacity.

W-FB1.2g

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

Agricultural commodities	% of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress	Please explain
Maize	1-10	We 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. We calculated the percentage as percent of volume we source of that commodity in high-risk areas, divided by the total of that commodity sourced. This metric is used within AB InBev to help inform our maize sourcing strategy, as we primarily source this commodity from suppliers rather than directly from farmers. We have classified small maize projects in South Africa as already facing physical water stress. These projects represent less than 5% of the company's global maize sourcing. The proportion has not changed since last year and we do not anticipate any changes in future trends.
Rice	26-50	We 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. We calculated the percentage as percent of volume we source of that commodity in high risk areas, divided by the total of that commodity sourced. This metric is used within AB InBev to help inform our sourcing and growing strategies for rice. We also consider the total volume sourced from a location and the difficulty in switching sourcing from that area to another (e.g., because of stakeholder concerns or government policy). We have conducted a deeper analysis of water risk in rice growing region around Jonesboro, Arkansas, in the United States and classified this as an area already facing physical water stress. This area represents approximately 40% of the company's global rice sourcing. This resulted in an increase in the proportion of rice classified as coming from high-risk areas. We do not anticipate further changes in future trends.
Other sourced commodities from W-FB1.2e, please specify (Barley)	11-25	We 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. We calculated the percentage as percent of volume we source of that commodity in high-risk areas divided by the total of that commodity sourced. We also consider the total volume sourced from a location and the difficulty in switching sourcing from that area to another (e.g., because of stakeholder concerns or government policy). This metric is used within AB InBev to help inform our growing and sourcing strategies and engaging barley farmers in South Africa, Mexico and the United States, where physical water stress has already been identified in some areas. Any production disruption in these three regions represent a potential major financial impact as they represent major barley sourcing. These areas represent approximately 20% of the company's global barley sourcing. The proportion has not changed in last year and we do not anticipate any changes in future trends.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	27090	Higher	AB InBev brewing facilities rely on withdrawals from surface water, groundwater and third-party sources. In 2021, surface water sources accounted for approximately 17% of our water withdrawals. Compared to 2020, withdrawals from surface water increased by approximately 8%. We apply the following thresholds here: within 1% of previous year is regarded as “the same”, “higher” and lower” based on changes of up to 15% and changes higher than that would be “much higher” or much lower”. In FY2020, water withdrawals were impacted by disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic and in FY2021 with the rebound of production (9%); therefore, surface water withdrawal increased compared to last year. Future water withdrawals on an ongoing basis are expected to decrease due to water use efficiency improvements in hl/hl, increased reuse of effluent and growth of non-beer products such as seltzers (which require less water). This may vary if acquisitions or disposals are considered in the future.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	None of AB InBev’s 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	63080	Higher	AB InBev relies on withdrawals from surface water, groundwater and third-party sources. In 2021, groundwater from renewable sources accounted for approximately 39% of our water withdrawals. Compared to 2020, withdrawals from groundwater increased by approximately 9%. We apply the following thresholds here: within 1% of previous year is regarded as “the same”, “higher” and lower” based on changes of up to 15% and changes higher than that would be “much higher” or much lower”. In FY2020, water withdrawals were impacted by disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic and in FY2021 with the rebound of production (9%); therefore, renewable groundwater withdrawal increased compared to last year. Future water withdrawals on an ongoing basis are expected to decrease due to water use efficiency improvements in hl/hl, increased reuse of effluent and growth of non-beer products such as seltzers (which require less water). This may vary if acquisitions or disposals are considered in the future.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	All groundwater withdrawn for AB InBev’s operations come from renewable sources that can be replenished within 50 years; 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>	AB InBev’s operations do not withdraw from produced water sources; therefore, this source is not relevant. We do not anticipate withdrawing water from this source in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	69776	Higher	AB InBev relies on withdrawals from surface water, groundwater and third-party sources in order to produce its products. In 2021, municipal water sources accounted for approximately 44% of AB InBev’s water withdrawals. Compared to 2020, the volume withdrawn from third party sources increased by approximately 5%. This is the result of volume growth in sites located in areas specifically using water from third parties. We apply the following thresholds here: within 1% of previous year is regarded as “the same”, “higher” and lower” based on changes of up to 15% and changes higher than that would be “much higher” or much lower”. It is anticipated that future water withdrawals on an ongoing basis are likely to decrease due to water use efficiency improvements in hl/hl, increased reuse of effluent and growth of non-beer products such as seltzers (which require less water). However, this may vary if acquisitions or disposals are considered in the future.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	54110	Much higher	Fresh surface water is a relevant discharge destination as in some markets we discharge treated effluent to surface water bodies, always within local quality regulations. It is sourced from direct measurements, using meters at the points of discharge. It is estimated to be about 48.6% of total discharge volume. The volume discharged to fresh surface water surface YOY is +21% compared to 2020, mainly due to the post-COVID-19 situation with the return of higher production volumes. This is the result of 2021 production volume rebounds in markets where fresh water discharge is prominent, such as Brazil. The increased production volume is associated with an increase in discharge volumes even as water use efficiency improved. We do not anticipate further increases in this volume but this may vary if future acquisitions are considered.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	1422	Much lower	Discharge to brackish surface water or seawater is relevant to AB InBev operations for three facilities across our global operations and declined by 40% against the previous year as effluent destinations switch away from brackish surface water. It is sourced from direct measurements, using meters at the points of discharge. It is estimated to equal about 1.3% of our 2021 discharge and this volume projected to continue to decline in future. The decline is off a very low base as sites continue to switch to third-party treated effluent destinations as appropriate.
Groundwater	Relevant	455	Much lower	Discharge to groundwater is relevant to AB InBev operations for six facilities across our global operations and declined by 49% against the previous year as effluent destinations switch away from ground water. It is sourced from direct measurements, using meters at the points of discharge. It is estimated to equal about 0.4% of our 2021 discharge. This is expected to continue to decline in future. The decline is off a very low base as sites continue to switch to third-party treated effluent destinations as appropriate.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	55461	Much higher	Third party destinations as a discharge destination is relevant as water discharged across AB InBev’s business operations is routed to third-party destinations, meaning effluent is delivered to a registered third-party treatment facility such as a local authority, rather than directly into a watercourse. It is sourced from direct measurements, using meters at the points of discharge. It is estimated to equal about 49.8% of total discharge volume and increased by 20% against the previous year. Discharge volume increased overall due to the post-COVID-19 period with increasing production. As we achieve our water goals, we anticipate our future discharge trends for this destination will not increase further.

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	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	19047	Lower	11-20	Tertiary treatment consists of an additional treatment after the secondary treatment where we add ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis in order to have a better quality with potable standards. That quality of effluent allows us to recycle treated effluent internally (but never used inside product). In 2021, approximately 17% of our sites utilized tertiary treatment. The treatment level at each facility is a function of local regulations. In all cases, AB InBev has appropriate permits allowing the type of treatment or discharges at that facility. The level of treatment is a function of local norms and regulations with which we comply and the final effluent destination. Implementing tertiary treatment allows AB InBev to comply with internal quality parameters when reused internally and also meet stricter regulations when discharged externally because the usual treatment is not able to meet local regulations without that final step. As water pressures grow, it can be expected that tertiary treatment of effluent will grow over time.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	79711	Higher	61-70	Secondary treatment is combination of anaerobic and aerobic treatment process. This biological treatment is the standard treatment approach to meet the quality standards for most of the markets where we operate. This level of treatment has to comply with internal AB InBev standards and to ensure local norms and permits compliance. In 2021, approximately 67% of our sites utilized secondary treatment as the highest level of treatment. The treatment level at each facility is a function of local regulations. In all cases, AB InBev has appropriate permits allowing the type of treatment or discharges at that facility. The level of treatment is a function of local norms and regulations with which we comply and the final effluent destination. Volume of water discharge under secondary treatment has increased compared to the previous year, due to volume production increasing mainly in absolute values. It is not anticipated that there will be major growth trends in the volume of secondary treatment over time.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	5781	About the same	11-20	Current treatment levels include solids retention and pH correction based on the norm to be achieved. AB InBev adapts the treatment to ensure norms compliances and permits limits allowed by authorities. This level of treatment has to comply with internal AB InBev standards and to ensure local norms and permits compliance. In 2021, approximately 13% of our sites utilized primary treatment as the highest level of treatment. The treatment level at each facility is a function of local regulations. In all cases, AB InBev has appropriate permits allowing the type of treatment or discharges at that facility. The level of treatment is a function of two parameters: 1) local norms and regulations with which we comply and 2) the final effluent destination. The quantity of treated volumes remain about the same, as it mainly refers to small cases where authorities request minimum treatment because they treat in their own plants the effluent received. We are not anticipating major changes to this volume.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Discharge to the natural environment without treatment is not relevant for AB InBev operations and is not expected to become so.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	6849	Much higher	1-10	Treatment applied by third party depends on the region.This applies where municipal facilities collect effluents from AB InBev and other industries for treatment and then send to the final discharges. For AB InBev, this is done at the request of the municipal authority and AB InBev pays for the treatment. Water discharge to a third party without treatment has to comply with regulatory approval. In 2021, approximately 3% of our sites discharged to a third party. In the rare instances where a facility discharges without treatment of effluent it is because the facility was requested by local authorities not to treat it. This is typically done as local authorities balance the chemical loads of different effluent streams before treatment. Treated volume of water discharge to a third party has increased compared to the previous year, due to volume production increasing mainly. We do not anticipate this volume to grow into the future.
Other	Relevant	0	About the same	1-10	A small number of operational sites do not have any level of treatment because they have no discharge volume. This is either due to compliance with regulatory requirement (for example, zero discharge sites in India) or because the discharge from the site is transferred to another company site for treatment (so the discharge volume is counted in the discharge volume of the other site where treatment occurs). AB InBev only allows this type of discharge with an environmental permit issued by the local authority. Regular monitoring of AB InBev water discharge is considered as good practice. We can report there was no major change in the volume this year and we do not anticipate this to change into the future.

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	54300000000	159946	339489.577732485	We anticipate that the water withdrawal efficiency of the group will slowly improve over time (figure to be lower in the coming years). While we expect an increase in volume growth, the combination of improved water efficiency and the growth of products such as seltzers (which require less water than beer), should lead to improvement of water intensity/revenue ratio.

W-FB1.3

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

Agricultural commodities	Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated	Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated	Please explain
Maize	Not applicable	Yes	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. 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. Key brewing input crops of barley, rice and maize represent more than 90% of 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.
Rice	Not applicable	Yes	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. 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. The scope includes 99% of crops and sourcing volumes (including rice) across the value chain.
Other commodities from W-FB1.1a, please specify (Barley)	Not applicable	Yes	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. 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. The scope includes 99% of crops and sourcing volumes (including barley and malt) across the value chain.

W-FB1.3b

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

Agricultural commodities
Maize

Water intensity value (m3)
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.

Agricultural commodities
Rice

Water intensity value (m3)
170

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 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 (rain water) 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 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 shaping 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 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 use of fertilizers and chemicals which could leak into ground water sources.

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

Water intensity value (m3)
110

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 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 (rain water) 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 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, so the intensity is about the same as 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 you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

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

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

26-50

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

Agricultural suppliers were selected because over 90% of the water used to produce our products is used in agriculture. The focus is therefore on the smaller number of suppliers that represent the bulk of the company water footprint, rather than aiming for higher number of suppliers or bigger percentage of total procurement spend. Additional details on how we engage packaging and other suppliers are provided in the next questions.

Barley represents the bulk of our agricultural sourcing and value chain water footprint. Farmers from across sourcing regions share their barley crop management practices related to water use, risks and management as well as crop yield and quality outcomes through SmartBarley, our agricultural data analysis and insights platform. Through SmartBarley, we aggregate and analyze farmer crop management practices and outcomes across more than 40 metrics. The platform enables benchmarking and best practice sharing to benefit farmers and communities through closing crop yield and quality gaps and improving natural resource use efficiency – including water. We expect to expand our SmartBarley platform within the next two years to include data analysis and insights for other key brewing crops, including rice and maize.

Since 2019, we have partnered with Indigo Ag, a leader in regenerative practices, through a program to advance sustainable rice production in Arkansas in the United States. Farmers are paid a premium for participating in the program and adopting conservation practices – such as alternate wetting and drying and applying nitrogen at a reduced rate – and reporting their sustainability outcomes. Building on this success, the partnership continues to expand and evolve to include new farmers.

Suppliers are incentivized to report because they can access tailored information to help improve their own agricultural programs through reduced input and production costs and improved productivity. We work with farmers on benchmarking, that leads to tangible recommendations and emphasize collective action to shift farming practices towards improved natural resource use efficiency – such as field-level water use – while improving productivity.

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. Farmers share nutrient management practices through SmartBarley, our agricultural data analysis and insights platform, to ensure the resilience of farming. We assess more than 40 field-level metrics through the platform, including irrigation technologies used, irrigation frequency, water use, adherence to crop protocols, nutrient application timing, form, method, amount, composition (nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulfur and zinc), use of nitrification inhibitors and implementation of edge of field practices, including vegetative buffer zones, and ultimately, crop yield and quality. We measure our success based on whether on-farm measurement shows water savings or increased adoption of conservation practices. Current measurement using this methodology shows water savings of 20-50% per tonne of crop.

The data gathered from suppliers through the SmartBarley platform is used internally to help us achieve our water stewardship goals – we use it to identify opportunities to improve resource management, reduce water risks, increase efficiency and water productivity and measure the success of soil and irrigation management initiatives. We employ a team of more than 150 researchers and agronomists globally who use supplier engagement data to develop new crop varieties suited to local conditions – including water stress – and improve the advice they share with farmers. The data is used to benchmark resource efficiency such as water use against farmers with similar agricultural practices and soil types and then identify potential options for improvement. Internally this information is used to provide feedback to farmers.

Through our partnership with Indigo Ag, rice farmers share in-season water use through flow meter readings and in-field sensors. They also share the timing, form, and rate of fertilizer applications. In 2021, participating farmers reduced water use by 22%, applied 14% less nitrogen, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 20% relative to national and regional baselines. This supplier engagement data helps our teams track progress and amplify successes, our teams track progress and amplify successes to scale sustainable rice production.

Comment

We are working to engage our largest suppliers to set their own sustainability goals so we can scale and accelerate sectoral impact. Building on our existing water partnership with TNC, we launched a partnership in regenerative agriculture, including initiatives that address soil health, biodiversity and water stewardship across our agriculture supply chain. In 2021, we published with The Nature Conservancy a guide for measuring and evaluating the impact of corporate watershed projects.

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Provide training and support on sustainable agriculture practices to improve water stewardship

% of suppliers by number
26-50

% of total procurement spend
76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
The key rationale for broader water engagement with suppliers is to promote training, support on 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.

AB InBev 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 water intensive area of our supply chain.
The company is also exploring new approaches to engage other suppliers such as packaging. The rationale is to extend the focus on water across our supply chain beyond the agriculture component where we have traditionally focused on improved water management and stewardship. For instance, in Latin America our Corona brand piloted using barley straw to replace corrugated packaging and the final paper product used 90% less water.

Knowledge sharing is a critical strategy within our agricultural operations and supply chain. We use a robust internal benchmarking process to share best practices and drive productivity gains within our operations. As an example, in 2021, we published a guide for companies on measuring and evaluating the impact of corporate watershed projects with The Nature Conservancy, breaking the process down into five steps: defining objectives, developing performance indicators and metrics, planning data collection, analyzing and evaluating the data and reporting and communicating to stakeholders. The guide is intended to help in demystifying the measurement and evaluation process and help practitioners engage their project partners early on to develop and implement a measurement and evaluation plan that is robust, but also targeted and cost effective. This guide is available online to 100% of AB InBev suppliers - large and small. We do not know the exact number of suppliers who have used the corporate water guide but estimate a large number of our suppliers are aware of the guidelines. The rationale of the guidelines and support is to ensure our suppliers become water stewards in the part of our supply chain where AB InBev is not directly present but where all our suppliers have influence.

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 system of irrigation frequency and quantity of water needed for the crops). Current measurement using this methodology shows water savings of 20-50% per ton of crop. We employ a team of more than 150 researchers and agronomists globally who use the supplier engagement data to develop new crop varieties suited to local conditions, and work with farmers to improve their agricultural practices and operations.

Following the success of a rice farming pilot, Indigo Ag and AB InBev extended their partnership through the 2021 growing season — and expanded the scope of the program to nearly 2.7M bushels, broadening its pool of participating growers, and experimenting with new methods and technologies. The goal was for the growers to reduce water and nitrogen used by 10 percent compared to state benchmarks. In 2021, achievements in the program significantly exceeded the targets with an average decrease of over 20% percent water use compared to historical county averages.

We also entered into a partnership with one of the largest providers of water and hygiene services to AB InBev to find watershed restoration work in high-risk sites in Uganda and Tanzania. A joint funding arrangement with our water and hygiene service provider is focused on watershed projects in Uganda and Tanzania. In Uganda, the focus is on the upper catchment of river Rwizi. Challenges include invasive species, sedimentation and high pollution loads. With WWF we have started programs to enhance the resilience of freshwater ecosystems and improving water quality and quantity through targeted habitat restoration activities and the development of bankable nature-based solutions. In Tanzania, the focus is on the Msimbazi and Ruvu rivers, Dar es Salaam. Challenges include unsustainable agriculture, poor land use practices and unregulated water abstraction. With WWF, we have started programs for scalable bankable watershed management and restoration projects and nature-based solutions.

Comment
We engage directly with farmers in our supply chain to help them improve productivity while conserving natural resources. In July 2020, building on our existing water partnership with TNC, we launched a partnership with TNC in regenerative agriculture, including initiatives that address soil health, biodiversity and water stewardship across our agriculture supply chain. Together, we developed a framework for designing impactful soil health programs, launched on World Soil Day in December 2020.

W1.4c

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

We know the global water challenge is bigger than any individual organization and this work requires collective action, which is why we prioritize engagements with our customers and other partners in our value chain to help amplify our impact. In 2020 we collaborated with members of Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER) to participate in a watershed collaboration in the Municipality of Tlajomulco de Zuniga, Jalisco Mexico. The project aims to restore 21.5 hectares of land by planting native vegetation to increase ground water levels and reduce soil loss, improving water infrastructure and increasing awareness about the importance of water to healthy communities. We are also collaborating with peer companies and customers to scale our impact even further. For example, we are a co-founding member of the Water Resilience Coalition, an industry-driven, CEO-led initiative of the CEO Water Mandate within the UN Global Compact launched in 2020. We measure our engagement success based on the feedback we receive on whether global water stress is being elevated by our partners as part of their corporate agenda, collective action initiatives implemented, and partner commitment to measurable improvement in watershed health.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

W2.1a

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

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Missouri River basin, Red River basin)

Type of impact driver & Primary impact driver

Chronic physical	Ecosystem vulnerability

Primary impact
Supply chain disruption

Description of impact
In 2021, much of the United States Upper Midwest, including North Dakota, experienced a historic drought. Farmers in North Dakota supply more than 20% of AB InBev's direct malting barley sourcing in the United States and the state is home to an AB InBev Maltings facility. Drought impacted yields and quality of barley by as much as 40%.

Although difficult to quantify, we estimate a potential impact of 4,500,000 USD of increased costs associated with having to increase barley sourcing from other regions to satisfy the shortfall in barley supply shortfall caused by water stress. Our analysis considers the sum of barley price (imported differential), processing quality considerations and freight estimate of the cost of these imports.

Primary response
Engage with suppliers

Total financial impact
4500000

Description of response
The primary cost of the response was shifting barley sourcing from this region to another (price differential, maltings and logistics costs). During the drought, our agronomists utilized satellite imagery available through our SmartBarley data and insights platform to help advise farmers' next steps in the face of the drought. Satellite imagery allowed us a view of a field that we could not get by scouting it from ground level alone and provided an accurate view of barley crop health and damage. With this information, our agronomists recommended that farmers stay the course and continue as is, replant a portion of the field, or begin anew with the aim of producing quality malting barley.

In addition to leveraging technology, our agronomists advised farmers on regenerative soil management practices in line with protocols, including reduced tillage, to promote improved water cycling and soil water holding capacity and reduce the risk of future supply disruptions due to drought.

Furthermore, our Global Barley Research team is working to develop barley varieties resilient to water stress during critical crop stages to help ensure supply security in the long term.

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?
No

W3. Procedures

W-FB3.1

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

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 a 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.

The approach is standardized within our environmental system in case there is no appropriate regulation in place. We classify this by key parameters based on local norms as stipulated by local authorities. The thresholds vary by geography and regulatory framework as well as final destinations (river, industrial sewers system etc.). Even if there are no regulatory requirements, COD (or BOD), solids and pH range are the final effluent metrics that are monitored daily to protect the environment. For each step of the effluent process we have specific KPIs to measure with appropriate frequencies and standards. The main driver for the analysis is the final quality discharges as per permit of the effluent discharges delivered by the authorities.

Brewery effluent is generally stable with medium charge or organic load. The only chemicals we use in our treatment are to correct the pH in order to be in the range desired of our biological process. All other processes are based on aeration.

Our internal standard is that we monitor within our direct operations the required quality parameters to the level either required by local/national discharge permits/contracts or, if these parameters are not legally required, we will determine appropriate daily limits and maintain compliance against them.

In brewery operations, effluent not treated appropriately could have negative environmental impacts such as pollution, nitrogen overload, temperature impact on water sources etc., as a result of excess in COD, BOD, TSS, nitrogen and/or phosphorous discharge concentration. These metrics are equally important and typically response priorities determined by the level of concern of potential or actual degree of non-compliance.

Unusual aspects such as any chronic or acute toxicity or bioaccumulation are dealt as a matter of course in the local application of our environmental management system (VPO). The same system would trigger awareness if there is persistent breaches of standards at any location and management procedures would ensure that the situation is dealt with and rectified.

The direct effects of any untreated effluent would negatively affect the surrounding local environment. 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. Today AB InBev has more than 97% of the effluent treated via BTS (Biological Treatment System). The 3% remaining is not treated internally but via municipality with written agreement with the local authorities. The effluent treatment used is mostly primary treatment to segregate solids before an equalization system with neutralization treatment to ensure control of pH before undergoing classic, then secondary treatment with Anaerobic reactors (treating 80% of the organic load), and the 20% remaining is treated by aerobic system.

In some operations we have also Tertiary treatment used when necessitated by regulation or in the case of internal reuse of effluent. Globally we have 95% of BTS efficiency that allow us to achieve the local regulations and meet legal parameters. For years we have been investing in new technologies such as aerobic treatment with MBR (Membrane Bio Reactor) and have rolled out this standard across all our plants.

Monitoring in supply chain:

While we do not monitor water quality parameters outside of our direct operations, we consider water-related impacts across our value chain.

In our supply chain, there is a risk of farmers contributing to pollution of water courses through on-field run off as a result of over application of chemicals or fertilizers.

This could potentially lead to nitrogen loading, high phosphorus or pesticide levels, soil salinization or sediment loading. We engage in active support to farmers to measure and manage the amount of chemicals used in their agriculture processes.

We have set up model farms in key markets such as South Africa and Mexico to trial practices in support of improved water efficiency and quality and promote these practices with farmers in that region.

To continue evolving our approach to support adoption of sustainable practices, between 2020 and 2021, we have committed 910,000 USD to support model farms and research at four universities across our barley and rice sourcing regions in the US.

W-FB3.1a

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

Potential water pollutant
Wastewater and sludge with high organic or suspended solids content

Activity/value chain stage
Manufacturing – direct operations

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
In brewery operations, wastewater with high organic or suspended solids content that is not treated appropriately could have negative environmental impacts such as pollution, nitrogen overload, temperature impact on water sources etc., as a result of excess Chemical oxygen demand (“COD"), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (“BOD”), Total Suspended Solid (“TSS”), nitrogen and phosphorous discharge.
We engage in active management of effluent to avoid negative impacts such as pH, suspended solids, conductivity etc. This includes aerobic and anaerobic treatment processes.
Direct effects of untreated effluent would negatively affect the surrounding local environment.
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. In case of discharge that is not well controlled in the water treatment process, it will lead to the modification of water parameters in the surrounding area and water bodies around the facilities.
In the case of a more exceptional event, the plant is immediately stopped. Authorities are then informed and a mitigation plan is designed and implemented accordingly. This will impact the area around the plant rivers, wells, etc.) depending on the nature of the event.

Management procedures
Waste water management

Please explain
AB InBev has implemented procedures for each step of the effluent treatment with monitoring in place to ensure that we will deliver our final effluent in norms and respecting our permits limits. Water and effluent discharges are important components of sustainable brewing and we track this key performance indicator in our VPO environmental management system. In some countries like Brazil, the regulation and permit authority asks us to monitor before and after the point of discharge in case of rivers, and we have to ensure the parameters rejected will be as minimum as in before of discharge or better.
The AB InBev effluent is mostly characterised as organic and not purely chemical. We therefore mostly use biological treatment systems to clean our effluent discharged from the plants. Chemicals are used in the plants mainly for cleaning purposes and are diluted when treated in our treatment of effluent. In case of chemical leakage the effluent treatment in place is equipped with neutralisation step to control pH and for exceptional discharge we have in place an emergency tank where we store any suspicious discharge which after inspection will be treated appropriately as prescribed within our process. All the BTS waste water treatment plants (Biological Treatment System) are designed to protect the biological organisms that are the key agents to eliminate the organic load or pollution, ensuring final effluent to be discharged within specification. Risk management of direct operations: Today AB InBev manages the risks from wastewater with high organic or suspended solids content through effective wastewater management practices. Specifically, we have more than 97% of the effluent treated via BTS (Biological Treatment System). The 3% remaining is not treated internally but via municipal services with written agreements with authorities.
Success measurement for direct operations:
To evaluate and measure success we have set our objective to reach 100% of all brewing sites with aerobic biological treatment using bacteria to metabolize the organic matter in the wastewater, resulting in microorganisms converting solids and allowing the settle-able solids to separate out. Anaerobic wastewater treatment is based on biological conversion of organic compounds by anaerobic microorganisms into biogas such as methane, which can be used as biogas to produce onsite energy.

Potential water pollutant
Fertilizers

Activity/value chain stage
Agriculture – supply chain

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
In our supply chain, there is a risk of farmers contributing to pollution of watercourses through runoff after application of chemicals or fertilizers. This could potentially lead to nitrogen loading, high phosphorus or pesticide levels, soil salination or sediment loading. The magnitude of the impact would be dependent on the local environmental setting (i.e., vegetation, proximity to water bodies, etc). However, if properly recognized, the magnitude of impact should not extend past the immediate surrounding areas of a facility.

Management procedures
Soil conservation practices
Crop management practices
Sustainable irrigation and drainage management
Fertilizer management

Please explain
Risk management: We actively support farmers to manage soil fertility to ensure high yields of high-quality crops while minimizing nutrient runoff to water bodies. Our local teams of researchers and agronomists work to help farmers improve the efficacy and efficiency of nutrient applications in ways that support plant, soil and watershed health. Our United States-based Global Barley Research Center as well as global research partners develop barley crop management protocols to inform farmers’ nutrient applications. Agronomists then provide tailored nutrient management advice – they consider farmer field characteristics, including slope, proximity to water bodies, presence of vegetative buffer zones, soil information, soil test results and irrigation technology (if applicable) alongside management practices, including soil management practices, past crop rotations, irrigation practices (if applicable) and variable rate fertilizer technology (if applicable) – to help ensure that farmers use the right nutrients, at the right time, in the right place and in the right quantity to achieve good yields while minimizing the risk of nutrient pollution.

Success measurement: Farmers share nutrient management practices through SmartBarley, our agricultural data analysis and insights platform, to ensure the resilience of farming. Using the more than 40 metrics tracked through SmartBarley, we analyze the percentage of farmers in each sourcing region adopting practices contributing to sustainable nutrient management. At the field level, we track farmer adherence to crop protocols, nutrient application timing, form, method, amount, composition (nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulfur and zinc), use of nitrification inhibitors and implementation of edge of field practices, including vegetative buffer zones, and ultimately, crop yield and quality. This analysis helps our teams track progress and amplify successes and lessons learned related to nutrient management.

We launched a collaboration in agriculture with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in 2020, and in 2021 continued to build on our engagement on soil health, water stewardship, and biodiversity by developing frameworks to harmonize implementation approaches and results measurement across sourcing region and refine site-specific plans.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

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

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
Other

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
Other, please specify (ABI Water Risk Toolkit)

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
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

Comment
Direct operations: We use WRI Aqueduct to analyze basin water risk by inputting the geographical coordinates of all of AB InBev's facilities located throughout the world. We use the WRI tool to assess overall water risk: water quantity (stress and drought), quality, reputation and regulation. When an area has been identified as potentially high overall water risk through this process, then our own water assessment tool is employed. This tool provides detailed questions for sites on water quality parameters, water availability, regulatory and reputation risks at much more in-depth level than the WRI tool with location-specific questions. Depending on the answers provided, this triggers site specific assessments on key dimensions identified as locally relevant water risk. Using the WRI 2040 filter we also projected anticipated water risk over this time period.

The AB InBev Water Risk Toolkit specifically covers the following
• Water quantity risks (impact of agriculture and urbanisation, infrastructure, drought and floods, water infiltration , status of ecosystem and habitats, water/energy nexus)
• Water quality risks (industrial pollution, farming runoff, informal settlements, municipal treatment capacity, mining, status of ecosystem and habitats)
• Regulatory (fines, cost of water, allocations, regulatory frameworks, municipal capacity)
• Reputation (community concerns, media , access to WASH services for employees).

Key stakeholders are local authorities, residents and local business, farmers, academia, customers, employees;,investors, analysts and local communities.

Supply chain: AB InBev has undertaken a water risk analysis for direct sourcing regions using the WWF Water Risk Filter, looking primarily at water quality and water availability. This accounts for broadly half of sourcing volumes (the other half is through indirect sourcing eg suppliers or traders). The Quantity risk is defined by water scarcity and the Quality risk by pollution. This assessment was completed for 85 sourcing regions across 15 markets. The analysis covers 99% of crops and sourcing volumes including barley, rice, maize, hops, cassava, sorghum, wheat and sugar. A similar assessment as carried out for the balance of the indirect sourcing and while we do not know exactly which regions our suppliers use in different countries- for the purpose of water risk assessment we used the average water risk of the top 3 regions in each market for each commodity.

W3.3b

(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.

Water related risks within direct operations:

We use WRI Aqueduct to analyze basin water risk for all sites based on GPS coordinates, with specific consideration of water quantity (stress and drought), quality, reputation and regulation. When an area has been identified as potentially high overall water risk through this process or any local technical water assessment, then our own custom-designed water assessment tool is employed to further analyze the specific risk such as water quality parameters, water availability, regulatory and reputation risks. We also ask each site to complete the water risk tool to check for risks not reflected in the WRI tool. Depending on the answers provided, this triggers site specific assessments on key dimensions identified as locally relevant water risk. Immediate operational water risk is considered on a 3-5-year basis and using the WRI 2040 filter we also project anticipated water risk over this time period.

The AB InBev Water Risk Toolkit specifically covers the following:
- Water quantity risks (impact of agriculture and growing urbanization, state of infrastructure, drought and floods, water infiltration capacity, status of ecosystems). The status of ecosystems and water availability at a basin/catchment level is essential for continuity of operations and water security in that location;
- Water quality risks (industrial pollution, farming runoff, informal settlements, municipal treatment capacity, status of ecosystems and habitats). Water quality at a basin/catchment level could impact water security or treatments costs;
- Regulatory risks (fines, cost of water, allocations, water regulatory frameworks, municipal capacity), to understand and anticipate how government policy or decisions could impact our future water availability;
- Reputational risks (community concerns, media issues, access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees). Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees is a corporate standard and essential for staff wellbeing, health and safety.

Key stakeholders are taken into consideration all along this process:
- Employees drive the AB InBev water risk process as they are best informed of local water conditions.;
- Local authorities and regulators are key too, as they have policy and decision-making power that will shape future water availability and risk;
- Local communities and NGOs provide specific local concerns or context which we may not be aware of;
- Customers and suppliers are interested in understanding our long-term water risk rather than be involved in individual water site assessments;
- Similarly, investors are not involved in every watershed assessment but very keen to understand the changing AB InBev water risk profile and how we plan to respond to these risks.

Water related risks within our value chain:

The supply chain water risk is measured via a separate tool to assess water risk via WWF Water Risk Filter for all sourcing areas, informing further analysis based on volume sourced, stakeholder concerns and the impact on cost and quality of sourcing materials. Understanding the implications of water on our key commodities/raw materials is essential to understand water risk for the value chain and informs long term sourcing decisions.

AB InBev has undertaken a water risk analysis for 100% of direct agricultural sourcing regions and third-party sourced volumes using the WWF Water Risk Filter, looking primarily at water quality and water availability across 85 sourcing regions across 15 markets, covering 99% of crops and sourcing volumes including barley, rice, maize, hops, cassava, sorghum, wheat and sugar.

Internal decision-making process based on the water risks assessment's outcomes:

The outcome of the water risk exercise is used to develop an internal and external action plan in order to track the gaps in relevant operations in order to explore technical investments required. In effect, all high-risk sites are required to develop plans and investment pathways to reach 2.0 hl/hl. This means we have higher water efficiency expectations for high-risk water sites than the already demanding water efficiency targets for the group overall.

We work to preserve and improve access to fresh water through collaboration with stakeholders. To help mitigate water-related risks within our direct operations and other stages of our value chain we have established a 2025 goal, with a baseline in FY2017, to measurably improve water availability and quality within all the communities identified as high-risk in which we operate. In 83% of high-risk sites, we have started implementation of solutions such as infrastructure improvements, ecosystem restoration and other nature-based solutions and improvements in water governance.

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?

Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact:

Clean water is a limited resource in many parts of the world, facing unprecedented challenges from climate change and the resulting change in precipitation patterns and frequency of extreme weather, as well as over-exploitation, increasing pollution, and poor water management. As demand for water continues to increase, water becomes scarcer and the quality of available water deteriorates, we may be affected by increasing production costs or capacity constraints, which could have a substantive negative impact on our business and results of operations, including our supply chain.

In this instance, we define substantive change as change driven by water related events or trends that has the potential to cause significant impact on business, operations, assets, revenue or expenditures where we are not able to manage the probable likelihood of that impact occurring. An example of substantive impact is investment requirements due to the risk of compromised water quality at our brewing operations. As of 2021, we have invested in and begun implementing solutions aimed at measurably improving water quality and availability at 83% of our at-risk sites, which includes infrastructure improvements, ecosystem restoration, and other nature-based solutions.

A risk creates a substantive change if it has a net financial impact equal to about USD 500 million, which represents no less than 3% of the overall EBITDA (EBITDA was equal to USD 18,876 million for FY 2021, and 3% of overall EBITDA equals USD 500 million). Once exposed, these financial risks are then fed into the broader group-wide risk assessment reporting system. Most material risks will be addressed by adequate mitigation actions for which appropriate CAPEX and OPEX may be required.

We apply the definition of substantive change to both our direct operations and our supply chain. Given that we operate more than 200 production sites, very few of these sites would represent more than 3% of group volume risk on their own. Given that water risk impacts on operations tend to be seasonal and not impact the full production volume, it is unlikely that an individual brewing operation would represent systemic water risk. That is why we consider water risk in the broader context of a range of up to 25% of production volume in sites located in high-risk water regions.

Quantifiable indicators:

At AB InBev we have developed key performance indicators for our company and beverage supply chain to measure substantive change and to manage and reduce the likelihood of negative impacts occurring. Our goals are set at a level which measures substantive change for our company, such as the vital importance of sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use. The relevant indicators monitored in the water risk management process are:

• Total volume of production in high water risk locations (%)

• % of volume at risk water locations from top 10 largest production sites

• Group-wide water risk % per source of water (e.g., groundwater, surface water, third party)

• Group-wide water risk % per type of risk (quality, quantity, reputation, regulation)

In addition, facility-level indicators and goals are developed in alignment with corporate indicators. Goals drive our performance, and the collaborative process we use to set these targets helps ensure success. All levels of our organization are aligned on this approach and intensely focused on achieving set goals.

W4.1b

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

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	38	1-25	AB InBev has expanded the water risk assessment to include vertical operations, such as maltings, three of which were exposed to water risk. We report only high-risk brewing sites in this format in order to provide comparable data. In 2021, AB InBev identified 38 beverage facilities exposed to water risks. We have also identified 3 Vertical Operations as high risk sites but they are not considered in the volume at risk as they do not produce beer). But these vertical operations follow the same water risk management process as brewery operations.

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

Mozambique	Incomati

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

Less than 1%

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

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Mozambique	Other, please specify (Nampula watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Namibia	Other, please specify (Namibia watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Ibhayi watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Incomati

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Newlands watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

United Republic of Tanzania	Other, please specify (Dar es Salamm watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Uganda	Nile

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Zambia	Zambezi

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

India	Ganges - Brahmaputra

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

India	Godavari

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

India	Krishna

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Peru	Other, please specify (Motupe watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Rio Jaguaribe

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Paraiba Do Sul

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Parana

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
2

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Guadalajara watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Los Angeles watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Chamdor (Limpopo))

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Colorado River Basin)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana	Other, please specify (Accra)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio Corumba watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Argentina	Other, please specify (Rio Mendoza watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

None

Country/Area & River basin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other, please specify (Rio Taquina)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other, please specify (Rio Mulatos)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio das Velhas watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other, please specify (Rio Malancu)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

El Salvador	Other, please specify (Acelhuate)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Apan watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Colombia	Magdalena

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment
None

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio Guandu watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Nazas watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Peru	Other, please specify (Ate watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Dominican Republic	Other, please specify (Santo Domingo watershed)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

Comment

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Zacatecas)

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
Less than 1%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
1-10

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

Colombia	Magdalena

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Dependency on water intensive energy sources

Primary potential impact
Constraint to growth

Company-specific description
The water risk was identified through both the WRI Aquaduct and our bespoke AB InBev water risk assessment tool and process. The findings included seasonable droughts which impact availability to our breweries and also quality concerns which could increase our treatment costs and slow down production processes. The primary source of water for the city of Bucaramanga, Colombia - and our brewery there - is the Surata River, which originates in the Santurban High Andean Wetland. This fragile ecosystem is being affected by agricultural practices, formal and informal mining, deforestation and rising global temperatures, resulting in water availability and quality challenges. Water scarcity could place Bucaramanga brewery operational continuity at risk while poor water quality may affect AB InBev by increasing production costs and capacity constraints, which could adversely affect AB InBev's business and results of operations.

In addition, physical quality risks may materialize due to deterioration of watershed quality. As the untreated water quality could result in an estimated 25% reduction of production volume at this site in the next 5 years if there is no response, this could lead to meaningful local water disruption, but not a company-wide risk. The cost of water treatment could be up to USD 3.15 million, which is the sum of the investment in new water treatment equipment (including reverse osmosis technology) and additional energy costs required to face this water quality issue.

A constant rise of temperature in this region could affect local AB InBev production volumes by 1-3%. The water risk at one site is not regarded as a substantive group-wide financial risk on its own.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium

Likelihood
Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
3150000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Although difficult to quantify, the potential impact could result in up to 3,150,000 USD of increased water treatment costs. This was calculated by utilizing internal company methodologies, the cost of water treatment technologies and data provided by our VPO environmental management system.

Primary response to risk
Other, please specify (Engagement with other stakeholders in the river basin)

Description of response
The risks related to water scarcity and water quality have influenced its strategic planning, as AB InBev local company Bavaria responded to these risks by founding specifically through external stakeholder driven watershed protection effort. Internal AB InBev analysis demonstrated that collective approach would be more cost effective and have bigger impact than individual company efforts such as technical water treatment systems. Bavaria hosted one of the key founding meetings of the alliance at its premises.

Through internal company analysis and engaging key stakeholders (local authorities, academia, NGOs), it is clear that the strategic challenge is to increase natural water regulation in the area by strengthening the ability of the ecosystem and its buffer zone to store water during rainy seasons and discharge it slowly during drier periods. Keeping a more constant base flow reduces run-off during the wet season and provides greater water availability during the rest of the year.

Specific to water issues in this region, AB InBev is a founding partner of the Alianza BioCuenca, a water fund where 70% of the Santurban High Andean Wetland is located. This response is focused on the role of Bavaria, but it is important to recognize the important roles of other partners. AB InBev participation in the founding of this alliance was in specific and direct response to the local risks of water access and quality. As a founder company, AB InBev has a direct influence on decisions taken and actions implemented of the alliance.

The Alianza BioCuenca is the operator of the MiParamo watershed protection project, partners with local farmers living in the buffer zone of the High Andean Wetland of Santurbán. Through the partnership, the farmers sign voluntary conservation agreements, committing to preserve and restore the forest, and in return receive support for more sustainable and profitable farming. The aim is to protect and restore the buffer zone of the High Andean Wetland to enhance water regulation and availability. As of 2021, more than 4761 hectares of forest were protected, 441 hectares of restoration, reforestation and enrichment completed in deforested areas, 821 Hectares supplied with resources and materials to ensure sustainable production and 1066 farmer families benefited through 1,102 participating properties. The current public goal of the project is to increase water availability and quality by protecting 15,000 hectares (37,000 acres) by 2025.

Cost of response
600000

Explanation of cost of response
The cost of response strategy is the sum of investments in the current initiatives we have in place over the past two years. These are focused on engaging local stakeholders to mitigate the effect of climate and pollution change in the watershed. The cost is based specifically on AB InBev's total investment in the scientific analysis, reforestation, conservation practices and project management of the alliance over this period. The current roadmap for impact is until 2025.

W4.2a

(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

Mexico	Other, please specify (Guanajuato)

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description
Aquifers in many of the growing regions in Mexico are under pressure and often more than 80% of water abstraction in the regions is for agriculture. AB InBev climate analytics indicate that through future climate impacts and water pressure, this trend will continue and may worsen. Compared to some other crops grown in the region, barley has a relatively low net water consumption per hectare. Anticipated water availability concerns are already influencing thinking on long term sourcing of irrigated barley from parts of the region. AB InBev's agricultural suppliers such as barley farmers require water, either from rainfall or irrigation, to produce key brewing input crops. Insufficient water availability impact crop yields and quality. In Mexico, locally produced and sourced barley from the North, Bajio and Altiplano regions accounts for approximately 30% of domestic barley sourcing. As a result of relatively controlled growing conditions, irrigated barley from the North and Bajio regions is considered reliably high yielding and high quality. In recent years volatility in precipitation and water availability has resulted in lower crop yields and quality in key parts of the sourcing regions.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-low

Likelihood
More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
20000000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Through detailed climate analytics, AB InBev has assessed key parts of the sourcing region which are predicted to experience reduced yields and more water pressure. Although difficult to quantify, the impact could result in 20,000,000 USD per annum of potential increased costs associated with having to increase barley imports to satisfy a potential barley supply shortfall caused by increased water stress. We used historical barley yield data along with historical and forecasted climate data to model 2040 barley yields across sourcing regions in Mexico. The financial impact is the sum of imported barley prices, freight costs and foreign exchange rates associated with importing a shortfall of barley from other markets (such as the United States and other traditional origins of Mexico barley imports) considering potential local yield declines of 20-40%. Due to crop rotations and competitive crops, we assumed no change in local land area available to barley. This model result does not account for key interventions to improve barley yield, including gains from better crop breeding, regenerative agriculture practices, stronger watershed health and improved farmer adherence to crop management protocols.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement	Other, please specify (Supplier diversification)

Description of response
In 2021 in Zacatecas and Apan, Mexico, our team at Grupo Modelo and our partners aimed to improve sustainable water management practices in the Calera and Apan aquifers by supporting farmers to implement drip irrigation and conservation agriculture; installing a network of hydrological monitoring stations and training local stakeholders on aquifer monitoring and management; creating water stewardship agreements in each community; and fostering the recharging of the aquifers through nature-based solutions and green infrastructure.

In 2021, our Mexican subsidiary Grupo Modelo continued its partnership with the Guanajuato water fund to address the water risks in Bajio. We see participation in the fund as critical to scaling our impact and maintaining the viability of irrigated barley production in the region in the long-term. In partnership with the government and water fund, we aim to improve sustainable water management in Bajio by maximizing water efficiency through gravity irrigation. The initiative consists of supporting farmers with technical assistance and training on rational use of water to reduce water consumption.

In 2021, we introduced an updated version of our SmartBarley data and analytics platform to track new sustainability and crop performance metrics. We integrated key field-level metrics with real-time weather data and remote sensing satellite imagery. This integration allows our agronomists to monitor farmers' fields throughout the season and provide timely advice during critical periods. Satellite imagery allows our agronomists views of fields they could not get through scouting alone and helped them assess crop health to better advise farmers. It lets our teams of researchers and agronomists view historical data and compare it to current season weather patterns,. In Mexico, access to this data is helping us spot water stress risk, and share adaptation knowledge with farmers.

We are also focusing on barley research and breeding to mitigate the risk of water stress and continue local sourcing in Mexico. With increased water stress in Mexico, we are under increased pressure to speed the development of crop varieties to help ensure barley remains competitive for farmers. We are partnering with Computomics to use their predictive analytics capabilities alongside our traditional breeding methods to refine and accelerate our process for barley variety development, leading to the

development of more resilient varieties.

Cost of response
420000

Explanation of cost of response
In 2021, we invested a combined 420,000 USD in watershed restoration projects in Mexico's Calera and Apan aquifers and in the Guanajuato water fund in order to make meaningful progress toward mitigating water stress in agriculture. This is part of a three year program with similar costs in 2020 and same again budgeted in 2022. This annual project spend is the sum of investment costs, which included supporting farmers through the implementation of drip irrigation technology and conservation agriculture practices on more than 1,500 hectares of farmland and providing 237 farmers with improved access to credit, insurance and/or subsidies. We also invested in a network of hydrological monitoring stations. Along with implementing partners, we planted more than 170,000 seedlings to support reforestation, installed nearly 25,000 meters of stone barriers and built 39 gabion dams to promote water infiltration. We also conducted 105 community trainings to build local capacity for sustainable water resource management. This investment is fostering the recharge of aquifers through nature-based solutions and green infrastructure, mitigating the risk of supply chain disruption.

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
Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
The opportunity to save water and cost through efficiency is strategic to AB InBev, as it is designed to improve the cost effectiveness of operational brewing processes, use technology in new and innovative ways and rethink business strategy to increase effectiveness of resource utilization. Opportunity realization: We are implementing this strategy through our management system (VPO) and the financial benefits can be seen below. Reducing water use can also reduce energy use.

Best practices implemented in 2021 include multi-step reclaim of CIP rinse water and wort boiling innovations to reduce evaporation in our operations including in US and Asia Pacific- resulting in savings achieved within one year. The VPO tool also previously identified water savings achieved by sites in South America through effluent reuse in cooling towers, and these measures were then rolled out in Middle Americas, resulting in additional annual water savings over each of the past 2 years.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
9160000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Our efforts to achieve our water use efficiency goal resulted in savings of nearly 55 million USD over the past 6 years. This was about 9,160,000 USD in 2021, based on the comparison of the projected total cost of water withdrawn without any savings implemented and then compared with actual spent on water in total brewing.

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)
Maputo

Country/Area & River basin

Mozambique	Incomati

Latitude
-25.966

Longitude
32.582

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)
294

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
294

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
158

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
158

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)
136

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 2

Facility name (optional)
Nampula

Country/Area & River basin

Mozambique	Other, please specify (Nampula watershed)

Latitude
-15.117

Longitude
39.266

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)
193

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
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
193

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
94

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
94

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)
99

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 3

Facility name (optional)
Namibia

Country/Area & River basin

Namibia	Other, please specify (Namabia watershed)

Latitude
21.9675

Longitude
16.8975

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)
87

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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

53

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
34

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
52

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
52

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
35

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 4

Facility name (optional)
Chamdor

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Limpopo

Latitude
-26.2

Longitude
27.8

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)
1011

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
1011

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
627

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
627

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
384

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 5

Facility name (optional)
Ibhayi

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Ibhayi watershed)

Latitude
-33.9395

Longitude
25.571

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)
695

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
695

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
417

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
417

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
278

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 6

Facility name (optional)
Newlands

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Other, please specify (Newlands)

Latitude
-33.9792

Longitude
18.45

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)
1078

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
400

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
668

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
9

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
647

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
647

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
431

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 7

Facility name (optional)
Polokwane

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Incomati

Latitude
-23.9

Longitude
29.5

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)
501

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
501

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
301

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
301

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
201

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 8

Facility name (optional)
Dar es Salaam

Country/Area & River basin

United Republic of Tanzania	Other, please specify (Dar es Salaam watershed)

Latitude
-6.829

Longitude
39.271

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)
403

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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
186

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
217

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
250

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
250

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)
153

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 9

Facility name (optional)
Mbarara

Country/Area & River basin

Uganda	Nile

Latitude
-0.6133

Longitude
30.6583

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)
227

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
28

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
7

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
192

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
98

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
98

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)
129

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 10

Facility name (optional)
Lusaka

Country/Area & River basin

Zambia	Zambezi

Latitude
-15.411

Longitude
28.286

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)
411

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
410

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
2

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
206

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
206

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
206

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 11

Facility name (optional)
Aurangabad

Country/Area & River basin

India	Other, please specify (Aurangabad watershed)

Latitude
19.8399

Longitude
75.2362

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)
174

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
174

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
71

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
71

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
103

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 12

Facility name (optional)
Charminar

Country/Area & River basin

India	Godavari

Latitude
18.033

Longitude
78.266

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)
158

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much lower

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
158

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
95

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
95

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
63

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 13

Facility name (optional)
Hyderabad

Country/Area & River basin

India	Krishna

Latitude
17.385

Longitude
78.4867

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)
113

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
113

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
70

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
70

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
43

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 14

Facility name (optional)
Sonipat

Country/Area & River basin

India	Ganges - Brahmaputra

Latitude
29

Longitude
77.1

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)
135

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
135

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)
84

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
84

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
51

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 15

Facility name (optional)
Bucaramanga

Country/Area & River basin

Colombia	Magdalena

Latitude
7.111

Longitude
-73.12

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)
637

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
637

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)
352

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
352

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)
285

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 16

Facility name (optional)
La Constancia

Country/Area & River basin

El Salvador	Other, please specify (Acelhuate)

Latitude
13.7484

Longitude
-89.1947

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)
525

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
524

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)
263

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
263

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)
262

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 17

Facility name (optional)
Guadalajara

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Guadalajara watershed)

Latitude
20.663333

Longitude
103.375277

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)
1342

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
1342

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)
628

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
628

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
713

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 18

Facility name (optional)
Apan

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Apan watershed)

Latitude
19.697461

Longitude
-98.539269

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)
2754

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
2754

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)
1468

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
1468

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)
1286

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 19

Facility name (optional)
Torreon

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Nazas watershed)

Latitude
25.543888

Longitude
103.407222

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)
793

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
793

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)
487

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
487

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
307

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 20

Facility name (optional)
Motupe

Country/Area & River basin

Peru	Other, please specify (Motupe watershed)

Latitude
-6.1545

Longitude
-79.7114

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)
799

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
799

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)
599

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
599

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)
200

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Lower

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 21

Facility name (optional)
Fort Collins

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Colorado river basin)

Latitude
34.2688

Longitude
-84.806

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)
3087

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
3087

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1088

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
1088

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
1999

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 22

Facility name (optional)
Los Angeles

Country/Area & River basin

United States of America	Other, please specify (Los Angeles)

Latitude
34.2214

Longitude
-118.477

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)
2455

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Lower

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
2455

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1771

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
1771

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
684

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much lower

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 23

Facility name (optional)
Huari

Country/Area & River basin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other, please specify (Rio Mulatos watershed)

Latitude

-16.552

Longitude
-68.1482

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

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
185

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)
124

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
124

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
61

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 24

Facility name (optional)
Sacaba

Country/Area & River basin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other, please specify (Rio Malancu)

Latitude
-17.4

Longitude
-66.04

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)
66

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
66

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)
20

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
20

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
47

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 25

Facility name (optional)
Anapolis

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio Corumba watershed)

Latitude
-16.3333

Longitude
-48.9667

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)
2260

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1274

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
986

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)
1330

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
1277

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
53

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
930

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 26

Facility name (optional)
Aquiraz

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio Jaquaribe watershed)

Latitude
-3.9

Longitude
-38.3667

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)
1533

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
1533

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
951

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
903

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
48

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
583

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 27

Facility name (optional)
Jacarei

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Paraiba Do Sul

Latitude
-23.3167

Longitude
-45.9667

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)
2629

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
2629

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)
1630

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
1630

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)
999

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 28

Facility name (optional)
Jaguariuna

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Parana

Latitude
-22.6833

Longitude
-46.9833

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)
1598

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
1598

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)
991

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
991

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)
607

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 29

Facility name (optional)
Jundiai

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Parana

Latitude
-23.1833

Longitude
-46.8667

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)
903

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
903

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
241

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
241

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
662

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 30

Facility name (optional)

Rio de Janeiro

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio Guandu)

Latitude
-22.9016

Longitude
-43.2107

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)
4298

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
4298

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)
2644

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
2644

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)
1653

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 31

Facility name (optional)
Sete Lagoas

Country/Area & River basin

Brazil	Other, please specify (Rio das Velhas watershed)

Latitude
-19.9194

Longitude

-43.9383

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)
3141

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
833

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
2308

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)
1861

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
1861

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)
1279

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 32

Facility name (optional)
Accra

Country/Area & River basin

Ghana	Other, please specify (Accra)

Latitude
5.5543

Longitude
-0.2166

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)

525

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
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
525

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
327

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
327

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
198

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 33

Facility name (optional)
Mendoza

Country/Area & River basin

Argentina	Other, please specify (Rio Mendoza watershed)

Latitude
-32.5333

Longitude
-68.845833

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)
708

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
708

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)
425

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
387

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
39

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
283

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 34

Facility name (optional)
Cochabamba

Country/Area & River basin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Other, please specify (Rio Taquina)

Latitude
-17.328379

Longitude
-66.185291

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)
179

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
179

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)
96

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
96

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
83

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 35

Facility name (optional)
Leuven

Country/Area & River basin

Belgium	Other, please specify (Scheldt)

Latitude
50.885292

Longitude
4.700844

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)
2394

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
1921

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
473

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
1811

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
1811

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
584

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 36

Facility name (optional)
Ate

Country/Area & River basin

Peru	Other, please specify (Ate watershed)

Latitude
-12.05638

Longitude
-76.968758

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)
1837

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
Much 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
1837

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)
1139

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
1139

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)
698

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
Production volumes varied significantly due to the impact of COVID-19.

The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 37

Facility name (optional)
Santo Domingo

Country/Area & River basin

Dominican Republic	Other, please specify (Santo Domingo watershed)

Latitude
18.449424

Longitude
-69.930359

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)
1414

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
1414

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)
877

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
877

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
537

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
Much higher

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

Facility reference number
Facility 38

Facility name (optional)
Zacatecas

Country/Area & River basin

Mexico	Other, please specify (Zacatecas)

Latitude

22.9725

Longitude
-102.7075

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)
4831

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
4831

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)
2948

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
Much higher

Discharges to fresh surface water
2948

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)
1883

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The coordinates of each facility represent one facility and are not an aggregate of multiple locations.

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
International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
The water withdrawal figures by source are used to verify the total withdrawal figure but specific assurance has not been requested. External verification sought for 2022 reporting.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
These figures are available internally and part of water accounting. External verification sought for 2022 reporting.

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
These figures are available internally and part of water accounting. External verification sought for 2022 reporting.

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
These figures are available internally and part of water accounting. External verification sought for 2022 reporting.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
These figures are available internally and part of water accounting. External verification sought for 2022 reporting.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
These figures are available internally and part of water accounting. External verification sought for 2022 reporting.

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
Not verified

Verification standard used
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
These figures are available internally and part of water accounting. External verification will be requested in 2022.

W6. Governance

W6.1

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

W6.1a

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

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	The value of water to our business is clear: from our farmers to our breweries to our consumers, our entire value chain and business depends on clean water. As we say—no water, no beer! Beyond regulatory compliance, we aim for the highest level of water efficiency in our direct operations and across the value chain. Our policy is applicable company-wide. We leverage our internal VPO environmental management system to monitor and manage our water use on a routine basis and cascade best practices and performance standards at each of our operational locations. Through our procurement function, we encourage our buyers to take actions to address water risk and improve water management in key growing regions. We are committed to the UN SDG 6 of water stewardship as described in our 2025 goal of that 100% of our communities in high stress areas will have measurably improved water availability and quality. More than just a key ingredient in our products, water is a critical resource for the health and well-being of every community, and climate change is already having water-related impacts on our business and communities. As about 90% of the water used to produce our products goes into the agricultural ingredients. As the world's leading brewer, we are committed to being a part of the solution to the growing water challenges. Given the scale and complexity of water challenges, we know collective action is required to do this work. We continue to strengthen our global water partnerships with TNC and WWF to invest financial and technical resources in efforts such as reforestation projects, habitat restoration and improved water infrastructure. In 2020 we were one of the founding member companies of the Water Resilience Coalition, the widely-recognize water initiative of the UN CEO Water Mandate. We actively participate in the leadership group to shape the framework for a water positive future. This industry-driven, CEO-led coalition aims to elevate global waters tress to the top of the corporate and agenda and preserve the world's freshwater resources through collective action. In addition, through its partnership with Water.org, to date Stella Artois has helped provide more than 3.2 million people in the developing world with access to clean, safe water.

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The company has opted for a "one-tier" governance structure. As a result, the Board is the ultimate decision-making body. The Board is assisted by board-level committees, including the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors, which considers sustainability and quality matters as part of its assessment of supply security, financial risks and sourcing strategies. As such, members of the Committee oversee and approve progress against the company's Sustainability Goals and public commitments, including those related to water. The Finance Committee treats water as a standing item on its agenda as part of global supply security. An example of a water-related decision made by the Finance Committee in 2021 was to approve the response strategy for high water risk agricultural sourcing locations considering the split between irrigated and rainfed regions. The Finance Committee of the Board specifically focused on supply chain risks such as watershed health, agricultural water use and future scenarios on water use ratios. The Board of Directors as a whole is responsible for the identification of stakeholders and the definition of material matters which include water-related issues.

W6.2b

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

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The Chief Sustainability Officer oversees the Global Sustainability team including action plans, budgets and business plans, and reports twice a year to the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors to review topics relating to water risk and water-related supply chain security such as implementation and performance against goals, monitoring of progress and investment in water projects. This includes reviews of major plans, risk management and capital expenditure. The Finance Committee of the Board of Directors considers sustainability and quality matters as part of its assessment of supply security, financial risks and sourcing strategies. As such, members of the Committee oversees and approves progress against the company's Sustainability Goals and public commitments, including those related to water. The Finance Committee treats water as a standing item on its agenda as part of global supply security. An example of a water-related decision made by the Finance Committee in 2021 was to approve the exploration of new potential water efficiency limits and the approach to measuring and monitoring watershed impact. The Finance Committee specifically focused on reviewing risks related to supply chain risks such as watershed health.

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	The AB InBev process for managing water-related risks, opportunities and impact is integrated into enterprise risk management as well as commercial planning and horizon scanning covering short, medium and long-term horizons. Our approach to risk management covers all types of risk: operational (supply security), financial, reputational, regulatory, or compliance risks. Criteria considered for board competence on water-related issues include: - Extensive food and beverage industry background with agricultural supply chain expertise and water risk knowledge, - Board positions at conservation non-profits and foundations covering climate, water and environmental impact. The company discloses in the Annual Report that all major Board agenda items in 2021 (such as COVID-19 impact and response, company's purpose, achievement of targets, transformation initiatives, corporate social responsibility, sustainability, risk management) included Board sessions related to water-related discussions.	<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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Responsibility
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

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

Please explain
The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the Global Sustainability team via targets and KPIs. She reports twice a year to the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors to review topics relating to water risk and supply security.

The Finance Committee requests a detailed update on water risk and progress on mitigation plans; and reviews watershed security investments. Given the representation of senior board members on these committees, the board is fully informed of water risk and trends. The CSO also leads the company's Sustainability Council, which is comprised of members of the Senior Leadership Team and meets quarterly to oversee progress on our 2025 Sustainability Goals and strategy, including water-related items. Bimonthly updates are provided to the CEO, to whom the CSO reports.

An example of a water-related decision by the CSO was to approve the response strategy for sites facing high water risk, and the seven-step watershed impact measurement approach.

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	Incentives for the management of water-related issues comprise up to 10% of the annual monetary incentives of the executives directly involved.

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	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Improvements in efficiency - direct operations	AB InBev has published an external target on water use efficiency (i.e., water use per hectoliter of production) to be achieved by 2025. This goal is included in executive targets and related to financial rewards. Efficiency was chosen as a target to ensure the company maximizes water use productivity especially in high risk areas, thus using less water and ensuring more water is available for others and the environment. This indicator was chosen because meeting the efficiency target is a goal cascaded from the CEO down in the organization to appropriate executives. The 2025 goals are broken down in annual milestones and evaluated on an annual basis. These goals comprise between 10-25% of the annual monetary incentives of the executives directly involved. Thresholds of Success: For efficiency, the indicator is the volume of water used/volume of beer produced. If the target is met, this contribute directly to a bonus pay-out for the relevant executives. Through innovative technology and process improvements, in 2021 we reduced our per hl water use to 2.66 hl/hl. Our goal is to reach 2.5 hl/hl by 2025.
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	Not applicable

W6.5

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

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

W6.5a

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

Our Sustainability Goals, which include our water commitments, are approved by our Global Audit Committee. Implementation is overseen by our Global Compliance Committee in direct contact with facility managers. Our Legal and Compliance officers lead day-to-day management of oversight, with support from our Procurement and People teams, to ensure all activities are consistent with our public commitments. In addition, the Sustainability team has monthly meetings with zone water leads to discuss local watershed projects including public policy engagement. For instance, in Polokwane in South Africa, the South African Breweries team is supporting the local authority to strengthen local public water reticulation management through building capacity on monitoring and addressing leaks in the public water system. This involves the Corporate Affairs team, the sustainability function and the supply and engineering teams.

In addition, contracts for partnerships are scrutinized for any expectation of NGO partners to engage with public authorities.

To combat inconsistencies across different business divisions and geographies, our compliance officers advise on specific issues and react if any inconsistency is detected. This would be reported to the local Corporate Affairs Director who will be accountable to address with local management or escalate to the global team depending on the severity of the issue.

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)
220321_FULL_EN-Annual Report.pdf

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	Water availability is integrated into our long-term business objectives as it is essential in both growing and maintaining brewing operations. The growth of our business in Africa necessitates integration of water related risks in our operational and strategic planning . In a number of key local markets such as Tanzania and Uganda we have invested in watershed projects with WWF to enhance local watershed health. This contributes to long term business objectives of supply security, avoiding potential loss of revenue and protecting our assets. In order to ensure sufficient production capacity into the future in high growth areas such as Mexico and Africa, facilities must be able to maintain and grow capacity and new facilities may be required to be opened. As part of the expansion and growth process over the long-term, this includes taking into account the specific issue of water availability in these areas such as financial, environmental, and social value of water availability and water quality for our operations and agricultural supply chain. The key rationale for this strategic decision includes ensuring water security to our operations and communities where we operate, avoiding a potential future loss in revenue due to anticipated higher water costs over the longer term and to protect production assets and valuations.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Given growing water pressures in many of these markets, our strategy is to invest in a range of tangible outcomes to help secure future water availability. The key focus is on improving water efficiency to reduce local water use and by investing in improving the health of watersheds to enhance water security. We have created a strategy for achieving these long-term growth objectives. As part of this process, this includes taking into account the specific issue of water in these areas. One of the key factors in these procedures is ensuring water availability in the future. Since 2020, 100% of our sites located in high stress areas have completed local outreach, analyzed the water challenges specific to their community and identified potential solutions. This was maintained in 2021. Currently, the bulk of the focus of these sights are in watershed implementation projects, including governance, finance and communication . AB InBev leverages its sustainability 100+ approach, which includes consideration of key risks and opportunities for the company. This includes financial, environmental, and social value of water availability and water quality for our operations and agricultural supply chain. The key rationale for this strategic decision includes ensuring water security to our operations and communities where we operate, avoiding a potential future loss in revenue due to anticipated higher water costs over the longer term and to protect production assets and valuations.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Financial planning is a key aspect of our global growth strategy, as AB InBev is involved in markets in multiple countries. In order to ensure sufficient production capacity into the future, capital for new facilities will be required to increase our production volumes. As part of this process, this includes taking into account the specific issue of water availability scarcity and water quality in these areas. For example, we announced the successful signing of a 10.1 billion USD Sustainable-Linked Revolving Credit Facility (SLL RCF) with water efficiency as one of the sustainability performance indicators. The facility has an initial five-year term and incorporates a pricing mechanism that incentivizes improvement in key performance areas that are aligned with and contribute to our 2025 Sustainability Goals. The strategic rationale was to align the sustainability performance of the business with its strategic and financing priorities.

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)

3

Please explain

The calculation methodology adopted by AB InBev for CAPEX is based on investment planned to improve our water KPIs. OPEX is the variable cost we use to abstract water and treat effluent as part of the beer making process. Both CAPEX and OPEX were used for energy and fluids (water efficiency and effluent treatment) in 2021.

The 6% and 3% increase in CAPEX and OPEX is linked to the necessary resources required to achieve our company specific water related goals. A number of water related projects were not implemented in 2021 due to COVID-19 considerations and thus carried forward to 2022.

Going forward, CAPEX and OPEX are expected to remain consistent based on 3-year plans, with water-related CAPEX of around 2% 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	To understand current and future impacts, we have developed scenarios to evaluate the impact of climate change and develop action plans. We leverage the framework developed by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) to evaluate the potential impacts of climate change through water impact. Following TCFD guidelines, we have analyzed two scenarios: a sustainable future in which global warming is limited to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, and an extreme global warming scenario in which global warming reaches 4 °C. Our assessment shows that all scenarios present financial risks related to both transition and physical risks. The most significant impacts are reflected in our agricultural supply chain and in physical risks related to water availability. This impacts our company strategy as, for example, barley sourcing regions are likely to be impacted by changing rainfall patterns. This informs strategy on which regions to prioritize for future sourcing.

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	Based on the framework of the TCFD, we considered two scenarios in our analysis. i) A sustainable Development scenario in which global warming is limited to well under 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (RCP 2.6). The parameters for RCP 2.6: based on peak in radiative forcing before 2100 (490 ppm CO2) and then decline. For analytical purposes RCP2.6 is coupled with rapid technology change, high environmental awareness, low energy, high economic growth and low population growth. ii) An extreme global warming scenario (Business As Usual) in which global warming reaches 4 degrees Celsius (RCP 8.5). The parameters for RCP 8.5 is based on rising radiative forces leading to 8.5 W/m2 or 1370 ppm CO2 by 2100. For analytical purposes RCDP 8.5 is coupled with SSP5: rapid technology for fossil fuels, high energy demand, high economic growth, low population growth. Physical risks are assumed to be the same over the short (1-5 years) and medium (5-10 years) term. In the long term, physical risks are different in each scenario analyzed, as the likelihood of extreme weather events increases as temperature patterns increase. These risks are difficult to assess beyond 10 years.	In the BAU scenario, acute physical water risk is projected for our direct brewery operations in locations such as the U.S. and Peru. Barley supply chains and assets in countries such as Mexico, South Africa and Brazil also face higher risk of extreme weather events such as drought and floods as temperatures rise above 2 degrees. No significant supply chain water impact is expected in the short term; however, in the medium to long term, there is a potential risk of yield decreases for crops such as barley and rice based on the future climate, potentially increasing costs and disrupt supply. Our modeling to predict yields through 2040 and have identified that water stress may reduce barley yields in India, South Africa and Mexico by 20-40%. In the Sustainable Development scenario, climate regulations and compliance costs for water are expected to accelerate. Changing consumer preferences could also impact corporations' future water use. Severe weather such as drought and floods could potentially impact assets and supply chains in several countries such as South Africa, Mexico and India where there is a higher risk of occurrence of extreme weather events as temperatures rise above 2 degrees and in the areas where we source barley over the next 5 years. In the long term, this scenario points to a potentially reduced risk of extreme weather events but such disruptions could still impact business continuity and increase the cost of capital for direct brewing operation assets.	A key consideration for AB InBev is to reduce water extraction through investment in higher water efficiency, especially in areas with higher water risk. For example, reverse osmosis is an energy-efficient desalination technology used to pretreat water for use in beverage production, including beer. Currently, we use reverse osmosis technology at nearly 80 of our facilities around the world, and plan to develop it further. Our technical responses tend to be on a time horizon of 2-5 years. We depend on a reliable, quality supply of agricultural crops to create our products. Across barley sourcing regions we work to develop higher yielding, higher quality brewing barley varieties that are also resource efficient and resistant to disease and climate stressors such as drought. Developing new barley varieties for AB InBev tends to be in the region of 7-10 years. Our agronomy teams invests in agricultural technologies to manage raw material costs and provide direct, tailored advice to farmers on a variety of aspects including better water and soil moisture management, considering improvements over 2-5 years. Our long-term expansion and growth procedures consider future water availability. To ensure sufficient future production capacity in high growth areas such as Mexico and Africa, facilities must have sufficient water resources to maintain and grow capacity. Prior to approval, greenfield facilities undergo systematic analysis of water availability.

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

In different locations we have invested in approaches to derive different values of water in different parts of the industrial cycle. In practical terms, water which has been treated and heated is more "expensive" and thus more valuable to save relatively to water that has not undergone these processes.

For each type of water, we are working on allocating a different price to inform capital investments in terms of saving the most valuable and expensive type of water. We have undertaken a detailed analysis of the price of water in all locations and determined that high risk locations do not necessarily have higher costs of water. The company decided to set more demanding efficiency targets in all sites located in water stressed areas with a specified target of 2.0 hl of water used/hl of beer produced, thus in effect considering a higher internal price of water in these locations.

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	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate business priority	This has not been a key part of our sustainability strategy until now, but may become more important in the future. There are some opportunities to develop low water crops such as rice using 20% less water in cultivation practices or barley seeds that are more drought resistant and thus more water positive.

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals Activity level specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Brand/product specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	As a leader in the beverage industry, AB InBev utilizes water as the number one ingredient in its products. For example, in 2021 total water consumed was 1,599 billion hectoliters. Due to the large quantity of water consumed during operations, the company has set a 2025 target to achieve a global water efficiency ratio of 2.5 hectoliters of water used per hectoliter of production, and a ratio of 2.0 hl/hl at each site location in a high water stress area. This allows targets for individual sites to consider contextual aspects such as age of the plant, geographic and regulatory factors while having a clear global goal for high-risk sites. AB InBev decreased water use by hectoliter of production by nearly 13% since 2017. The overall target was selected as it would be industry leading amongst global brewers and the more demanding target for high-risk sites set to ensure we minimise water abstraction in high-risk locations. Our approach to setting water-related targets and goals is through monitoring zone, market and site level water use. We are participating in the Science-Based Targets for Water to explore if in future it could be possible to set water use targets based on hydrological models or the state of local basin conditions. It is expected that this type of guidance will take some time to become clearer while we continue to base planning on local hydrological models. In the meantime, based upon the nature and type of water risk level identified for each high risk site, a specific high-risk watershed ambition is identified addressing that risk for example to reduce turbidity or improve aquifer recharge levels. This is translated into targets set in our 7-step watershed management process for each site to go through various phases (e.g., stakeholder engagement, problem identification, watershed solution agreed, implementation governance, finance) until getting to Step 7 which is measurement of watershed impact. Progress against these targets is measured and reported on a quarterly basis against the AB InBev 7-step watershed management framework, which all contributes to eventually meeting our public goal of measurably improving water availability and quality in high risk watersheds. The forward looking 2025 AB InBev sustainability water targets, informed by scenario analysis, have shaped the nature of the targets and actions at each site.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Product water intensity

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Cost savings

Description of target
We have a company-wide target, monitored at corporate level, to reduce water intensity to a 2.5 hl water/hl of beer produced by 2025 (2.0 hl/hl for sites located in a high-water stress area).

The rationale is to ensure company-wide reduction of water use as part of our leading sustainability mindset, while taking into consideration the local context for each site. To ensure a consistent global approach, progress against this target is monitored at global level.

These targets align with our preparatory work for the evolving Science Based Targets for Water.

High ambitions in terms of water intensity guarantee the prosperity of our business, as it can be affected by stakeholders' pressure. Because the regulations are different among countries, AB InBev decided to implement the same level of objectives across the activitiesOur ambitions and objectives comply with current local regulations, and beyond when they are not sufficiently restrictive.

Quantitative metric
% reduction per unit of production

Baseline year
2017

Start year
2017

Target year
2025

% of target achieved
73

Please explain
In 2019, AB InBev achieved our 2025 goal of 2.8/hl/hl based on a 2017 baseline of 3.09 hl/hl. In 2019 we set a new more demanding goal for ourselves of 2.5hl/hl by 2025. In 2021 we achieved water use efficiency of 2.66 hl/hl, meaning that we have met 73% of our 2025 goal already.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water pollution reduction

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
We have an internal company-wide environmental target, monitored at the corporate level, to increase effluent treatment efficiency to 95.5% by 2022.

The rationale is to improve environmental performance through both reduction of pollutants and increased efficiency in the treatment process. We track progress against this target by measuring COD in the effluent received and discharged by our effluent treatment plants (BTS).

High ambitions in terms of water pollution reduction guarantee the prosperity of our business as it can be affected by stakeholders' pressure. Because the regulations are different from one country to another, AB InBev decided to implement the same level of objectives across the activities. Our ambitions and objectives comply with current regulations per country and beyond when the countries are not sufficiently restrictive. With the same ambition at the enterprise level, we increase our chance of success while implementing stewardship practices.

Quantitative metric
% reduction in concentration of pollutants

Baseline year
2013

Start year
2013

Target year
2022

% of target achieved
98

Please explain
This target is measured by the removal of organic material via BTS, specifically COD, as a primary indicator of discharge quality. The rationale is the return of good quality water to local environment, improving water efficiency and investing in watershed health.

We track this discharge quality goal by measuring COD in the effluent received by our effluent treatment plants (BTS) and the COD in the effluent being discharged post-BTS. COD is measured every shift, enabling continuous tracking. Our internal environmental target is to reach 95.5% efficiency by 2022, which exceeds the standard of minimum efficiency of 90% in order to ensure full compliance with local regulations on discharge quality parameters. In 2021 we achieved 93.1% efficiency, meaning we achieved 98% of the target efficiency level we were aiming for. Progress has been made on water issues at a linear rate with respect to time passed from start to target year.

W8.1b

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

Goal
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Water stewardship

Description of goal
As part of AB InBev's Sustainability Goals, the company committed that 100% of high risk locations must demonstrate measurably improved water quality and availability by 2025 - the baseline year is 2017.

Reaching the target will ensure that all our operations have better access and quality of water available, and local communities are water secure, resulting in water security, positive stakeholder relationships, reduced risk and enhanced reputation.

Because local water conditions are unique and the regulations are different from one country to another, AB InBev decided to implement an integrated approach of customized local water projects based on local needs while also developing a consistent company-wide 7 step watershed management approach with the same level of objectives across the different zones. AB InBev ambitions and objectives comply with current regulations per country and beyond when the countries do not have sufficient standards in place. With the same ambition at the enterprise level, AB InBev increases its chance of success while implementing its stewardship practices and facilitates its monitoring process across operations.

This goal will be achieved once every site in a high-risk location provides evidence of measurable impact on water quality (such as temperature or pH of water) and availability (demand vs. supply balance and groundwater depletion rates) depending on the water issue specific to the location.

Baseline year
2017

Start year
2017

End year
2025

Progress
To address the challenges to the different site-specific environments we operate in, we developed a comprehensive seven step water management process at sites located in water-stressed areas.

The indicators utilized to assess progress for water quality include temperature, pH, dissolved solids, salinity and turbidity, depending on the water issue specific to the location. The indicators utilized to assess progress for water availability include demand vs. supply balance, groundwater depletion rates. and surface water levels. The threshold for success of this project is: 100% of communities in high risk locations will have measurable improvement in water quality or availability by 2025. The KPIs are set based on demonstrating measurable impact in each specific location. For water quality improvement, the most likely indicators are conductivity and dissolved solids, pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, suspended solids, river health, improved quality of drinking water and biodiversity. In 2017, we set an internal target for all high-risk sites to complete steps 1-4 of our 7-step watershed management approach. In 2021, 83% of these sites had started active implementation projects (target of 100% by 2022) and three sites demonstrated measurable impact (target of 100% by 2025).

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	Total Water Use Water intensity (i.e., water use per hectoliter of production)	ISAE 3000	Limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 performed by KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren CVBA

W10. Sign off

W-FI

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

N/A

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer – member of Senior Leadership Team (functioning as Executive Board of Management)	Board/Executive board

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

No

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	54304000000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for some facilities	Geolocation data for high-risk sites is available in 2021 CDP report.

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Maputo	-25.966	32.582	
Nampula	-15.117	39.266	
Namibia	21.9675	16.8975	
Chamdor	-26.2	27.8	
Ibhayi	-33.9395	25.571	
Newlands	-33.9792	18.45	
Polokwane	-23.9	29.5	
Dar es Salaam	-6.829	39.271	
Mbarara	-0.6133	30.6583	
Lusaka	-15.411	28.286	
Aurangabad	19.8399	75.2362	
Charminar	18.033	78.266	
Hyderabad	17.385	78.4867	
Sonipat	29	77.1	
Bucaramanga	7.111	-73.12	
La Constancia	13.7484	-89.1947	
Guadalajara	20.663333	103.375277	
Apan	19.697461	-98.539269	
Torreon	25.543888	103.407222	
Motupe	-6.1545	-79.7114	
Fort Collins	34.2688	-84.806	
Los Angeles	34.2214	-118.477	
Huari	-16.552	-68.1482	
Sacaba	-17.4	-66.04	
Anapolis	-16.3333	-48.9667	
Aquiraz	-3.9	-38.3667	
Jacarei	-23.3167	-45.9667	
Jaguariuna	-22.6833	-46.9833	
Jundiai	-23.1833	-46.8667	
Rio de Janeiro	-22.9016	-43.2107	
Sete Lagoas	-19.9194	-43.9383	
Accra	5.5543	-0.2166	
Mendoza	-32.5333	-68.845833	
Cochabamba	-17.328379	-66.185291	
Leuven	50.885292	4.700844	
Ate	-12.05638	-76.968758	
Santo Domingo	18.449424	-69.930359	
Zacatecas	22.9725	-102.7075	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

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

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms