



THE MARKET

Coca-Cola, the world's number-one brand, is a symbol of refreshment to people around the world. The familiar shape of the Coca-Cola contour bottle and the flowing script of its distinctive trademark are a familiar part of people's lives. In fact, nearly half a million times every minute of every day, someone chooses a Coca-Cola — classic, diet, or light, with vanilla, cherry, or lemon, with or without caffeine. Soft drinks have been part of the American lifestyle for more than 100 years and continue to be America's favorite refreshment. In fact, one of every four beverages consumed in America today is a carbonated soft drink, and retail sales of soft drinks are \$63 billion annually.



ACHIEVEMENTS

From its birthplace and headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, The Coca-Cola Company now has operations in 200 countries. Coca-Cola, the company's flagship brand, has long been the number-one-selling soft-drink brand worldwide. People all over the globe enjoy Coca-Cola or one of the company's many other beverages. Today, the company is a total beverage company with product offerings that extend well beyond carbonated soft drinks to include juice drinks, sports and energy drinks, waters, tea, and more.

From the early days, Coca-Cola has been part of major events in North America and around the world. In World War II, the company assured that every member of the U.S. armed services was able to obtain a Coke for five cents, regardless of the remoteness of duty station or cost to the company. To fulfill that pledge, the company assembled bottling plants in 64 locations in Europe, Africa, and the Pacific. The war effort extended the company's reach beyond North America, positioning the company for postwar worldwide growth.

Significant Coca-Cola milestones over the last 25 years include the opening of the Soviet Union as a market, re-entry of Coca-Cola products into China in 1979, and the launch of Coca-Cola into space aboard the *Challenger*

space shuttle in 1985. Coca-Cola celebrated its centennial in 1986 and has sponsored every Olympic Games since 1928.

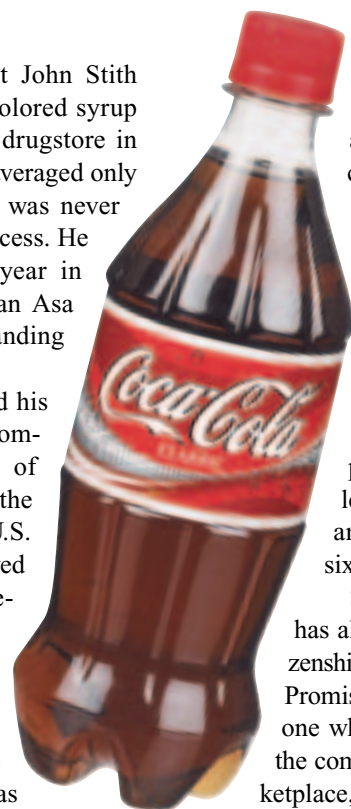
HISTORY

On May 8, 1886, pharmacist John Stith Pemberton made a caramel-colored syrup and offered it to the largest drugstore in Atlanta. But first-year sales averaged only nine a day, and Pemberton was never able to see his product's success. He died in 1888, the same year in which Atlanta businessman Asa G. Candler began to buy outstanding shares of Coca-Cola.

Within three years, Candler and his associates controlled the young company through a total investment of \$2,300. The company registered the trademark "Coca-Cola" with the U.S. Patent Office in 1893 and has renewed it since. ("Coke" has been a trademark name since 1945.) By 1895, the first syrup manufacturing plants outside Atlanta had been opened in Dallas, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Candler reported to shareholders that Coca-Cola was being sold "in every state and territory of the United States."

As fountain sales expanded, entrepreneurs sought additional sales by offering the drink in bottles. Large-scale bottling began when Benjamin F. Thomas and Joseph B. Whitehead of Chattanooga, Tennessee, secured from Asa Candler exclusive rights to bottle and sell Coca-Cola in nearly all of the country. They gave other individuals exclusive territories for community bottling operations. Those efforts laid the groundwork for what became a worldwide network of Coca-Cola bottling companies.

The company's response to the imitators who quickly arose included the adoption of one of the most famous product containers ever developed — the unique, contour Coca-Cola bottle, created in 1915 by the Root Glass Company of Indiana and approved as standard by the company's bottlers in the following year.



In 1919, a group of investors headed by Ernest Woodruff, an Atlanta banker, purchased The Coca-Cola Company from the Candler interests. Four years later, Robert W. Woodruff, Ernest's 33-year-old son, became president of the company and led it into a new era of domestic and global growth over the next six decades.

Since Woodruff's time, Coca-Cola has always placed high value on citizenship. Today, as part of the Coca-Cola Promise to "benefit and refresh everyone who is touched by our business," the company strives to refresh the marketplace, enrich the workplace, preserve the environment, and strengthen communities. Working through The Coca-Cola Foundation and other avenues, the company's lead philanthropic efforts are focused on education and youth achievement. The Coca-Cola Company's recent five-year, \$1 billion commitment to diversity through a comprehensive empowerment and entrepreneurship program offers individuals and small businesses many opportunities as well.

On the corporate side in 2004, E. Neville Isdell formally assumed the position of chairman and chief executive officer of The Coca-Cola Company. Mr. Isdell became the company's 12th chairman of the board in its 110-plus-year history.



The Coca-Cola Bottle

THE PRODUCT

Life is a series of special moments, and each is an opportunity for Coca-Cola to add its bit of magic. From the look and feel of the bottle to the sound of effervescence, the tickle of fizz on the nose and tongue and, of course, the unique flavor, Coca-Cola is a sensory experience. But consumer emotions, memories, and values are even more powerful.

New graphics are part of what keeps the Coca-Cola brand relevant to today's consumers. The new visual identity introduced in 2003 offers a contemporary interpretation of traditional elements such as the Spencerian script, refreshing it with a lighter, more open look; a contemporary dynamic ribbon featuring multiple ribbons of white, silver, and yellow; and effervescing bubbles. A broad overview of the history, growth, and contemporary activities of The Coca-Cola Company is available on the Internet at www.coca-cola.com.

People love to speculate about the secret ingredient in Coke. One secret is indeed locked away in a secured vault. But another is readily available: the consistent quality of Coca-Cola products that are produced by Coca-Cola bottlers across North America. And that commitment to quality extends to the company's entire portfolio of brands, including Coca-Cola classic, diet Coke,



that people enjoy. For example, the company has extensive worldwide sports affiliations that reinforce identification with the brand. As far back as 1903, advertising has featured famous major-league baseball players drinking Coca-Cola. One of the most notable and long-lasting sports affiliations is the company's 76-year association with the Olympic Games. The company has a long relationship with FIFA World Cup soccer,



Coca-Cola C2, Sprite, Fanta, Vanilla Coke, Cherry Coke, Barq's, Mello Yello, Dasani water, and a full line of Minute Maid sodas, juices, and juice drinks.

the Special Olympics, the Rugby World Cup, NASCAR®, the National Basketball Association, and the National Hockey League. A major multiyear agreement with the National Collegiate Athletic Association gives Coca-Cola marketing opportunities across 22 college sports and 87 annual college championships.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Coca-Cola Company continues to connect with people in exciting new ways, including the introduction of successful new products that give people the drinks they desire.

In 2004, the company introduced Coca-Cola C2, with half the carbohydrates, calories, and sugar of regular cola, and "all the great taste" of Coca-Cola. The Coca-Cola Company unveiled marketing plans for the new soft drink, featuring music by rock 'n' roll icons the Rolling Stones ("You Can't Always Get What You Want") and Queen ("I Want to Break Free"). Ads for Coca-Cola C2

show people enjoying spontaneous, liberating moments in life, representing the freedom to enjoy a cola with fewer carbs and calories without compromising on taste.

Experiential sampling teams offered consumers their first taste of Coca-Cola C2, with stops in Los Angeles, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, and Miami. Coca-Cola system employees across the United States were also given a case of Coca-Cola C2 to share with family and friends. In total, the company distributed more than 12 million samples of the soft drink during the launch in the United States. Coca-Cola C2 was also unveiled to consumers in Japan in spring 2004.

The packaging graphics feature the familiar Coca-Cola trademark in black on a "Coca-Cola red" background, to distinguish Coca-Cola C2 from Coca-Cola classic, the company's flagship brand. Some packages carry a special silver foil label, to enhance the design and distinction.

BRAND VALUES

The Coca-Cola brand stands for the most successful product in the history of commerce and for the people responsible for its unique appeal. Along with Coca-Cola, recognized as the world's best-known soft-drink brand, the company markets four of the world's top five soft-drink brands, including diet Coke, Fanta, and Sprite. Through more than a century of change and into a new era that promises even more change, Coca-Cola remains a timeless symbol of authentic, original, and "Real" refreshment.

THINGS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT COCA-COLA

- If all the Coca-Cola ever produced was in eight-ounce bottles on average-sized delivery trucks, it would take six years, four months, and seven days for those trucks to pass a given point driven bumper-to-bumper at 65 miles an hour. If those bottles were assembled, there would be more than 13 trillion of them. Stacked on an American football field, they would form a pile 346 miles high, 70 times the height of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.
- The slogan, "Good To The Last Drop," long associated with a coffee brand, was actually used first by Coca-Cola in 1908.
- The Coca-Cola trademark is recognized in countries containing 98 percent of the world's population.
- The two countries in which per-person consumption of Coca-Cola is highest have little else in common, particularly climate. They are Iceland and Mexico.