COCA-COLA HBC FINANCE B.V.

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. – Annual Report 2021

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Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. – Annual Report 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with the Articles of Association of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. (the 'Company'), the Board of Directors herewith submits the Company's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

General

Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V., a private company with limited liability, was incorporated in the Netherlands on 13 April 2001, as a 100% owned subsidiary of CC Beverages Holdings II B.V. with its statutory seat in Amsterdam. The Company functions under the Laws of the Netherlands and is included in a fiscal unity with CC Beverages Holdings II B.V., Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V. and Coca-Cola HBC Sourcing B.V. for income tax purposes.

The Company acts as the finance vehicle for Coca-Cola HBC AG and its subsidiaries (the 'Group' or the 'Coca-Cola HBC Group'). The Group operates in 28 countries. Funding of these activities is achieved mainly through the debt capital markets. The ultimate parent company of the Group is Coca-Cola HBC AG based in Zug, Switzerland (the 'Parent').

Financial Review

Interest revenue for the 2021 financial year amounted to €90.2 million (2020: €100.5 million) and net profit for the 2021 financial year amounted to €12.5 million (2020: €16.3 million). Year-on-year profit before taxation amounted to €16.7 million which represented a decrease of €5.0 million compared to the prior year, mainly as a result of lower interest revenue which was partly offset by lower interest expenses.

In 2016 the Company incurred a loss on settled forward starting swap contracts amounting to €55.4 million which was classified in the cash flow hedge reserve. The loss is amortised to the income statement as an interest expense over the term of the bond maturing November 2024. The interest expense of 2021 includes an amount of €6.4 million cash flow hedge amortisation related to the settled forward starting swaps (2020: €6.4 million).

In May 2021, the Company paid €7.0 million and €9.8 million, regarding the coupon of its 1%, €700.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in May 2027 and its 1.625%, €600.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in May 2031 respectively. In November 2021, the Company paid €11.3 million and €3.1 million, regarding the coupon of its 1.875%, €600.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in November 2024 and its 0.625%, €500.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in November 2029 respectively. No bond issuance or early repayment has taken place in 2021. All outstanding bonds have been issued under the Company's €5.0 billion Euro Medium Term Note ('EMTN') Programme, which was last updated in September 2021.

The Company entered into swaption contracts to pre-hedge the interest rate risk of the forecasted bonds' issuance and formally designated these contracts as cash flow hedges. The swaption contracts were settled in May and November 2019 and the accumulated loss (primarily cost of hedging) of €7.5 million was recorded in other comprehensive income in 2019 and is amortised to the income statement as an interest expense over the term of the new bond issuances. The interest expense of 2021 includes an amount of €1.3 million (2020: €1.3 million) relating to these contracts.

The Coca-Cola HBC Group aims to maintain a conservative financial profile. This is evidenced by the Investment Grade credit ratings maintained with both Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s.

Both Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s affirmed their credit ratings for long-term/short-term debt, of BBB+/A2, with stable outlook in April 2021 and Baa1/P2, with stable outlook in May 2021 respectively.

Outlook and future developments

The Company mainly operates as an intragroup financing vehicle as well as a hedging entity with respect to currency, interest rate and commodity risk (mainly for sugar, aluminium, aluminium premium and various plastics’ indices). Looking ahead to 2022, the Board of Directors do not expect a significant deviation from the current policy and purpose of the Company. The preliminary expectations are that the year 2022 will be finished not significantly different compared to last year’s profit. There are no planned material investments and major developments to be expected and the number of staff is expected to remain stable in 2022.

The events involving Ukraine and Russia during the first quarter of 2022 have, among other things, resulted in increased volatility in currency markets causing the Russian Rouble and the Ukrainian Hryvnia to depreciate significantly against some major currencies, compared to the 31 December 2021 exchange rates. On 8 March 2022, The Coca-Cola Company (‘TCCC’) announced that it is suspending its business in Russia. At the time of publication, the Group is working closely with TCCC to implement this decision. The Group is currently assessing the financial effect of the above on its Russia and Ukraine operations.

The impact of this event on the financial position of the Company is assessed as limited. At balance sheet date the Company had outstanding loan payable balances to both Russia and Ukraine operations of the Group for a total amount of €81.4 million which are hedged with FX derivatives. The Directors will continue to monitor the developments in the area, including compliance with European Union sanctions, and any potential impact on the Company. No impact to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern has been identified because of this event.

COVID-19

On the basis that the Company acts as a finance vehicle of the Group, when considering the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the Company, its interdependency on the Group should be considered as well.

In 2021 the Group experienced the gradual recovery from COVID-19 pandemic as evidenced by the re-opening of its markets and return to pre-pandemic levels of performance. However, COVID-19 continues to be a source of uncertainty for the near-term and could potentially lead to further economic disruption.

As part of the consideration of whether to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Group financial statements, Group management has reviewed a range of scenarios and forecasts as part of its continuous focus on risk management, including the potential financial impact of a slower COVID-19 pandemic recovery along with the Group’s proposed responses. The relevant assumptions have been modelled on the estimated potential impact of severe but plausible downside scenarios, linked to the Group‘s principal risks. According to Group management, the Group’s strong balance sheet and liquidity position, its leading market shares and largely variable cost base, together with its unique portfolio of brands and resilient and talented people will allow the Group to fully overcome the challenges posed by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Having considered the outcome of these assessments, based on a quantitative viability exercise, it was deemed appropriate that the Group continued to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

The impact of COVID-19 on the Company is limited. The Company's primary asset are receivables from Group companies which amount to €2,604.0 million as per 31 December 2021. Management has carefully assessed the recoverability of amounts falling due in 2022 and 2023 and has no indication that the obligations will not be met as they fall due. The Company has a robust liquidity management framework in place, which ensures that there are sufficient funds available to cover its short and long-term commitments. None of the Company's debt facilities are subject to any financial covenants which would impact the Company's liquidity or access to capital. The Company has not experienced any disruption to Managing Directors nor key personnel due to the virus and all activities remain fully operational with the use of technology wherever applicable and/or physical (protected) presence as needed, following the instructions of the local authorities.

The Directors will continue to monitor the developments of the pandemic and any potential impact on the Company. Considering also the Group's going concern assessment as described above and the performance of the Company throughout the period of the pandemic, the Directors believe that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as these fall due.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company is exposed to several financial risks. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. These include amongst others, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.
These risks are managed and monitored in accordance with the Treasury Policy, which describes objectives, responsibilities and management of the treasury risks. The policy is updated on a regular basis.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to the effect of foreign currency risk on cash balances and on funding provided to the Group. Derivative instruments are used to hedge the Company's foreign currency risk. These contracts normally mature within one year. As a matter of policy, the Company does not enter into speculative derivative financial instruments. The policy is to negotiate the terms of the hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item in order to maximize hedging effectiveness.

Interest rate risk

The short-term and long-term borrowings from the capital market have a fixed interest rate. Any short-term borrowings from Group companies have a fixed interest rate whilst long-term borrowings from Group companies have a floating interest rate. Lending to Group companies has a floating interest rate based on the average borrowing cost of the Company plus an arm's-length spread. This average borrowing cost is reset on a quarterly basis. The arm's-length spread is reviewed annually.

Interest rate options (swaptions) and forward starting swaps may also be utilized by the Company to reduce the impact of adverse change in interest rates on current and future debt.

Credit risk

The Company has policies in place that limit the amount of counterparty exposure to any single financial institution. The policy objective is to minimise counterparty risks, with strict investment limits on the excess cash balances invested set per counterparty, as well as the credit quality of the counterparties. The Board of Directors of the Company approve counterparty limits to ensure that risks are controlled effectively and that transactions are undertaken with approved counterparties. The Company is also exposed to credit risks from loans to Group companies. However, the risk exposure is not considered to be significant.

Liquidity risk

The Company actively manages liquidity risk to ensure there are sufficient funds available for any short-term and long-term commitments. The Euro Medium Term Note ('EMTN') programme, the Euro-commercial paper programme and the unutilized revolving credit facility are used to manage the liquidity risk. Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2021 decreased compared to the balance as at 31 December 2020 and amounted to €512.9 million (2020: €985.0 million).

In April 2021, the Company exercised its second extension option on the €800 million revolving credit facility, which is fully, unconditionally, and irrevocably guaranteed by Coca-Cola HBC AG, and extended the maturity to April 2026.
Both the commercial paper programme and the EMTN programme are fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Coca-Cola HBC AG. None of the Company's debt facilities are subject to any financial covenants that would impact the Company's liquidity or access to capital.

Management is comfortable with how risks are addressed within the Company.

The Corporate Audit Department monitors the internal financial control system across all Coca-Cola HBC Group companies, including Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. and reports the findings to management and the Audit & Risk Committee of Coca-Cola HBC AG. The audit plan and audit scope for the Company is focused on the areas of greatest risks, using a risk-based approach.

Coca-Cola HBC Group has adopted a strategic Enterprise Wide Risk Management ('EWRM') approach to risk management, providing a fully integrated common risk management framework across the Coca-Cola HBC Group, including Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V.

The primary aim of this framework is to minimise the organisation's exposure to unforeseen events and to provide certainty to the management of identified risks in order to create stable environment within which the Company can deliver its operational and strategic objectives for the Group. These objectives are achieved by:

- Monthly management reporting
- Regular reviews by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the distribution of dividends for the year 2021 (2020: €8.0 million).

Managing Directors

During the year under review, the Company had six Managing Directors, who received no remuneration during the current or previous financial year. On 1 June 2021, Ms. Riquette Merbis resigned as Managing Director and Mr. Hans-Peter Visser was appointed as Managing Director. On 1 October 2021, Mr. S.J. Hather and Mr. B. Almanzar were appointed as Managing Directors. The Managing Directors also provide managing services to other Coca-Cola HBC subsidiaries. The Company has no Supervisory Directors.

Fraud, bribery and corruption prevention

Finance B.V. as a 100% owned subsidiary of CC Beverages Holdings II B.V. partakes to the control environment of the Coca-Cola HBC Group.
Regarding ethics and compliance management, the Company follows several lines of action to ensure ethical behaviour throughout the Company, based on zero tolerance of corruption and bribery.

The relevant framework is based on legal compliance, employee training, and the establishment of internal mechanisms for reporting potential noncompliance.

Finance B.V. has accessibility to the same whistleblower channel as Coca-Cola HBC Group that allows employees and stakeholders to make a complaint anonymously or personally to report any alleged irregularity or act contrary to the law or internal regulations.

All employees and the Directors of the Company should comply to the following codes and principles of the Coca-Cola HBC Group: Business Code of Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy, Anti-Bribery Policy, Sanctions Policy and Compliance Handbook and Human Rights Policy, all available on the Group's website: www.coca-colahellenic.com.

In addition to the above, the Company has implemented controls to manage and mitigate significant financial reporting and operating risks such as regulatory changes, complex estimates and fraud in generating financial information. These controls, either preventive or detective, are integrated into the Company through the establishment of an organisation of roles and responsibilities for the different functions and the use of segregation of duties model.

Corporate social responsibility and climate change

Considering the Company's activities, its exposure to climate change related risks is mainly due to potential impacts of climate change to the Group. The Group is committed on areas pertaining to reducing emissions, water stewardship, packaging, ingredient sourcing, nutrition and people & communities. No material direct impacts are expected for Finance B.V.'s assets and liabilities.

Directors' statement

The Directors of the Company hereby declare that, to the best of their knowledge and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2021 give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and that the Directors' report referred to above gives a true and fair view concerning the position as per the balance sheet date, the development and performance of the business during the financial year of the Company together with a description of the principal risks that it faces.

Amsterdam, 7 April 2022

Directors

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Garyfallia Spyriouni	**Michail Imellos**	**Ben Almanzar**
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Steven Hather	**Huig Johan Braamskamp**	**Hans-Peter Visser**

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Notes	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Interest revenue from financing to related parties 1)	**8, 21**	78,045	90,715
External interest revenue on an amortised cost basis	**8**	959	391
Other external interest revenue	**8**	11,163	9,361
Total interest revenue		**90,167**	**100,467**
External interest expense	**8**	(49,150)	(54,065)
Interest expense from financing from related parties	**8, 21**	(19,449)	(21,424)
Total interest expense		**(68,599)**	**(75,489)**
Net interest revenue		**21,568**	**24,978**
Other finance costs	**8**	(1,958)	(2,072)
Net finance income		**19,610**	**22,906**
Net foreign exchange results	**9**	53	818
Fair value changes in investments	**16**	(1,836)	(1,014)
Net other income and expenses	**10**	(1,142)	(985)
Profit before tax		**16,685**	**21,725**
Income tax expense	**12**	(4,171)	(5,435)
Profit after tax for the year		**12,514**	**16,290**

1) based on amortised cost basis

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Notes	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Profit after tax for the year		12,514	16,290
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement:			
Cash flow hedges:	**17**		
Net loss on cash flow hedges		-	-
Cost of hedging		-	-
Losses reclassified to the income statement for the year		7,693	7,715
Total other comprehensive income		7,693	7,715
Total comprehensive income for the year		**20,207**	**24,005**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER

(before profit appropriation)

	Notes	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**18**	51	76
Financial assets at amortised cost - receivables from related parties	**21**	2,531,275	2,496,019
Financial assets at FVPL - derivative financial instruments	**13**	8,240	1,469
Other non-current assets	**19**	886	1,150
Total non-current assets		**2,540,452**	**2,498,714**
Financial assets at amortised cost - receivables from related parties	**21**	72,738	51,826
Financial assets at amortised cost – time deposits	**13**	189,867	92,885
Financial assets at FVPL - derivative financial instruments	**13**	27,695	10,790
Financial assets at FVPL – investments in money market funds	**13**	638,826	-
Other current assets		475	536
Financial assets at amortised cost - cash and cash equivalents	**13, 15**	512,867	985,043
Total current assets		**1,442,468**	**1,141,080**
Total assets		**3,982,920**	**3,639,794**
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost – short-term borrowings	**14**	235,000	200,000
Accrued interest on long-term borrowings	**14**	12,570	12,570
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - payables to related parties	**21**	647,551	407,315
Financial liabilities at FVPL - derivative financial instruments	**13**	27,964	10,968
Current tax liabilities	**20**	9,601	10,620
Other current liabilities		2,236	1,748
Total current liabilities		**934,922**	**643,221**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - long-term borrowings	**14**	2,385,700	2,383,420
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - payables to related parties	**21**	248,899	226,756
Financial liabilities at FVPL - derivative financial instruments	**13**	8,288	1,467
Other non-current liabilities		-	26
Total non-current liabilities		**2,642,887**	**2,611,669**
Total liabilities		**3,577,809**	**3,254,890**
Equity	**17**		
Share capital		1,018	1,018
Share premium		263,064	263,064
Hedging reserve		(24,807)	(32,500)
Retained earnings		165,836	153,322
Total equity		**405,111**	**384,904**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,982,920**	**3,639,794**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Share capital €'000	Share premium €'000	Hedging reserve €'000	Retained earnings €'000	Total shareholders' equity €'000
As at 1 January 2020	1,018	263,064	(40,215)	145,032	**368,899**
Interim dividend distribution	-	-	-	(8,000)	**(8,000)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,290	**16,290**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,715	-	**7,715**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**7,715**	**16,290**	**24,005**
As at 31 December 2020	**1,018**	**263,064**	**(32,500)**	**153,322**	**384,904**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	12,514	**12,514**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,693	-	**7,693**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**7,693**	**12,514**	**20,207**
As at 31 December 2021	**1,018**	**263,064**	**(24,807)**	**165,836**	**405,111**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Notes	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		16,685	21,725
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense	**8**	68,599	75,489
Interest revenue	**8**	(90,167)	(100,467)
Amortisation of prepaid fees		284	177
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**18**	3	29
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**18**	22	53
		(4,574)	**(2,994)**
Loans to related parties - issuances	**21**	(1,082,713)	(1,985,524)
Loans to related parties - repayments	**21**	1,026,580	2,353,582
Loans from related parties - issuances	**21**	6,058,773	6,075,375
Loans from related parties - repayments	**21**	(5,798,192)	(6,314,276)
Net (payments)/receipts for investments in financial assets:			
time deposits	**16**	(97,000)	257,000
money market funds	**16**	(640,662)	370,410
Increase in other assets		(22,120)	(3,864)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		19,404	(1,597)
Decrease in right-of-use assets	**18**	-	54
Decrease in property, plant and equipment (net)	**18**	-	21
Interest received		90,470	106,470
Interest paid		(57,142)	(73,465)
Taxes paid	**12**	-	(5)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities		**(507,176)**	**781,187**
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from external borrowings	**14**	235,000	684,500
Net repayment of external borrowings	**14**	(200,000)	(1,147,927)
Net repayment of lease liability	**18**	-	(23)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		**35,000**	**(463,450)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(472,176)**	**317,737**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		985,043	667,306
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(472,176)	317,737
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**15**	**512,867**	**985,043**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

1. General information

Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. (the “Company”), a private company with limited liability, was incorporated in the Netherlands on 13 April 2001, as a 100% owned subsidiary of CC Beverages Holdings II B.V. with its statutory seat in Amsterdam. The Company functions under the Laws of the Netherlands.

Registered Company number: 34154633.

The registered address of the Company is Radarweg 60, 1043 NT, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The Company acts as a finance vehicle for Coca-Cola HBC AG (the ultimate “Parent” and controlling entity) and its subsidiaries (together the “Group” or the “Coca-Cola HBC Group”). Funding of these activities is primarily performed through the debt capital markets.

The Parent owns 100% of the ordinary shares of the Company through its subsidiary CC Beverages Holdings II B.V.

Copies of the Group’s consolidated financial statements are available on the Group’s website, www.coca-colahellenic.com, and from its registered office:

Coca-Cola HBC AG
Turmstrasse 26
6312 Steinhausen
Switzerland

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union (“EU”) and with Book 2, Title 9 of the Dutch Civil Code. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of the derivative financial instruments and money market funds to fair value.

Unless otherwise stated, the figures are presented in thousands of Euro’s, rounded to the nearest thousand.

As part of the consideration of whether to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements, taking into account the Company’s activities, management evaluated the financial position of the counterparties of loans to group companies and their ability to repay the notional and interest to the Company. In addition, management assessed the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on the financial statements, including critical accounting estimates and judgements (refer to Note 3). Management also assessed potential exposure of the Company to climate change-related risks and found that such exposure is limited to potential impacts of climate change to the financial performance of the Group. Based on the above and considering also the Group’s assessment of a quantitative viability exercise, including the performance of various stress tests, as well as its assessment of the potential effect of climate-change related risks to the cost of water, management has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern over the period of assessment.

Thus, it is deemed appropriate by the Directors that the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined below.

Estimates

Impairment losses (refer to Note 13)

Management considered the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic to its impairment assessment process and concluded that this is adequately reflected in the estimates as part of the probability of default used.

4. Foreign currency and remeasurement

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when such assets or liabilities are designated hedging instruments in a qualifying cash flow hedge relation. In that case, the results are deferred in equity until the occurrence of the hedged transaction, at which time they are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets held at cost are recognised using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

5. Accounting pronouncements

(a)Accounting pronouncements adopted in 2021

In the current period, the Company has adopted the following amendments which were issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2021:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 – Amendment to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16;
- Covid 19 – Related Rent Concessions – Amendment to IFRS 16.

The Company did not have to change its accounting policies or make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting these amendments that came in effect on 1 January 2021. The adoption of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(b) Accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

At the date of approval of these financial statements, the following amendments and improvements relevant to the Company's operations were issued and effective but not early adopted:

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended use – Amendments to IAS 16;
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37;
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020;
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 – Amendments to IFRS 16;
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (not endorsed by the EU);
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 (not endorsed by the EU);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8 (not endorsed by EU);
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 (not endorsed by the EU).

The above amendments and improvements are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's cash flows. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is performed with the support or the contribution of Group Treasury, consistent with policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's subsidiaries. The Group's Board of Directors has approved the Treasury Policy which provides the control framework for all treasury and treasury related transactions.

Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to the effect of foreign currency risk on recognised monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. Foreign currency derivative instruments are used to hedge the Company's foreign currency risk. The Company also enters into foreign currency derivatives with financial institutions to hedge Group entities' cash flow exposures and which are mirrored by derivatives with relevant Group companies (i.e., on a back-to-back basis with Group companies). The majority of the foreign currency forward contracts have maturities of less than one year. As a matter of policy, the Company does not enter into speculative derivative financial instruments. The Company primarily borrows in Euro in the debt capital and commercial paper market. Both borrowing and lending to Group companies is mainly in Euro. Financing with Group companies denominated in currencies other than Euro is hedged with derivative instruments.

The following tables present details of the Company's sensitivity to reasonably possible increases and decreases in the Euro against the relevant foreign currencies taking into consideration the impact of the foreign exchange hedging. In determining reasonable possible changes, the historical volatility over a twelve-month period of the respective foreign currencies in relation to the Euro has been considered.

The sensitivity analysis determines the potential gains and losses in the income statement or equity arising from the Company's foreign exchange positions as a result of the corresponding percentage increases and decreases in the Company's main foreign currencies, relative to the Euro.
The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign-currency- denominated monetary items, external loans as well as loans with the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The foreign currency exposures are not subject to cash flow hedges, therefore weakening or strengthening of the Euro does not have an impact directly in equity.

2021 exchange risk sensitivity analysis

		Euro strengthens against local currency	**Euro weakens against local currency**
	% of historical volatility over a 12-month period	**(Gain)/loss in income statement**	**Loss/(gain) in income statement**
		€'000	**€'000**
Bulgarian lev	1.40%	(21.23)	21.83
Croatian kuna	1.55%	0.11	(0.11)
Czech koruna	3.99%	36.94	(41.52)
Hungarian forint	4.10%	35.96	(40.71)
Polish zloty	5.18%	60.65	(70.39)
Romanian leu	0.96%	(4.35)	4.43
Russian rouble	9.90%	(297.76)	399.94
Swiss franc	3.24%	8.96	(9.64)
UK sterling	5.23%	146.65	(164.73)
US dollar	5.72%	11.04	(12.88)
Total		**(23.03)**	**86.22**

2020 exchange risk sensitivity analysis

		Euro strengthens against local currency	**Euro weakens against local currency**
	% of historical volatility over a 12-month period	**(Gain)/loss in income statement**	**Loss/(gain) in income statement**
		€'000	**€'000**
Bulgarian lev	0.91%	(16.24)	16.54
Czech koruna	8.48%	37.23	(44.70)
Hungarian forint	8.03%	15.77	(20.06)
Polish zloty	6.99%	4.31	(5.29)
Romanian leu	1.47%	(0.85)	0.89
Russian rouble	21.02%	(358.04)	678.13
Swiss franc	3.72%	3.68	(4.12)
UK sterling	8.91%	46.72	(60.09)
US dollar	7.57%	(1.96)	2.87
Total		**(269.38)**	**564.17**

b) Price risk

Although the Company itself is not exposed to commodity price risk, the Company enters into commodity contracts with financial institutions, which are mirrored by derivatives with relevant Group companies (i.e., on a back-to-back basis with Group companies) and therefore there is no material risk exposure for the Company.

c) Interest rate risk

Long-term borrowings, including the effect of swap contracts, from the debt capital market as well as short-term borrowings, i.e., commercial paper, have fixed interest rates. Short-term borrowings from Group companies are fixed rate instruments, whilst long-term borrowings from Group Companies are floating rate instruments. Lending to Group companies has a floating interest rate based on the average borrowing cost of the Company plus an arm's-length spread. This average borrowing cost is reset on a quarterly basis. The arm's-length spread is reviewed annually.

The sensitivity analysis in the following paragraphs has been determined based on exposure to interest rates of both derivative and non-derivative instruments existing at the balance sheet date and assuming constant foreign exchange rates. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the balance sheet date was outstanding for the whole year. A 50-basis point increase or decrease for 2021 and 2020 represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Loss / (gain) in the income statement:	**2021** **€'000**	**2020** **€'000**
Increase in basis points	2,127	1,690
Decrease in basis points	(2,322)	(1,742)

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from loans, deposits or financial derivatives to Group companies and financial institutions.

The Treasury Policy objective is to minimise counterparty risk whilst ensuring an acceptable return on the excess cash position. The Company has limits in place regarding the amount of counterparty exposure to any single financial institution. In order to mitigate counterparty risks, strict investment limits exist on the excess cash balances invested per counterparty, as well as the credit quality of the counterparties. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Coca-Cola HBC AG approve counterparty limits to ensure that risks are controlled effectively and that transactions are undertaken with approved counterparties. The Company is also exposed to credit risk from loans to Group companies. However, the risk exposure is not considered to be significant.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, in the event that counterparties fail to perform their obligations at 31 December 2021 in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets.

The credit quality of financial assets, none of which are guaranteed by the Group, can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historic information about counterparty default rates. In the current COVID-19 impacted environment, the Company is actively monitoring the recoverability of its financial assets and ensures any loss allowance reflects on a timely basis management's best estimate of potential losses.

On a semi-annual basis an assessment is performed in order to identify any subsequent credit deterioration of a counterparty to the loans which might lead to change the ECL from a 12-month PD ('probability of default') to a lifetime PD (stage 2).

With respect to derivative financial instruments, credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement. The Company's maximum credit risk exposure for each derivative instrument is the carrying amount of the derivative (see under 'derivative financial instruments').

In addition, the Company regularly makes use of time deposits and investments in money market funds to invest temporarily excess cash balances and to diversify its counterparty risk. As at 31 December 2021, €417.9 million was invested in time deposits (2020: €794.4 million) of which €228.0 million (2020: €701.5 million) have a maturity of 3 months or less and are classified as 'Financial assets at amortised cost - cash and cash equivalents' (refer to Note 15) and the remaining €189.9 million (2020: €92.9 million) are classified as 'Financial assets at amortised cost – time deposits'. As at 31 December 2021, the investments in money market funds amounted to €638.8 million (2020: €nil).

The Company only undertakes investment with third parties and derivative transactions with banks and financial institutions that have a minimum credit rating of 'BBB-' from Standard & Poor's or 'Baa3' from Moody's. Any negative change of the credit rating subsequent to the initial investment which may bring the investment's rating below this threshold may lead to potential sale of the debt security prior to its maturity (for Government debt or Corporate commercial paper) or to immediate withdrawal of all balances in a money market fund.

In the case of a time deposit the Company will try to cancel on a best effort basis. The Company also uses the Credit Default Swaps ('CDS') of a counterparty in order to measure in a timelier way the credit worthiness of a counterparty and set up a tier-based approach to assign maximum exposure and tenor per tier. If the CDS Rate of a certain counterparty exceeds 400 basis points, the Company will stop trading derivatives with that counterparty. If, in case of investments in time deposits, the CDS level is above the acceptable range for three consecutive business days, Group CFO approval is required for continuing trading in these time deposits.

Liquidity risk

The Company actively manages liquidity risk to ensure there are sufficient funds available for any short-term and long-term commitments. The EMTN programme, the Euro-commercial paper programme as well as the unused revolving credit facility, are used to manage this risk.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and committed banking facilities, access to the debt capital markets, and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. In Note 14, the undrawn facilities that the Company has in its disposal to manage liquidity are discussed under the headings 'commercial paper programme' and 'committed credit facilities'.

Coca-Cola HBC AG is guarantor for the €800.0 million syndicated loan facility (refer to Note 14(b)). Furthermore, Coca-Cola HBC AG is guarantor for the Euro-commercial paper programme (refer to Note 14(a)) and the EMTN programme (refer to Note 14(c)). In addition, Coca-Cola HBC AG has given a Letter of Comfort for the credit facility lines on Citibank pool bank accounts, which are part of the Multi Currency Zero Balancing and Notional Pooling.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its financial liabilities. The table includes undiscounted cash flows for both interest and principal, assuming the interest rates remain constant as at 31 December:

2021

	Less than 1 year €'000	1 to 2 years €'000	2 to 5 years €'000	More than 5 years €'000	Total €'000
Bonds, bills and unsecured notes	266,125	31,125	670,875	1,865,125	2,833,250
Payables to related parties	666,285	468,039	1,053	-	1,135,377
Foreign currency forward contracts	323	-	-	-	323
Other payables	2,236	-	-	-	2,236
Estimated net outflow for the liabilities as at 31 December	**934,969**	**499,164**	**671,928**	**1,865,125**	**3,971,186**

2020

	Less than 1 year €'000	1 to 2 years €'000	2 to 5 years €'000	More than 5 years €'000	Total €'000
Bonds, bills and unsecured notes	231,125	31,125	682,125	1,885,000	2,829,375
Payables to related parties	424,536	228,189	1,053	-	653,778
Foreign currency forward contracts	631	-	-	-	631
Other payables	1,748	27	-	-	1,775
Estimated net outflow for the liabilities as at 31 December	**658,040**	**259,341**	**683,178**	**1,885,000**	**3,485,559**

The net present value of the liabilities from foreign currency forward contracts are included in the above table. The contracts included in the liquidity overview do not include the back-to-back contracts with Group companies.

Capital management

The Company acts as a finance vehicle for the Group and operates within the goals and objectives set out by the Group. Coca-Cola HBC AG is the guarantor for the syndicated loan facility of the Company. Coca-Cola HBC AG is also the guarantor for the other external financial liabilities of the Company as described under 'Liquidity risk'.

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may increase or decrease debt, issue or buy back shares, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, or return capital to shareholders.

The Group's goal is to maintain a conservative financial profile. This is evidenced by the credit ratings maintained with Standard & Poor's and Moody's. In April and May 2021, Standard & Poor's and Moody's reaffirmed Coca-Cola HBC's 'BBB+' long term, 'A2' short term and 'Baa1' long-term, 'P2' short-term corporate credit ratings respectively, both with stable outlook.

The Group monitors its financial capacity and credit ratings by reference to a number of key financial ratios including net debt to comparable adjusted EBITDA, which provides a framework within which the Group's capital base is managed. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by comparable adjusted EBITDA. The ratio of the Group at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are disclosed in the Group's Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7. Segmental analysis

The Company has one main operating segment being the finance vehicle of the Group. Refer to Notes 21(a) and 21(b) analysis of interest revenue and expense and receivables and payables by counterparty**.**

8. Interest revenue, interest expense and other finance cost

Accounting policy

The Company's major activity is obtaining financing, predominately from debt capital markets, and providing financing to Group companies.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.
Interest expense is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred using the effective interest rate method and therefore includes the amortisation of the paid transactions costs, the paid discount and received premium of the financial instruments as well as the commitment fee of the facility.

Other finance cost is recognised in the income statement in the period it which it is incurred and relates mainly to commitment fees for loan facilities not yet drawn and other similar costs.

Interest revenue, interest expense and other finance cost for the years ended 31 December comprised:

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Interest revenue on loans to related parties	77,838	90,419
Interest revenue on In-House-Cash	207	296
Interest revenue from financing to related parties (Note 21)	**78,045**	**90,715**

The In-House-Cash ('IHC') program is used for processing internal and external payment transactions. Under this program, the Company is the IHC bank centre in which the Group subsidiaries hold current accounts.

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Interest differential (forward points) on derivative contracts	11,163	9,361
Other external interest revenue	**11,163**	**9,361**
Interest revenue on current bank accounts	45	132
Interest revenue on commercial paper and financial assets	914	259
External interest revenue on an amortised cost basis	**959**	**391**
External interest revenue	**12,122**	**9,752**
Total interest revenue	**90,167**	**100,467**

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Bond financing costs	41,099	47,796
Interest differential (forward points) on derivative contracts	4,031	3,831
Other external interest	4,020	2,438
External interest expense	**49,150**	**54,065**
Interest expense on loans to related parties	17,079	18,783
Interest expense on In-House-Cash	45	152
Coca-Cola HBC AG's guarantee fee	2,325	2,489
Interest expense from financing from related parties (Note 21)	**19,449**	**21,424**
Total interest expense	**68,599**	**75,489**

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Revolving facility financing costs	949	1,012
Finance advisory and bank costs	1,009	1,060
Other finance costs	**1,958**	**2,072**

9. Net foreign exchange results

Net foreign exchange results include net exchange results on borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, intercompany receivables and foreign currency derivatives.

Net foreign exchange results for the years ended 31 December comprised:

	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Fair value (loss) / profit on forward contracts	(91)	640
Net foreign exchange profit on other activities	144	178
Total net foreign exchange profit	**53**	**818**

The total net foreign exchange profit includes a gain of €0.1 million (2020: €1.2 million gain) relating to the hedging of the Company borrowing in Russian roubles, which is partially offset by the movement in other foreign currencies as disclosed in Note 6.

10. Net other income and expenses

Net other income and expenses for the years ended 31 December comprised:

	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Independent auditor's fees	(67)	(60)
Non-recoverable VAT	(304)	(316)
Intra-Group recharge for In-House Cash and treasury services	2,328	2,259
Other general administrative expenses	(3,099)	(2,868)
Total net other income and expenses	**(1,142)**	**(985)**

The independent auditor's fees only relate to the audit of the financial statements.

Other general administrative costs primarily comprise employee costs, fees for professional services and consultants and office costs.

11. Employee costs

Accounting policy
The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan. The Company's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are charged to the income statement in the period to which the contributions relate.

Employee costs are included in other general administrative expenses (refer to Note 10) and can be analysed as follows:

	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Wages and salaries	1,807	1,443
Social security costs	208	220
Relocation costs	17	31
Other benefits and staff costs	174	209
Pension costs – defined contribution plan	89	89
Total employee costs	**2,295**	**1,992**

The Company has a defined contribution pension plan for the Company's employees in place and all pension premiums are paid by the Company.

During the year 2021, the average number of employees calculated on a full-time-equivalent basis was 20 (2020: 19).

All employees are based in Amsterdam offices and thus there are no full-time employees abroad for the Company.

12. Income tax expense

Accounting policy

The Company, CC Beverages Holdings II B.V., Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V. and Coca-Cola HBC Sourcing B.V., form a fiscal unity for Dutch corporate income tax purposes. The companies ('Members') have entered into a tax sharing agreement, with effective date 1 January 2019, pursuant to which Coca-Cola Holdings B.V., as head of the fiscal unity, settles the corporate income tax for the Members. The head of the fiscal unity records the full corporate income tax position of the fiscal unity and settles the corporate income tax of the Members based on each Member's statutory book profit before tax excluding dividends or capital gains/losses. The Member's current tax expense is therefore based on its statutory taxable profit or loss and no deferred tax assets nor deferred tax liabilities are recorded in the financial statements of the Members but only in the financial statements of the head of the fiscal unity if applicable.

All Members are jointly and severally liable for the income tax liability.

The tax expense for the period comprises of current income tax. Current income tax is recognized in the income statement based on the applicable enacted tax rates for the year applied to the current year statutory profit before tax. No deferred taxes are recognized at the level of the Company as a result of the tax sharing agreement by which the tax effect of book-tax differences of the fiscal unity are accounted for at the level of the parent of the fiscal unity.

The Company primarily performs financing activities for the Group with the required funds for its activity being borrowed from both Group and external funding sources.

For these activities, the Company charges the Group companies an arm's length remuneration and as a result, thereof a profit (interest) margin is earned in the Netherlands. This interest margin, after deduction of administrative expenses, is subject to taxation in the Netherlands.

The Company has recorded an income tax charge in its financial statements for the year 2021 of €4.2 million (2020: €5.4 million) as if it is a stand-alone entity liable to pay corporate income tax.

The income tax charge can be analysed as follows:

	2021	**2020**
	€'000	**€'000**
Profit before tax	**16,685**	**21,725**
Tax calculated at the Dutch tax rate (25%) *	4,171	5,430
Current income tax charge for the year	**4,171**	**5,430**
Withholding tax	-	5
Tax in income statement	**4,171**	**5,435**

* The first €245 thousand of profit of the fiscal unity is taxed at 15.0% for tax year 2021 (tax year 2020: first €200 thousand of profit is taxed at 16.5%).

13. Financial risk management and financial instruments

Accounting policy

The Company classifies its loan receivables at amortised cost as both of the following criteria are met:
- the loan receivables are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows,
- and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Loan receivables are initially recognised at the fair value net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, all interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method whereby any discount, premium or transaction costs associated with a loan are amortised to the income statement over the borrowing period.

Loan receivables, which are due within 1 year, are classified as current.

Since the principal activity of the Company is the provision of financial services to the Parent and its subsidiaries, receivables to related parties primarily relate to the lending activities of the Company within the Group.

Impairment losses

The Company follows an Expected Credit Losses (‘ECLs’) approach for measuring impairment.

Based upon historical performance and forward-looking information the intercompany loans granted by the Company are considered to be low risk and therefore expected credit losses can be assessed under stage 1 of the general model being a 12-month expected credit loss. On a semi-annual basis an assessment is performed in order to identify any subsequent credit deterioration of a counterparty to the loans which might lead to change the ECL from a 12-month PD (‘probability of default’) to a lifetime PD (stage 2). This assessment consists mainly of assessing the financial performance of the counterparties and checking if the capital repayments and interest payments are current and in line with the relevant loan agreement.

The calculation of PD is based upon a ‘short-cut’ approach: according to this approach it is assumed that the Company uses a PD which is based upon actual market information, more specific, the average 1-year PD of BBB- to BBB+ issued bonds adjusted with an appropriate credit spread.

Finally, for the calculation of the LGD (‘loss given default’), the Company uses the potential recovery rates considering available market data.

The method described above of calculating the ECL for the intercompany loans resulted in an immaterial amount for the current and prior year.

Other financial assets: time deposits, money market funds & cash and cash equivalents

Other financial assets are initially recorded at fair value including, where permitted by IFRS 9, any directly attributable transaction costs. For those financial assets that are not subsequently held at fair value, the Company assesses them for impairment as described above.

The classification of financial assets depends on two criteria a) the Company’s business model for managing assets and b) whether the instruments’ contractual cash flows represent “solely payments for principal and interest” on the principal amount outstanding (the ‘SPPI criterion‘). If both criteria are met, the financial assets of the Company are classified as debt instruments which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. These include time deposits and cash and cash equivalents. The accounting policy for loan receivables is described above.

The Company also has investments in money market funds which are financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. These are investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and are therefore mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value changes related to these investments are presented in the income statement as 'fair value changes in investments'.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement immediately, unless it is permitted by IFRS 9 to include the transaction costs in the fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

The Company enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association ('ISDA') master netting agreements or similar agreements. In general, under such agreements the counterparties can elect to settle into one single net amount the aggregated amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day with respect of all outstanding transactions of the same currency and the same type of derivative. In the event of default or early termination, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated and subject to any set-off. These agreements do not meet all of the IAS 32 criteria for offsetting in the balance sheet, as the Company does not have any current legally enforceable right to offset amounts since the right can be applied if elected by both counterparties.

a) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting or similar agreements:

As at 31 December 2021 (€ '000)	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets**	**Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet**	**Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet**	**Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet: Financial instruments**	**Net amount**
Derivative financial assets	35,935	-	**35,935**	(2,532)	**33,403**
Financial assets:					
at amortised cost	189,867	-	**189,867**	-	**189,867**
at fair value through profit or loss	638,826	-	**638,826**	-	**638,826**
Cash and cash equivalents	512,867	-	**512,867**	-	**512,867**
Total	**1,377,495**	**-**	**1,377,495**	**(2,532)**	**1,374,963**

As at 31 December 2020 (€ '000)				**Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet**	
	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	**Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet**	**Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet**	**Financial instruments**	**Net amount**
Derivative financial assets	12,259	-	**12,259**	(593)	**11,666**
Financial assets:					
at amortised cost	92,885	-	**92,885**	-	**92,885**
Cash and cash equivalents	985,043	-	**985,043**	-	**985,043**
Total	**1,090,187**	**-**	**1,090,187**	**(593)**	**1,089,594**

The column 'Net amount' shows the impact on the Company's balance sheet if all set-off rights were exercised.

b) Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting or similar agreements:

As at 31 December 2021 (€ '000)				**Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet**	
	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet**	**Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet**	**Financial instruments**	**Net amount**
Derivative financial liabilities	36,252	-	**36,252**	(2,532)	**33,720**
Total	**36,252**	**-**	**36,252**	**(2,532)**	**33,720**

As at 31 December 2020 (€ '000)				**Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet**	
	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet**	**Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet**	**Financial instruments**	**Net amount**
Derivative financial liabilities	12,435	-	**12,435**	(593)	**11,842**
Total	**12,435**	**-**	**12,435**	**(593)**	**11,842**

The column 'Net amount' shows the impact on the Company's balance sheet if all set-off rights were exercised.

Derivative financial instruments

Accounting policy

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, including currency, commodity and interest rate derivatives, to manage currency, commodity price and interest rate risk associated with the Group’s underlying business activities. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading activity purposes.

All derivative financial instruments are initially recognised on the balance sheet at fair value and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised at each reporting date either in the income statement or in equity, depending on whether the derivative financial instrument qualifies for hedge accounting, and if so, whether it qualifies as a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

Derivatives embedded in non-financial host contract are accounted for as separate derivative and recorded at fair value if:

a) their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts;
b) the host contracts are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss; and
c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative meets the definition of a derivative.

These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

All derivative financial instruments that are not part of an effective hedging relationship (undesignated hedges) are classified as assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (‘FVPL’).

At the inception of a hedge transaction the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction. This process includes linking the derivative financial instrument designated as a hedging instrument to the specific asset, liability, firm commitment or forecast transaction. There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the critical terms of the hedging instrument match the critical terms of the expected highly probable forecast transaction. The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the hedging instruments are identical to the hedged risks component. The economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is assessed on an ongoing basis. Ineffectiveness may arise if the timing or the notional of the forecast transaction changes or if the credit risk changes impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (both the intrinsic value and the aligned time value) that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in the statement of other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled to the income statement as the related asset acquired or liability assumed affects the income statement.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the day the Company commits to purchase or sell the investment. The investments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of FVPL. For investments traded in active markets, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted bid prices. For other investments, fair value is estimated by reference to the current market value of similar instruments or by reference to the discounted cash flows of the underlying net assets.

Hedge accounting has not been applied to the below derivatives, other than the swaptions, which economically hedge the Company's risks.

The derivative financial instruments are included in the Company's balance sheet as follows:

As at 31 December 2021

Contracts with positive fair values

	Notional amount	**Carrying amount**	**Maturity date**
Non-current	**€ million**	**€ million**	
Commodity swap contracts	23.8	8.3	Feb 23 – Nov 23
Current			
Foreign currency forward contracts	17.7	3.3	Jan 22 – Dec 22
Commodity swap contracts	80.9	24.4	Jan 22 – Dec 22
Total current	**98.6**	**27.7**	

Contracts with negative fair values

	Notional amount	**Carrying amount**	**Maturity date**
Non-current	**€ million**	**€ million**	
Commodity swap contracts	(23.8)	8.3	Feb 23 – Nov 23
Current			
Foreign currency forward contracts	564.0	3.5	Jan 22 – Dec 22
Commodity swap contracts	(80.9)	24.5	Jan 22 – Dec 22
Total current	**483.1**	**28.0**	

As at 31 December 2020

Contracts with positive fair values

	Notional amount	**Carrying amount**	**Maturity date**
Non-current	**€ million**	**€ million**	
Commodity swap contracts	9.8	1.5	Feb. 22 – Oct. 22
Current			
Foreign currency forward contracts	286.6	2.8	Jan. 21 – Oct. 21
Commodity swap contracts	(11.0)	8.0	Jan. 21 – Dec. 21
Total current	**275.6**	**10.8**	

Contracts with negative fair values

	Notional amount	**Carrying amount**	**Maturity date**
Non-current	**€ million**	**€ million**	
Commodity swap contracts	(9.8)	1.5	Feb. 22 – Oct. 22
Current			
Foreign currency forward contracts	330.3	3.0	Jan. 21 – Oct. 21
Commodity swap contracts	11.0	8.0	Jan. 21 – Dec. 21
Total current	**341.3**	**11.0**	

Forward starting swap contracts

The Company entered into forward starting swaps of €500.0 million in 2014 and an additional €100.0 million in August 2015 to hedge the interest rate risk related to its Euro-denominated forecasted issuance of fixed rate debt in March 2016. The forward starting swap contracts were settled on issuance of the forecasted fixed rate debt in March 2016 and the loss is amortised to the income statement as an interest expense (2021: €6.4 million and 2020: €6.4 million) over the term of the bond maturing November 2024.

Swaptions

The Company entered into swaption contracts of €350.0 million in 2018 and €1,050.0 million in 2019 to hedge the interest rate risk related to its Euro denominated forecasted issuance of fixed rate debt in 2019 and formally designated them as cash flow hedges. In May and November 2019 the swaption contracts were settled and, at the same time, the new notes were issued. The accumulated loss of €9.6 million (primarily cost of hedging) recorded in equity is being amortised to the income statement (2021: €1.3 million and 2020: €1,3 million) over the terms of the bonds issued in 2019 (refer to Note 17).

Derivatives gains and losses

Derivatives held by the Company have given rise to the following gains and losses being recorded in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income:

a) Cash flow hedges

The amount reclassified from other comprehensive income to the income statement for the period amounted to a €7.7 million loss (2020: €7.7 million loss) all of which was recorded as external interest expense and relating to the interest rate instruments (refer to Note 17). No significant ineffectiveness has been recognised in 2021 and 2020.

b) Undesignated hedges

The net gains on foreign currency contracts at fair value through income statement (for which hedge accounting was not applied) amounted to a €10.4 million gain (2020: €10.8 million gain) which was recorded in the lines 'other external interest revenue', 'external interest expense' and 'net foreign exchange results' in the income statement.

Financial instruments categories

Categories of financial instruments as at 31 December were as follows:

As at 31 December 2021

	Debt financial instruments at amortised cost €'000	Assets at fair value through profit or loss €'000	Assets held at amortised cost €'000	Total €'000
Derivative financial instruments	-	35,935	-	35,935
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	189,867	189,867
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	638,826	-	638,826
Receivables from related parties	2,604,013	-	-	2,604,013
Cash and cash equivalents	512,867	-	-	512,867
Total	**3,116,880**	**674,761**	**189,867**	**3,981,508**

	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost €'000	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss €'000	Total €'000
Borrowings	2,620,700	-	2,620,700
Derivative financial liabilities	-	36,252	36,252
Payables to related parties	896,450	-	896,450
Accrued interest on borrowings	12,570	-	12,570
Other current liabilities	2,236	-	2,236
Total	**3,531,956**	**36,252**	**3,568,208**

As at 31 December 2020

	Debt financial instruments at amortised cost €'000	Assets at fair value through profit or loss €'000	Assets held at amortised cost €'000	Total €'000
Derivative financial instruments	-	12,259	-	12,259
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	92,885	92,885
Receivables from related parties	2,547,845	-	-	2,547,845
Cash and cash equivalents	985,043	-	-	985,043
Total	**3,532,888**	**12,259**	**92,885**	**3,638,032**

	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost €'000	Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss €'000	Total €'000
Borrowings	2,583,420	-	2,583,420
Derivative financial liabilities	-	12,435	12,435
Payables to related parties	634,071	-	634,071
Accrued interest on borrowings	12,570	-	12,570
Other (non-) current liabilities	1,774	-	1,774
Total	**3,231,835**	**12,435**	**3,244,270**

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

For financial instruments such as cash, deposits, short-term borrowings (excluding the current portion of bonds and notes payable) and other financial liabilities (other than bonds and notes payable), carrying values are a reasonable approximation of their fair values. For the loans receivable/payable from/to related parties the carrying values are a reasonable approximation of their fair values, as the interest rate is reset quarterly, based on the average borrowing cost of the Company plus an arm's-length spread, which is reviewed annually. According to the fair value hierarchy, the financial instruments measured at fair value are classified as follows:

Level 1
The fair value of assets held at fair value through profit or loss is based on quoted prices and comprises investments in money market funds. The fair value of bonds is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date.

Level 2
Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts, commodity swap contracts and forward starting swap contracts is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts, commodity swap contracts and cross currency swap contracts is calculated by reference to quoted forward exchange, deposit rates and forward rate curve of the underlying commodity at 31 December 2021 for contracts with similar maturity dates. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts and forward starting swap contracts is determined as the difference in the present value of the future interest cash inflows and outflows based on observable yield curves.

Level 3
Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) and comprises derivatives on various Plastics' indices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (level 2) are determined using fair valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of fair valuation methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, all financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value are included in level 1, 2 and level 3 as depicted in the tables below:

As at 31 December 2021	Level 1 € '000	Level 2 € '000	Level 3 € '000	Total € '000
Financial assets at FVPL				
Money market funds	638,826	-	-	638,826
Commodity derivatives	-	26,317	6,361	32,678
Foreign currency forward derivatives	-	3,257	-	3,257
Total financial assets	**638,826**	**29,574**	**6,361**	**674,761**
Financial liabilities at FVPL				
Commodity derivatives	-	26,376	6,407	32,783
Foreign currency forward derivatives	-	3,469	-	3,469
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**29,845**	**6,407**	**36,252**

As at 31 December 2020	Level 1 € '000	Level 2 € '000	Level 3 € '000	Total € '000
Financial assets at FVPL				
Commodity derivatives	-	4,454	5,030	9,484
Foreign currency forward derivatives	-	2,775	-	2,775
Total financial assets	**-**	**7,229**	**5,030**	**12,259**
Financial liabilities at FVPL				
Commodity derivatives	-	4,463	5,013	9,476
Foreign currency forward derivatives	-	2,959	-	2,959
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**7,422**	**5,013**	**12,435**

All commodity derivatives are structured on a back-to-back basis. Foreign currency forward and option derivatives on behalf of Group subsidiaries are also structured on a back-to-back basis. The difference between the financial assets and financial liabilities derivatives relate to the counterparty credit adjustment. Therefore, these derivatives do not have a material impact in the income statement.

14. Borrowings

Accounting policy

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Liabilities arising from leases are initially measured on a net present value basis and are recognised as part of 'Short-term borrowings' and 'Long-term borrowings' in the balance sheet. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease (if that rate can be determined), or the incremental borrowing rate of the lease, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the fund necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar environment with similar terms, security and conditions. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement as part of 'Other finance cost', over the lease period.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised (straight-line) over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The Company's borrowings plus accrued interest as at 31 December can be analysed as follows:

	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Commercial paper	235,000	200,000
Accrued interest on short term borrowings	12,570	12,570
Total borrowings falling due within one year	**247,570**	**212,570**
Bonds, bills and unsecured notes falling due within two to five years	598,478	597,947
Bonds, bills and unsecured notes falling due after five years	1,787,222	1,785,473
Total borrowings falling due after one year	**2,385,700**	**2,383,420**
Total borrowings	**2,633,270**	**2,595,990**

a) Euro-commercial paper programme

In October 2013, the Company established a €1.0 billion Euro commercial paper programme ('CP programme'). The CP programme was updated in September 2014, in May 2017 and then in May 2020, to further diversify its short-term funding sources. All commercial paper issued under the CP programme must be repaid within 7 to 364 days. The CP programme has been granted the Short-Term Euro Paper label ('STEP') and the commercial paper is issued through the Company and is fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Coca-Cola HBC AG. The outstanding amount under the CP programme as at 31 December 2021 was €235.0 million (2020: €200.0 million).

b) Committed credit facilities

In March 2020, the Company exercised its extension option on the €800 million revolving credit facility, and the facility was extended to April 2025. In April 2021, the Company exercised its second option to further extend the maturity of the syndicated loan facility to April 2026.

This facility can be used for general corporate purposes and carries a floating interest rate over EURIBOR. No amounts have been drawn under the syndicated loan facility since inception. The facility is fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Coca-Cola HBC AG.

c) Euro Medium Term Note programme ('EMTN')

In June 2013, the Company established a €3.0 billion Euro Medium Term Note programme ('the EMTN Programme'). The EMTN programme was updated in September 2014, September 2015, April 2019 (when it was increased to €5.0 billion) and in April 2020 and in September 2021. Notes are issued under the EMTN programme through the Company and are fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Coca-Cola HBC AG.

In March 2016, the Company completed the issue of a €600.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in November 2024. The coupon rate of the new bond is 1.875% which, including the amortization of the loss on the forward starting swap contracts over the term of the fixed rate bond, results in an effective interest rate of 2.99%. The net proceeds of the new issue were used to partially repay €214.6 million of the 4.25% seven-year fixed rate notes due in November 2016. The remaining €385.4 million was repaid in November 2016 upon its maturity.

In May 2019, the Company completed the issue of a €700.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in May 2027 with a coupon rate of 1% and a €600.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in May 2031 with a coupon rate of 1.625%.

The net proceeds of the new issue were used to partially repay €236.6 million of the 2.375%, seven-year fixed rate bond due in June 2020, while the remaining €563.4 million was repaid at 18 June 2020 upon its maturity.

In November 2019, the Company completed the issue of a €500.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in November 2029 with a coupon rate of 0.625%.

In May 2021 the Company paid €7.0 million and €9.8 million, regarding the coupon of its 1%, €700.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in May 2027 and its 1.625%, €600.0 million Euro-denominated fixed rate bond maturing in May 2031 respectively.

As at 31 December 2021, a total of €2.4 billion (2020: €2.4 billion) in notes issued under the EMTN programme were outstanding.

None of the Company's debt facilities are subject to financial covenants that would impact the Company's liquidity or access to capital.

Bonds and notes summary

The summary of the bonds of the Company at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Start date	Maturity date	Fixed Coupon	Book value 2021 € '000	Book value 2020 € '000	Fair value 2021 € '000	Fair value 2020 € '000
€600m Eurobond	10 March 2016	11 November 2024	1.875%	598,478	597,947	631,860	648,222
€700m Eurobond	14 May 2019	14 May 2027	1.000%	696,497	695,845	717,822	741,517
€600m Eurobond	14 May 2019	14 May 2031	1.625%	596,046	595,624	640,662	678,210
€500m Eurobond	21 November 2019	21 November 2029	0.625%	494,679	494,004	496,195	518,265
Total				**2,385,700**	**2,383,420**	**2,486,539**	**2,586,214**

d) Fair value, foreign currencies and interest rate information

As at 31 December 2021 the fair value of all bonds and notes payable, including the current portion, was €2,486.5 million (2020: €2,586.2 million) compared to their book value, including the current portion, of €2,385.7 million (2020: €2,383.4 million). The fair values are within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, refer to Note 13.

The carrying amounts of the borrowings as at 31 December can be analysed as follows:

2021	Fixed interest rate € '000	Total 2021 € '000	Fixed rate liabilities weighted average interest rate	Weighted average maturity for which rate is fixed (years)
Euro	2,620,700	2,620,700	1.49%	5.8
Financial liabilities	**2,620,700**	**2,620,700**	**1.49%**	**5.8**

2020	Fixed interest rate € '000	Total 2020 € '000	Fixed rate liabilities weighted average interest rate	Weighted average maturity for which rate is fixed (years)
Euro	2,583,420	2,583,420	1.54%	6.8
Financial liabilities	**2,583,420**	**2,583,420**	**1.54%**	**6.8**

The majority of the Company's borrowing from external parties only comprise of fixed rate borrowings as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value. Time deposits which do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Bank overdrafts are classified as short-term borrowings in the balance sheet and in the cash flow statement.

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise the following:

	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Cash at bank, in transit and on hand	284,867	283,543
Short-term deposits	228,000	701,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	**512,867**	**985,043**

The short-term deposits have different tenors ranging from 3 to 91 days as at 31 December 2021. These deposits bear, on average, a negative interest rate of 0.54%. Time deposits of €189.9 million (2020: €92.9 million), which do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents, are recognised as financial assets and disclosed in the line 'financial assets at amortised cost – time deposits' in the balance sheet. These time deposits have a weighted average tenor of 159 days.

16. Net debt reconciliation

Net debt is defined as current borrowings plus non-current borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, and certain other financial assets. This section sets out the analysis of net debt as at the end of 2021 and 2020 and the movement in net debt for these years.

	2021 €'000	2020 €'000
Cash and cash equivalents	512,867	985,043
Financial assets at amortised cost	189,867	92,885
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	638,826	-
Short-term borrowings including accrued interest	(247,570)	(212,570)
Long-term borrowings	(2,385,700)	(2,383,420)
Net debt	**(1,291,710)**	**(1,518,062)**

	Cash and cash equivalents €'000	Financial assets at amortised cost €'000	Financial assets at FVPL €'000	Short-term borrowings incl. accrued interest €'000	Long-term borrowings €'000	Total €'000
Net debt at 31 December 2019	**667,306**	**349,832**	**371,423**	**(682,790)**	**(2,381,006)**	**(1,675,235)**
Cash flows	319,626	(257,000)	(370,409)	463,427	-	155,644
Other non-cash movements	(1,889)	53	(1,014)	6,793	(2,414)	1,529
Net debt at 31 December 2020	**985,043**	**92,885**	**-**	**(212,570)**	**(2,383,420)**	**(1,518,062)**
Cash flows	(467,791)	97,000	640,662	(35,000)	-	234,871
Other non-cash movements	(4,385)	(18)	(1,836)	-	(2,280)	(8,519)
Net debt at 31 December 2021	**512,867**	**189,867**	**638,826**	**(247,570)**	**(2,385,700)**	**(1,291,710)**

The 'Other non-cash movements' primarily include foreign currency impact, valuation of financial assets at FVPL and amortisation of costs related to outstanding bonds.

17. Equity

Accounting policy
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

When new shares are issued, they are recorded in share capital at their par value. The excess of the issue price over the par value is recorded to the share premium reserve.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds and recorded to the share premium reserve.

Where any Group Company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any direct attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders and recorded in the share premium reserve.

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

The authorised capital of the Company is €5.0 million and is divided into 50,000 shares of €100 each. The issued share capital at 31 December 2021 and 2020 comprised 10,180 shares of €100 each fully paid, with total nominal value €1,018,000.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company's share premium amounted to €263.1 million (2020: €263.1 million).

There is only one class of shares, of which the par value is €100. Each share provides the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company and entitles the holder to dividends declared by the Company.

The hedging reserve amounts to a €24.8 million loss as at 31 December 2021 (2020: €32.5 million loss), which is not available for distribution.

The movement in the hedging reserve during the year can be analysed as follows:

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Net book value as at 1 January	**32,500**	**40,215**
Losses reclassified to the income statement	(7,693)	(7,715)
Net book value as at 31 December	**24,807**	**32,500**

18. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying value of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the original assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the operation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to allocate the depreciable amount over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computers and software	4 years
Leasehold buildings and improvements	5 years
Furniture and fittings	8 years

The depreciation charge is recorded in the line 'Net other income and expenses' in the income statement.

With the implementation of IFRS 16, leases, for which the Company is in a lessee position, are recognised as a right-of-use asset as part of the line 'Property, plant and equipment' in the balance sheet. Assets arising from a lease are initially measured on a net present value basis. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the assets' useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The movements of property, plant and equipment by class of assets are as follows:

2021:

	Computers €'000	Furniture and fittings €'000	Total €'000
Net book value as at 1 January 2021	**72**	**1**	**73**
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(22)	-	(22)
Net book value as at 31 December 2021	**50**	**1**	**51**
Cost	126	2	128
Accumulated depreciation	(76)	(1)	(77)
Net book value as at 31 December 2021 excluding right-of-use assets	**50**	**1**	**51**
Net book value of right- of-use assets as at 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value as at 31 December 2021	**50**	**1**	**51**

2020:

	Computers €'000	Buildings €'000	Furniture and fittings €'000	Total €'000
Net book value as at 1 January 2020	**121**	**17**	**68**	**206**
Additions	(21)	-	(59)	(80)
Depreciation charge	(28)	(17)	(8)	(53)
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	**72**	**-**	**1**	**73**
Cost	126	182	2	310
Accumulated depreciation	(54)	(182)	(1)	(237)
Net book value as at 31 December 2020 excluding right-of-use assets	**72**	**-**	**1**	**73**
Net book value of right- of-use assets as at 31 December 2020	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	**72**	**-**	**4**	**76**

The office lease contract has been early terminated (before the contractual end date) with effective date 29 February 2020.

The Company's net disposals to right-of-use assets are:

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Buildings	-	(54)
Furniture and fittings	-	-
Total disposals	**-**	**(54)**

The income statement includes the following amounts relating to the net depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Buildings - depreciation charge	-	20
Furniture and fittings	3	9
Total depreciation charge	**3**	**29**

The Company's carrying amount of lease liability is presented below as at 31 December:

	2021	2020
	€'000	€'000
Current lease liabilities	-	3
Non-current lease liabilities	-	-
Total lease liability	**-**	**3**

19. Other non-current assets

The other non-current assets consist mainly of deferred facility fees in both 2021 and 2020.

20. Current tax liabilities

The current tax liabilities which amounted to €9.6 million as at 31 December 2021 (2020: €10.6 million), reflect the current account balance with Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V. in relation to income tax liabilities.

21. Related party transactions

Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Since the principal activity of the Company is the provision of financial services to the Group, related party transactions relate to the borrowing and lending activities of the Company with the Group.

The four directors of the Company have been appointed by the shareholder of the Company. There have been no transactions between the Company and the directors during the year.

Refer to Note 20 for the income tax liability, which is a short-term payable to CC Beverages Holdings II B.V., Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V. and Coca-Cola HBC Sourcing B.V. and which is not included in the paragraphs (a) to (d) below.

Refer to Note 12 for the fiscal unity for corporate income taxes and the related tax sharing agreement between the Company and CC Beverages Holdings II B.V., Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V. and Coca-Cola HBC Sourcing B.V.

a) Interest revenue and receivables

		Related parties receivable as at 31 December		**Interest revenue**	
		2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Company	**Country**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
CC Beverages Holdings II B.V.	The Netherlands	1,592,501	1,564,552	45,683	52,689
Coca-Cola HBC Italia S.r.l.	Italy	281,918	328,543	9,357	10,803
Coca-Cola HBC AG	Switzerland	180,379	198,403	5,529	5,971
Coca-Cola HBC Northern Ireland Limited	Northern Ireland	137,674	161,550	5,613	6,452
CCB Management Services GmbH	Austria	110,238	96,749	2,858	3,331
Coca-Cola HBC Polska sp. z.o.o.	Poland	66,453	18,744	1,541	612
Coca-Cola HBC Cesko a Slovensko, s.r.o.	Czech Republic	49,561	33,207	1,564	841
Coca-Cola HBC Hungary Ltd	Hungary	45,201	51,262	2,629	2,276
Nigerian Bottling Company Ltd.	Nigeria	44,374	-	314	-
Coca-Cola HBC Česko a Slovensko, s.r.o. - organizačná zložka	Slovakia	42,021	45,043	1,289	1,417
Coca-Cola HBC Cyprus Ltd.	Cyprus	17,166	29,226	780	933
Coca-Cola HBC Austria GmbH	Austria	14,105	7,757	233	59
AS Coca-Cola HBC Eesti	Estonia	11,786	11,116	330	180
Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands	-	-	-	3,379
Coca-Cola HBC Greece S.A.I.C.	Greece	-	-	-	1,117
Other related parties		10,636	1,693	325	655
Total		**2,604,013**	**2,547,845**	**78,045**	**90,715**

b) Interest expense and payables

		Related parties payable as at 31 December		Interest expense	
		2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Company	**Country**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands	242,689	109,516	-	259
Coca-Cola HBC Sourcing B.V.	The Netherlands	130,601	95,244	1,526	1,214
Coca-Cola HBC Switzerland Ltd	Switzerland	94,402	84,379	878	1,108
ZAO Multon	Russia	54,076	52,382	7,261	1,582
Coca-Cola HBC Greece S.A.I.C.	Greece	52,070	4,001	195	-
Coca-Cola HBC Procurement GmbH	Austria	38,351	26,317	426	708
Coca-Cola HBC Austria GmbH	Austria	30,000	20,028	-	4
Coca-Cola HBC Polska sp. z.o.o.	Poland	27,630	6,780	14	26
LLC Coca-Cola HBC Eurasia	Russia	25,370	21,645	5,758	2,871
Coca-Cola HBC Italia Srl	Italy	21,086	37,248	69	22
Coca-Cola HBC Ireland Ltd	Ireland	20,589	24,251	7	2
Coca-Cola HBC Cyprus	Cyprus	19,252	3,184	-	-
CC Beverages Holdings II B.V.	The Netherlands	17,615	12,630	-	20
Coca-Cola HBC Services MEPE	Greece	16,363	12,762	193	250
Coca-Cola HBC Slovenija d.o.o.	Slovenija	12,844	12,450	241	371
Coca-Cola HBC Armenia CJSC	Armenia	12,677	8,455	208	271
Coca-Cola HBC Kosovo LLC	Kosovo	11,000	5,000	-	2
CCB Management Services GmbH	Austria	10,827	9,768	-	-
Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska d.o.o.	Croatia	9,369	9,664	101	73
Coca-Cola HBC Romania Ltd	Romania	8,655	16,538	177	624
CCHBC Bulgaria AD	Bulgaria	8,458	10,176	6	55
Adelink Limited (Nicosia)	Cyprus	5,100	24,955	-	6,523
Star Bottling Limited	Cyprus	-	-	-	2,619
Coca-Cola Beverages Ukraine	Ukraine	2,000	-	-	-
Coca-Cola HBC AG	Switzerland	584	271	2,325	2,489
Other related parties		24,842	26,427	64	331
Total		**896,450**	**634,071**	**19,449**	**21,424**

The amount of interest expense from Coca-Cola HBC AG relates mainly to the guarantee fee. The Parent Company, as guarantor of the EMTN and CP programmes, and the revolving credit facility charges a guarantee fee to the Company that is recharged as part of the arm's-length spread calculated in the average borrowing costs for lending to Group companies.

c) Financing with the Group by category

The loans to and borrowings from Group companies per category are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2021		As at 31 December 2020	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Long-term loans and borrowings	2,531,275	248,899	2,496,019	226,755
Short-term loans and borrowings	47,897	514,264	45,418	270,399
IHC-balances	22,909	128,710	4,872	132,288
Other	1,932	4,577	1,535	4,628
Total	**2,604,013**	**896,450**	**2,547,845**	**634,071**

The non-current receivables will fall due in over five years. The interest revenue and expense on loans to/from the Coca-Cola HBC Group for the year was settled, for most of the loans listed above, on a three-month basis. The interest accrual related to the last quarter of 2021 was settled in January 2022.

Both the receivable In-House-Cash ('IHC') balances as well as the payable IHC balances are classified under current Group receivables, respectively payables, as the IHC balances have the same liquidity characteristics as bank balances. The interest revenues and expenses from the IHC program are reflected in Note 8. The remaining contractual maturities for the Company's liabilities to related parties are included in the liquidity tables in Note 6.

d) Currency and interest characteristics of the financing to and from Group companies

The financing to and from Group companies per currency is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2021		**As at 31 December 2020**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Euro	2,259,807	661,113	2,283,094	408,131
UK sterling	137,707	6	161,551	1,090
Hungarian forint	45,200	6,400	51,261	3,455
Czech crown	49,560	728	33,191	27
Polish zloty	66,453	27,615	18,745	6,814
Swiss franc	-	94,399	3	84,381
Russian rouble	295	79,447	-	98,983
Romanian leu	-	5,166	-	11,643
US dollar	44,991	10,676	-	7,453
Other	-	10,900	-	12,094
Total	**2,604,013**	**896,450**	**2,547,845**	**634,071**

Financing in currencies other than Euro is hedged with forward contracts.

The financing to and from Group companies by interest rate profile is as follows:

	31 December 2021		**31 December 2020**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Average borrowing cost rate*	2,576,106	-	2,532,491	-
Fixed rate*	-	328,221	-	197,084
Floating rate*	22,910	563,652	4,870	432,359
Other	4,997	4,577	10,484	4,628
Total	**2,604,013**	**896,450**	**2,547,845**	**634,071**

* Amounts include related interest accruals.

The average borrowing cost rate is reset on a quarterly basis and is based on the average borrowing cost of the Company. The weighted average fixed rate for loans received in 2021 amounted to 0.0% (2020: 0.1%).

The floating rates are based upon the underlying currency reference rate plus a margin that varies depending on the underlying currency and risk profile.

e) Intra-group charge for In-House-Cash and treasury services

The Company charges fees for the In-House-Cash and treasury services which are included in the line 'Net other income and expenses' in the income statement (refer to Note 10).

f) Intra-group guarantees

The external debt under the EMTN Programme, the Euro-commercial paper programme and the Committed credit facilities (refer to Note 14) are guaranteed by the related party entity of the Company, Coca-Cola HBC AG.

22. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2020: nil). The Managing Directors also provide managing services to other Coca-Cola HBC subsidiaries.

23. Commitments

The Company, CC Beverages Holdings II B.V., Coca-Cola HBC Holdings B.V. and Coca-Cola HBC Sourcing B.V. form a fiscal unity for Dutch corporate income tax purposes. All companies included in the fiscal unity are jointly and severally liable for Dutch tax liabilities of the companies.

24. Proposed appropriation of result and dividends

The Directors recommend to add the net profit of the year ended 31 December 2021 to retained earnings and to not distribute any dividends for the year 2021 (2020: dividend distribution of €8 million):

	€'000
Addition to retained earnings	12,514
Net profit	**12,514**

25. Events after the balance sheet date

The events involving Ukraine and Russia during the first quarter of 2022 have, among other things, resulted in increased volatility in currency markets causing the Russian Rouble and the Ukrainian Hryvnia to depreciate significantly against some major currencies. As of 1 April 2022, the Russian Rouble and the Ukrainian Hryvnia had depreciated by approximately 14% and 5% respectively against the Euro, compared to the 31 December 2021 exchange rates. On 8 March 2022, The Coca-Cola Company ('TCCC') announced that it is suspending its business in Russia. At the time of publication, the Group is working closely with TCCC to implement this decision. The Group is currently assessing the financial effect of the above on its Russia and Ukraine operations.

The impact of this event on the financial position of the Company is assessed as limited. At balance sheet date the Company had outstanding loan payable balances to both Russia and Ukraine operations of the Group for a total amount of €81.4 million which are hedged with FX derivatives. The Directors will continue to monitor the developments in the area, including compliance with European Union sanctions, and any potential impact on the Company. No impact to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern has been identified because of this event.

There are no other events after the balance sheet date which should be reported.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 10 and the accompanying notes on pages 11 to 39 have been approved by the Directors in Amsterdam on 7 April 2022.

Directors

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Garyfallia Spyriouni	**Michail Imellos**	**Ben Almanzar**
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Steven Hather	**Huig Johan Braamskamp**	**Hans-Peter Visser**

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

According to article 18 of the Articles of Association, the net result for the year is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Independent auditor’s report

The Independent Auditor’s report can be found on page 42.

Independent auditor's report

To: the general meeting of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V.

Report on the financial statements 2021

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. ('the Company') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('EU-IFRS') and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2021 of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V., Amsterdam.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021;
- the following statements for 2021: the income statement, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flow statement; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is EU-IFRS and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Independence

We are independent of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Our audit approach

We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matters, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, like our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters, the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Overview and context

The Company's main activity is the financing of Coca-Cola HBC AG and its subsidiaries (the 'group' or the 'Coca-Cola HBC group'), through bond offerings on the international capital markets.
The company finances the loans it provides to the companies of the group through bond offering in international capital markets, commercial paper programs and also through a syndicated revolving credit facility. The repayment of the bonds to the investors is guaranteed by the ultimate parent Coca-Cola HBC AG as disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements. The Company has derivative financial instruments in place to mitigate interest rate risk and currency risk. For facilitating the Coca-Cola HBC group in its financing activities, the Company receives a margin. We paid specific attention to the areas of focus driven by the operations of the Company, as set out below.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also paid attention to the risk related to climate change. In note 3 'Critical accounting estimates and judgements' of the financial statements, the Company describes the areas of judgement in applying accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty. Given the significant estimation uncertainty and the related higher inherent risks of material misstatement in the measurement of expected credit losses/valuation of the loans issued, we considered these matters as key audit matters as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report. Furthermore, we identified the existence of the loans issued as key audit matter because of the importance of existence for users of the financial statements.

Due to COVID-19 measures we were not able to perform our audit procedures on location but performed them virtually through an electronic way of working. This way of working made it more challenging for us to perform audit procedures and to gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence. To overcome this we, when planning our audit, have taken this into account as part of our risk assessment and we have planned and executed additional audit procedures where considered necessary. We therefore believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The Company assessed the possible effects of climate change on its financial position. We refer to section 'Corporate social responsibility and climate change' of the directors' report. We discussed their assessment and their governance thereof with management and evaluated the potential impact on the Company including underlying assumptions and estimates as included in the financial statements. Given the nature of the Company's activities, the impact of climate change is not considered a key audit matter.

Other areas of focus, that were not considered as key audit matters, are areas such as the impact of COVID-19, IBOR reform and taxation.

We ensured that the audit team included the appropriate skills and competences, which are needed for the audit of the Company. We therefore included specialists in the area of tax services in our team.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'.

Based on our professional judgement we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out below.
These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at €39.8 million (2020: €36.3 million). As a basis for our judgement, we used 1% of total assets. We used total assets as the primary benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice, based on our analysis of the common information needs of the stakeholders.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with management that we would report to them any misstatements identified during our audit above €4.0 million (2020: €1.8 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the entity and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included management's risk assessment process, management's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section *'Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Prevention'* of the management report for management's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistle blower procedures, among other things. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked management whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we, evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting on fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risks and performed the following specific procedures:

Identified fraud risks	***Our audit work and observations***
The risk of management override of control Inherently, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in: • The appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. • Estimates. Significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the entity.	We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control measures, i.e. authorisation of payments, that are intended to mitigate the risk of management override of control and to the extent relevant for our audit tested the effectiveness of these controls. Furthermore, we evaluated the design and implementation of the controls in the processes for generating and processing journal entries and making of estimates. We have selected journal entries based on risk criteria and performed specific audit procedures on these, also paying attention to significant transactions, if any, outside normal business operations. We also performed specific audit procedures on management estimates, with specific attention to the measurement of expected credit losses/ valuation of the loans issued. We refer to the section 'Key audit matters' for the performed audit procedures. Our work did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud regarding the risk of management override of control by the management.
The risk of fraud in revenue recognition	We performed the following procedures on a sample basis to address the risk of fraud in revenue recognition: • We confirmed the existence of the loans with counterparties. • We verified the input of contracts in the Company's treasury management system. • We recalculated the interest income for the year ended. • We corroborated interest receipts during the year with bank statements. Based on the procedures set out above, we found no material differences.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We reviewed lawyer's letters and correspondence with regulators. During the audit we remained alert to indications of fraud. We also considered the outcome of our audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. Whenever we identified any indications of fraud, we re-evaluated our fraud risk assessment and its impact on our audit procedures.

Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in note 2 of the financial statements, the management performed their assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and have not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going concern risks). Our procedures to evaluate management's going concern assessment include, amongst others:

- considering whether management's going concern assessment includes all relevant information of which we are aware as a result of our audit and inquiring with management regarding management's most important assumptions underlying their going concern assessment.
- analysing the financial position per balance sheet date in relation to the financial position per prior year balance sheet date to assess whether events or circumstances exist that may lead to a going concern risk.
- we evaluated the financial position of the counterparties of loans to group companies and their ability to repay the notional and interest to the Company, by assessing observable data from rating agencies, developments in credit spreads, current financial data (such as recent financial information and cash flows) and other publicly available data and by discussing and obtaining information from the group auditor.
- performing inquiries of management as to their knowledge of going concern risks beyond the period of management's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to management's assumptions and judgments used in the application of the going concern assumption.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to management. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matters and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on those matters.

Due to the nature of the Company, key audit matters do not change significantly year over year. As compared to last year there have been no changes in key audit matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Measurement of expected credit losses *Notes 13 and 21* We considered the valuation of the loans to group companies, as disclosed in notes 13 and 21 to the financial statements for a total amount of €2.604 million, to be a key audit matter. This is due to the size of the loan portfolio and relevant impairment rules. Management has determined that all loans to group companies are categorised as stage 1 loans, hence only a twelve-month expected credit loss ('ECL') has been recognised. As stated in Note 2 to the financial statements, management of the Company has assessed that the impact of COVID-19 has been limited on the Company, due to the sector in which the group operates.	We performed the following procedures to test management's assessment of the expected credit loss to support the valuation of the loans to Coca-Cola HBC AG group companies: • With respect to the ECL calculation, we determined that the loans qualify as stage 1 loans by assessing the actual performance of the loans (i.e. no significant deterioration of credit risk). • We evaluated the financial position of the guarantor by assessing observable data from rating agencies, developments in credit spreads, the latest available financial information and other publicly available data in order to assess if there are no adverse conditions present suggesting to classify the loans as stage 2 or stage 3 loans.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the matter*
The impairment rules in IFRS 9 are complex and require judgement to calculate the ECL. Amongst other things, this applies to choices and judgements made in the impairment methodology, including the determination of the point in time probability of default ('PD'), the loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD'). These calculations also take into account forward-looking information of macro-economic factors considering multiple scenarios. Management monitors the need for changes in the methods, significant assumptions or the data used in making the accounting estimate by monitoring key performance indicators that may indicate unexpected or inconsistent performance. Mainly with respect to the PD and LGD used in the determination of the expected credit losses, management has applied significant judgement given the low default character of the entity's loan portfolio. As a result, there is limited internal historical data to support and back-test the PD and LGD. In the absence of internal historical losses and default information, management used data from external data source providers in determining the ECL.	We have assessed management's position on the impact of COVID-19 on the financial position of the counterparties of the loans to group companies as part of our procedures. • For the expected credit loss, we assessed, that the impairment methodology and model applied by the entity were in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. We assessed that the forward-looking information used by the client as part of the impairment methodology was appropriate considering the characteristics of the loan portfolio of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. We have assessed management's position on the impact of COVID-19 on the forward-looking information as part of our procedures. • We assessed for a sample of financial instruments that the PD and LGD and the assumptions, applied by management, are appropriate and were based upon data from external data source providers including indicators for potential management bias. We have recalculated the impairment recorded in the financial statements. We found management's assessment to be sufficiently rigorous. Our procedures as set out above did not indicate material differences.
Existence of the loans to group companies *Notes 13 and 21* We considered the existence of the loans to group companies, as disclosed in notes 13 and 21 to the financial statements for a total amount of €2.604 million, to be a key audit matter. Significant auditor's attention is necessary because of the size of the loan portfolio and the importance of existence for users of the financial statements.	We performed the following procedures to support the existence of the loans to Coca-Cola HBC AG group companies: • We confirmed the existence of the loans with the counterparties on a sample basis. • We tested the input of contracts in the Company's treasury management system. • We performed a substantive analytical procedure on the relationship between the interest expenses versus interest income, taken into consideration the applicable spread. • We compared interest receipts with bank statements. Based on the procedures as set out above, we found no material differences.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Our appointment

We were appointed as auditors of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V. This followed the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 13 April 2021. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholders and now represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 19 years.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of management

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and for
- such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, which makes it possible that we may not detect all material misstatements. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 7 April 2022
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by V.S. van der Reijden RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2021 of Coca-Cola HBC Finance B.V.

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.
  Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.