Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2024

Environmental Dimension

ascend | CP for good deeds

Introduction

Charoen Pokphand Group has set a vision "To be a Leading Tech and Innovative Conglomerate, Providing Food for both Body and Mind, that Creates Shared Value and Brings Health and Well-being for All". Sustainability is one of the foundations for C.P. Group to achieve this vision.

In today's environment, it is essential to understand and benchmark a company's performance against peers and industry standards to drive continuous improvement. To facilitate this, various benchmarking and rating organizations provide assessment frameworks for companies to assess their sustainability performances. One of the most respected among these is the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment or CSA. The S&P Global CSA is highly regarded by companies and investors around the world for its rigorous and transparent methodology, along with its focus on accountability. Additionally, the assessment criteria are updated annually to ensure relevance and alignment with the latest trends.

Due to its credibility and comprehensive approach, C.P. Group has adopted the S&P Global CSA criteria to evaluate sustainability performance of the business units. Using this framework not only ensures alignment with international standards but also helps each business unit improve the sustainability performances and remain competitive on a global scale.

Corporate Sustainability Assessment 2023 Dashboard

Ascend Group Company Limited

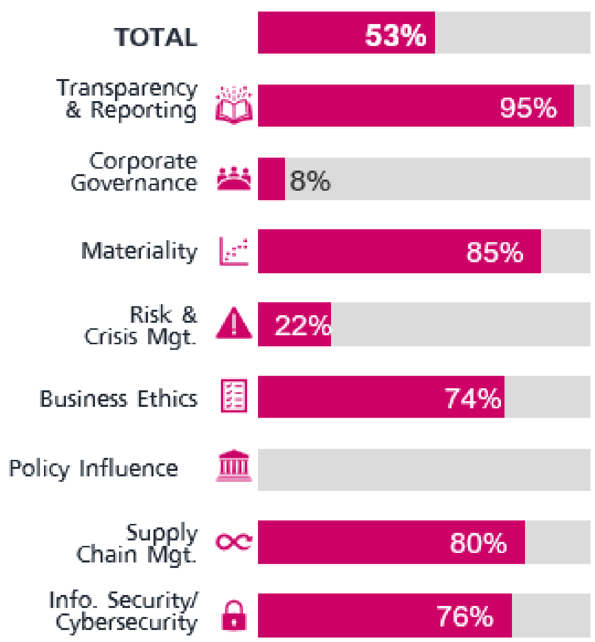
49 Total Score

53 Economic & Governance Dimension

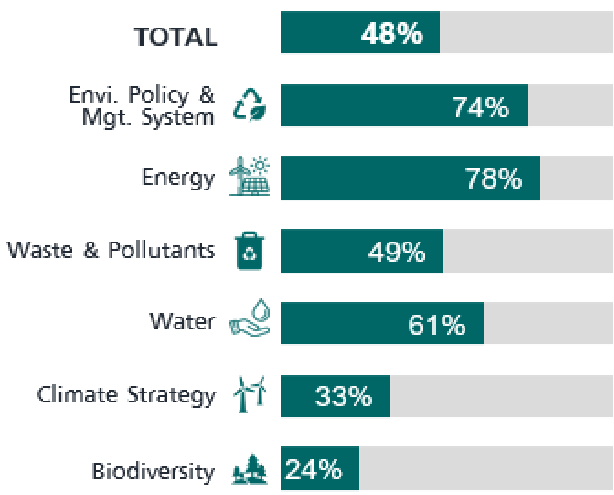
48 Environmental Dimension

45 Social Dimension

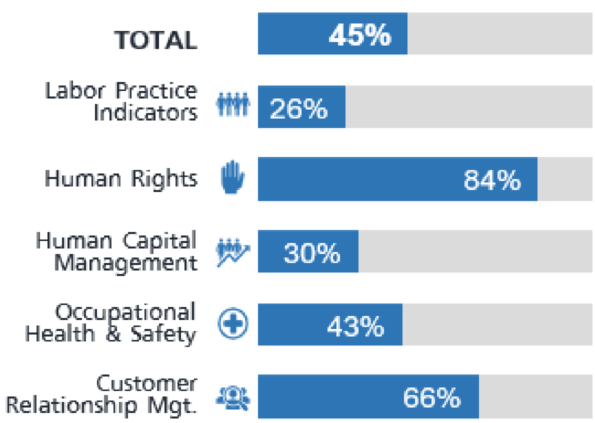
Governance & Economic Dimension



Environmental Dimension



Social Dimension



Key Improvement Area

- Data and information disclosure in the public domain, such as website and sustainability reports
- Development of policies that align with national and international standards and requirements
- Data collection according to requirements
- Development of additional reporting, such as TCFD and TNFD to respond to the current and upcoming trends

Question Scores: Environmental Dimension

Questions	Score 2023
Environmental Policy & Management	**74**
Environmental Policy	97
Coverage of Environmental Management Policy	100
Verification of Environmental Programs	25
Return on Environmental Investment	0
Environmental Violations	100
Energy	**78**
Energy Management Programs	75
Energy Consumption	81
Waste and Pollutant	**49**
Waste Management Programs	63
Waste Disposals	59
Hazardous Waste	59
VOCs	9
Water	**61**
Water Efficiency Management Program	43
Water Consumption	84

Questions	Score 2023
Climate Strategy	**33**
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)	91
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)	85
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 3)	0
Climate Governance	0
TCFD Disclosure	0
Climate-Related Management Incentives	0
Climate Risk Management	0
Financial Risks of Climate Change	0
Financial Opportunities Arising from Climate Change	0
Climate-Related Scenario Analysis	0
Physical Climate Risk Adaptation	0
Emissions Reduction Targets	100
Low-Carbon Products	0
Internal Carbon Pricing	0
Net-Zero Commitment	100
Biodiversity	**24**
Biodiversity Risk Assessment	29
Biodiversity Commitment	33
No Deforestation Commitment	0

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Normalization Factors

Revenues will be used as the normalization factor for the data reported in the environmental dimension ("Emissions", "Waste", "Water" and "Resource Efficiency and Circularity" criteria). If available, constant currency (foreign exchange adjusted) revenues are preferred, as they eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and are thus a better indicator of business performance. However, reported revenues are acceptable as well. Please also provide information for all other requested fields.

Fiscal year-end date

Please specify your fiscal year-end date in the following format:

dd.mm.yyyy (e.g. 31.12.2023)

31.12.2023

Company Data	Financial Year 2020	Financial Year 2021	Financial Year 2022	Financial Year 2023
Revenues Please indicate if figures are reported or constant currency: ❍ Constant Currency ✓ Reported Revenues	9,656 million THB	10,905 million THB	14,252 million THB	16,645 million THB
Revenues in US Dollars Please convert your revenues in US dollars at the exchange rate of your fiscal year-end date.	319 million USD	324 million USD	410 million USD	484 million USD
Total Employees	1,805 persons	2,775 persons	2,491 persons	3,229 persons

Info Text:

Question Rationale The information asked in this question is required by us to normalize quantitative data provided in other questions and criteria (e.g., Emissions). Company data reported here may also be used to normalize other reported data in the questionnaire or may be used by us for research purposes.

Key Definitions

- Revenues: Please provide the revenues in your reporting currency, and indicate which currency you have used in the comment box. Please provide constant currency (foreign exchange adjusted) revenues if possible, as they eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and are thus a better indicator of business performance. However, reported revenues are also accepted

- Revenues in US Dollars: Please convert the revenues reported in each year using the exchange rate at the end of that corresponding fiscal year. In other words, if your company has a fiscal year that ends on the 31st of December, the revenues provided for FY2019 should be converted using the exchange rate on 31.12.2019. The revenues provided for FY2020 should be converted using the exchange rate on 31.12.2020.

- Total Employees: the number of people employed on a full time and part-time basis by the company, calculated as: Total Employees = Full Time Employees + 0.5* Part Time Employees. If you calculate your total number of employees differently, please describe your method in the comment box.

Data Requirements

- Please provide information for all parts of this question and ensure that the figures provided are consistent over four years as well as consistent with the figures (e.g., emissions) provided in the other questions.

- Reporting currency: currency selected will be used throughout the questionnaire for consistency purposes, and will automatically be selected for questions asking for monetary data.

- Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values should be reported in their absolute values.

- If available for your industry, please select the appropriate normalization factor to be used for normalizing data reported in the "Emissions"

Supporting evidence: No document is required to support your response. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

2. Environmental Dimension

2.1 Environmental Policy & Management

Assessment Focus

Disclosure/ Transparency	Documents	**Public Documents**	**Exposure /Coverage**
Trend	Performance	Awareness	External Verification

Environmental Management System (EMS) refers to the management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organizational structure, planning and resources to develop them, and the procedure for the implementation and management of the company's policy on environmental resource management. Companies that have adopted an EMS as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a cost-effective way and to reduce the risk of incurring fines or penalties for not complying with environmental legislation.

2.1.1 Environmental Policy

To ensure a successful implementation of a reliable and robust Environmental Management System (EMS), key organizational elements as well as high-level commitments need to be defined in a public policy. Does your company have a public environmental policy which covers the following elements of an Environmental Management System?

⦿ Yes, we have a public environmental policy, and it defines the following elements.

- ☑ Commitment and oversight to implementation of environmental management policy and/or improving environmental performance. Please select the highest committing decision-making body:
  - ○ Board of directors
  - ⦿ Executive management
- ☑ Roles and responsibilities for implementing environmental management policy
- ☑ Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental laws and regulations
- ☑ Commitment to continuous improvement of environmental performance
- ☑ Commitment to set targets and objectives to reduce environmental impacts
- ☑ Measures to raise internal and external stakeholders' awareness of environmental management policy and environmental impacts
- ☑ Training for employees to understand the impacts of their work activities on the environment

○ We do not have a public environmental policy or none of the elements are covered.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Environmental Management System (EMS) and related public policies are an important indicator of a company's preparedness and commitment to measure and reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Companies that have adopted an environmental policy as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a structured and systematic way.

This question identifies the critical elements of Environmental Management System (EMS) as well as commitments that are defined in the group-wide, public environmental policy.

Key Definitions

Environmental Management System (EMS): Management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organizational structure, planning and resources to develop them, and the procedure for the implementation and management of the company's policy on environmental management.

Environmental Policy: Group-wide, public policy that describes the intentions and directions related to environmental impacts and performance defined by top management.

Commitment and oversight: A statement that the commitment/policy is approved, overseen, reviewed, or adopted by the board of directors or executive management. A policy can also be signed by the respective director.

Data Requirements

Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has

to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website.

Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.1.2 Coverage of Environmental Management Policy

Does the company have a policy on environmental management and is it available publicly?

⦿ Yes, the company has a policy on environmental management. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

☑ Production operations and business facilities
☑ Products and services
☑ Distribution and logistics
☑ Management of waste
☑ Suppliers, service providers and contractors
☑ Other key business partners (e.g. non-managed operations, joint venture partners, licensees, outsourcing partners, etc.)
☑ Due-diligence, mergers and acquisitions
☐ Other, please specify:

Max. 200 characters

○ No, the company does not publicly report on a policy for environmental management.
○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Corporate environmental guidelines are an important indicator of a company's commitment to measure and reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Companies that have adopted corporate environmental guidelines as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a structured and systematic way. This question identifies the scope of such requirements in terms of operations, corporate processes and supply chain. **Key Definitions**

New projects: All new initiatives taken on by your company, and may include new facilities as well as other types of new areas for your company.

Data Requirements

Supporting evidence:

This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website.

Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.1.3 Verification of Environmental Programs

Please indicate how your Environmental Management System (EMS) is certified / audited / verified and indicate the coverage of this verification for the selected standard. Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

Please note that the total coverage for all three alternatives should not exceed 100% - to avoid double-counting, for the parts of your operations with multiple certifications/types of verification, only mark one of the three options: indicating the coverage of international standards first, followed by third-party verification and then internal verification. Coverage should be relative to global operations and not only a single subsidiary, region or site. **Please also note that the requested verification only pertains to your Environmental Management System(s), not to your environmental data or reporting.**

⦿ Our Environmental Management System (EMS) is certified / audited / verified and the information is publicly available.

Please indicate what the coverage figures below are based on (e.g. % of group-wide operations, group-wide revenues, group-wide production sites, total employees, etc.):

% of total employees
Max. 1,000 characters

Certification / Audit / Verification	Coverage (%)	Examples of Certification documents
☐ EMS is verified through international standards (e.g. ISO 14001, JIS Q 14001, EMAS certification). Please specify: Max. 1,000 characters		
☐ Third party certification / audit / verification by specialized companies. Please specify: Max. 1,000 characters		
☑ Internal certification / audit / verification by company's own specialists from headquarters. Please specify: Max. 1,000 characters	100%	CPG SHE MS
Total (should not exceed 100%)	100%	

○ Not certified / audited / verified.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

A verified/audited EMS reflects a company's internal and external commitment towards the monitoring of environmental data. Further, the verification process can facilitate improvements to a company's EMS, improving efficiency and coverage. Our question on audit verification focuses on identifying whether the company has implemented, verified and certified its environmental management system to ensure the credibility of the procedures and systems in place.

Data Requirements

Please note that the total coverage for all three alternatives should not exceed 100 % - to avoid double-counting, for the parts of your operations with multiple certifications/types of verification, only mark one of the three options: indicating the coverage of international standards first, followed by third-party verification and then internal verification. Coverage should be relative to global operations and not only a single subsidiary, region or site.

Please also note that verification only pertains to your Environmental Management Systems, not the verification of environmental

data or reporting.

NOTE:

- We accept RC 14001 for marking - EMS verified through international standards
- We do not accept ISO 50001, LEED or ISO 14064 or any other certification of energy or GHG management or product specific verification/certification.

Supporting evidence:

- This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website.
- Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.1.4 Return on Environmental Investments

Do your environmental management systems (EMS) or other reporting capabilities (e.g. ERP) allow you to track financial data related to environmental projects and programs at the corporate level for the entire enterprise or for any portion of your business? Please see the information text for important definitions.

○ Yes, our EMS allows us to track capital investments, expenses, cost savings and avoidance from environmental investments for all or a part of our business.

If you are reporting for the entire group, please enter 100% for the % of operations covered below. If reporting covers only a portion of the group's activities, please enter the % covered and indicate the basis for the calculation that is most relevant to your company (revenue, volume, employees, etc.).

☐ If this information is publicly reported, please provide supporting evidence or indicate the weblink below.

Currency:	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Capital Investments				
Operating Expenses				
Total Expenses (= Capital Investment + Operating Expenses)				
Savings, cost avoidance, income, tax incentives, etc.				
% of operations covered Please indicate the basis for the coverage (revenue, production volume, employees, etc.):				

◉ No, we do not track this type of information

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Companies are increasingly facing constraints related to natural resources globally and to the ecosystem services provided by the regions in which they operate. A strong environmental policy and management system (EMS) is needed to ensure the company improves its environmental performance, reducing raw material consumption and preventing degradation of the environment through waste and accidents. With this question we assess the effectiveness of company's EMS financial reporting capabilities and return on investment.

Key Definitions

Capital investments and operating expenses: This includes expenditures related to the development, maintenance and upgrade of corporate operations, production or research facilities, site remediation, compliance with legal obligations, recycling requirements, etc. This definition is essentially in line with GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, G4-EN31, which states: "All expenditures on environmental protection by the organization, or on its behalf, to prevent, reduce, control, and document environmental aspects, impacts, and hazards. These expenditures also include expenditures on disposal, treatment, sanitation, and clean-up."

Cost savings: They may come from energy, fuel, raw material and water conservation; reduction of waste; recycling; income from recycling, tax incentives, process improvements; and packaging improvements. However, they should exclude product innovations.

Costs avoided and saved are understood to be best estimates: They should be made with reasonable assumptions based on company or industry experience and representative of management's reasoning when reviewing the feasibility and performance of a project or program.

Costs avoided and saved: The expected annual totals derived from the current year's investments. They should not include ongoing savings from prior years' initiatives. If a project is only partially completed, the costs avoided and savings should be proportionate to the investment as of the FY end reporting date. For example, if a $100 million project is expected to generate avoided costs and savings of $10 million annually and it is 50% complete, then $50 million and $5 million should be reported for capital invested and avoided costs/savings, respectively. Thus, prior years will be more accurate, containing more completed projects and actual savings.

All figures may be rounded to the nearest 10's or 100's of thousands as appropriate.

Data Requirements

If you are able to report the return on environmental investments quantitatively at an aggregate level, but use a different methodology (second option), the best practice is to specify the methodology used and report quantitative figures for at least the last three fiscal years in the textboxes.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering at least one of the following aspects of this question for at least the most recent reported year:

- Capital investments linked to environmental investments
- Operating Expenses linked to environmental investments
- Total Expenses (= Capital Investment + Operating Expenses) linked to environmental investments
- Cost savings and avoidance linked to environmental investments

2.1.5 Environmental Violations

Does the company publicly report on paid significant fines or penalties related to the environment or ecology in the past four fiscal years?

By "significant" fines or penalties, we mean the fine/penalty individually costs more than $10,000 USD (or equivalent when converted from local currency). Amounts individually equal to or less than $10,000 do not have to be reported. This should also include fines paid as part of settlements related to environmental or ecological issues.

Please see the information button for other important definitions.

○ Yes, the company has paid significant fines or penalties related to the environment or ecological issues in the last four fiscal years. Please provide the corresponding figures in the table below for each of the four years and indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website. Please note that if the company did not have any violations, fines or accrued liability in an individual year, 0 should be indicated in the corresponding box in the table.

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Number of violations of legal obligations/ regulations				
Amount of fines/ penalties related to the above. Max. 1,000 characters Currency:				
Environmental liability accrued at year end.				

Max. 1,000 characters Currency:				

◉ No, the company has not paid any significant fines (> USD $10,000) related to environmental or ecological issues in the past four fiscal years. Please provide public evidence for the past four fiscal years.

○ No, the company does not publicly report on environmental violations or their associated fines/penalties.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Companies are increasingly facing constraints related to natural resources globally and to the eco-services provided by the regions in which they operate. A strong environmental policy and management system (EMS) is needed to ensure the company improves its environmental performance, reducing raw material consumption and preventing degradation of the environment through waste and accidents. With this question we assess the effectiveness of a company's EMS by evaluating the rate of several types of negative incidents over time and their impact on business operations.

Key Definitions

Significant Violation - $10,000 USD threshold: If the fines are individually equal to or less than $10,000 USD, the violations should not be reported in the table. The number of violations should only be reported here if the individual fine was over $10,000 USD (or equivalent in converted currency).

Violation: A violation occurs when an authorized body (e.g., governmental body, independent commercial or non-commercial regulator, etc.) determines that a law, regulation, code, etc. related to environmental or ecological issues has been breached.

This definition is essentially in line with the **GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines definition of environmental laws and regulations:** Refers to regulations related to all types of environmental issues (that is, emissions, effluents, and waste, as well as material use, energy, water, and biodiversity) applicable to the organization. This includes binding voluntary agreements that are made with regulatory authorities and developed as a substitute for implementing a new regulation. Voluntary agreements can be applicable if the organization directly joins the agreement or if public agencies make the agreement applicable to organizations in their territory through legislation or regulation.

Number of Violations: The number of violations should be based on specific codes/ regulations, at the most granular level, not rolled up into larger cases (e.g., if a company receives one report from the EPA with 100 individual violations, the incident should be reported as 100 violations, not just one).

Date of Violation: The date of the violation should be the actual date the incident occurred, not the date responsibility was determined.

Ongoing legal proceedings/allegations:

- If one of the above organizations has already determined the company is responsible, the incident is considered a violation and should be reported (e.g., the civil or criminal case is to determine damages, penalties or type of responsibility).
- Once an initial judgment has been entered, the incident is considered a violation, regardless of the company's ability to appeal.
- If the company appeals and is absolved of all responsibility for the incident, the violation count and fines/penalties reported can be restated in the next DJSI questionnaire.

If the company appeals and the fines/ penalties are reduced, that figure can be restated in the next DJSI questionnaire, but the violation(s) should remain if the fine remains above 10,000 USD (or equivalent in converted currency). **Fines/Penalties:** Fines/ penalties per year should be those related to the violations that occurred that year. In other words, if a violation occurred in 2011, but the fine was levied in 2012 and paid in 2013, both the violation and the fine should be included only in the 2011 column. Similarly, if an incident occurred in 1990 and the penalty was finalized and paid in 2014, the penalty does not need to be reported.

Environmental liability accrued at year-end: Fines or penalties not paid yet, including expected fines for cases that are not yet closed. In other words, it can be viewed as ongoing "tally" of outstanding expected fines or penalties, and includes violations that occurred in other years.

Data Requirements

This question requires public evidence.

2.2 Energy

Assessment Focus

Disclosure/ Transparency	Documents	Public Documents	Exposure /Coverage
Trend	Performance	Awareness	External Verification

In the last century, there has been an unprecedented increase in the use of natural resources and materials. Producing more with less material is essential for many industries affected by the increasing scarcity of natural resources. Resource efficiency and circularity can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. The key focus of this criterion is to identify trends across the company's energy consumption, efficiency and circularity across business operations.

2.2.1 **Energy Management Programs**

Does the company have energy management programs and are they available publicly?

⦿ Yes, the company has energy management programs that cover the following elements. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

- ☐ Energy audits to identify opportunities for improving energy performance
- ☑ Quantified targets to address energy savings
- ☑ Actions to reduce the amount of energy use
- ☑ Evaluation of progress in reducing energy consumption
- ☑ Use of clean or green energy
- ☐ Investments in innovation or R&D to decrease energy consumption
- ☑ Energy efficiency training provided to employees to raise awareness of energy consumption reduction

○ No, the company does not publicly report on energy management programs.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

By integrating energy management programs into business practice, companies can establish a robust process to continuous improvement of energy performance. Energy performance is a concept which is related to energy efficiency, energy use and energy consumption. By improving energy performance and associated energy costs, companies can improve their competitiveness. In addition, improving energy performance leads to meet climate change mitigation goals by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.

Successful implementation of energy management programs supports a culture of energy performance improvement that requires a commitment from all levels of the organization, especially top management. This involves cultural changes within the entire organization.

This question identifies the set of actions that ensure a robust, credible and reliable energy management program. It aims to provide a systematic, data-driven and facts-based process, focused on continually improving energy performance that can transform the way companies manage energy use and energy consumption.

Key Definitions

Energy audits: Process that analyzes energy efficiency, energy use and energy consumption based on data and evidence. This process allows firms to determine areas of significant energy use and identify opportunities for improving energy performance.

Quantified targets: Objectives with specific, measurable and quantifiable energy performance improvement targets to reduce the company's energy consumption (e.g., reduce electricity consumption by 3% by the end of the year, 2% plant efficiency improvement by the fourth quarter). Although emissions reduction targets can be a result of energy efficiency measures, this question solely covers energy consumption reduction targets.

Actions to reduce the amount of energy used: Concrete and targeted actions focused on reducing energy consumption. These can include modification or renovation of facilities (e.g., warehouses, factories, offices), equipment (e.g., engines, boilers), systems (e.g., lighting, steam, transport) and energy-using processes, or qualitative objectives related to people energy behavior, cultural change or operation of the systems and equipment responsible for substantial energy consumption.

Evaluation of progress in reducing energy consumption: Comparison of performance before and after the implementation of action plans.

Clean energy: The type of energy that does not release pollutants into the air.

Green energy: Resources that come from natural sources, such as the sun. Renewable energies are both clean and green energy since they come from sources that are constantly being replenished, such as hydropower, wind power or solar energy. Although these measures do not represent an energy performance improvement per se, the consumption of renewable energy has positive environmental effects, hence off-site renewable energy is accepted.

Innovation or research and development to decrease energy consumption: Procedures to consider improvement opportunities and operational control in the design of new, modified and renovated facilities; equipment; systems; and energy-using processes: considering energy performance in the design of facilities, equipment, systems or energy-using processes within the scope and boundaries of the company and considering on-site renewable energy production and less-polluting types of energy options for new facilities, improved technologies and techniques.

Energy efficiency training: Training focused on raising awareness within the company's personnel to optimize energy behavior and lead to cultural change aiming to reduce energy consumption.

Disclosure Requirements

This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website.

Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. References ISO 50001: Energy Management Systems

2.2.2 **Energy Consumption**

Please complete the following table about total energy consumption. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Please see the Information Button for definitions of the cost options. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

Total energy consumption	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?
Total non-renewable energy consumption	MWh	1,274.55	807.36	805.72	349.31	791.21
Total renewable energy consumption	MWh	-	-	-	247.21	
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

☑ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☑ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

○ No, we do not track energy consumption.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

In the last century, there has been an unprecedented increase in the use of natural resources and materials. Producing more with less material is essential for many industries affected by the increasing scarcity of natural resources. Resource efficiency and circularity can enhance companies’ competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. In this question, we are capturing the total non-renewable and total renewable energy consumption, assessing the overall trend of consumption, as well as the target set for the current financial year.

Key Definitions

Total non-renewable energy consumption: This is the sum of non-renewable consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks), consumption of non-renewable purchased or acquired electricity, and consumption of non-renewable purchased or acquired heat, steam and cooling.

Total renewable energy consumption: This is the sum of consumption of renewable fuel (excluding feedstocks), consumption of renewable purchased or acquired electricity, consumption of renewable purchased or acquired heat, steam and cooling and consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy.

Renewable energy: This is energy taken from sources that are inexhaustible such as wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, biomass and marine (tidal and wave energy), as defined in the GHG Protocol. Please note hydrogen should not be included if it is derived from fossil fuels. Similarly, waste energy should not be included if it is derived from fossil fuels.

Non-Renewable energy: This is all energy not identified as deriving from renewable sources, e.g., coal, oil, natural gas, etc. Please note that blended fuels deriving from both renewable and non-renewable sources should be split by the proportion contained from each source. Nuclear energy is not considered as renewable energy and should be reported under total non-renewable energy. Please note that direct consumption of nuclear fuel should not be included. Fuels (excluding nuclear) should be covered, including fleet fuel. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam heat, and/or cooling from nuclear sources should be included.

Self-generated non-fuel renewable energy: If your organization produces renewable energy that is not based on fuel (such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, marine), then any consumption of this energy should be entered under total renewable energy. All forms of non-fuel renewable energy, electricity, heat, steam, or cooling should be included under total renewable energy.

Excluding feedstocks: Fuels consumed as feedstocks are fuels that are not combusted for energy purposes. All fuel consumed for energy purposes inside the organizational boundary should be included, regardless of whether the fuel was purchased or produced by the organization. If a fuel is consumed as a feedstock for the production of another fuel, then the feedstock should not be included, but combustion of the produced fuel should be included. Ultimately, if a fuel is combusted, i.e., consumed for energy purposes and not as a feedstock, then it should be included. For example, naphtha and ethane are feedstocks that may be converted into petrochemical products such as ethylene, and should not be included. The steel industry is a special case because coke and fuel injectants consumed at the blast furnace serve as feedstocks and a source of energy. These fuels are considered feedstocks and should not be counted.(Such as coke used as a reducing agent)However, all fuels consumed for energy, i.e., combusted, that are derived from fuel feedstocks, e.g., blast furnace gas, should be counted. This table is for gross energy consumption data only. You should not provide net consumption nor deduct for energy produced or exported from the organizational boundary. Because feedstock fuels are excluded from this question, this approach should not lead to double counting. Companies shall use the total—or gross—electricity purchases from the grid rather than grid purchases “net” of generation for the scope 2 calculation. A company’s total energy consumption would therefore include self-generated energy (any emissions reflected in scope 1) and total electricity purchased from the grid (electricity). It would exclude generation sold back to the grid.

Purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, cooling:

- This includes the consumed electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling that was purchased or acquired, i.e., brought into the organizational boundary. This excludes the consumption of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that was produced by the organization, i.e., from inside the organizational boundary. It also excludes purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that is not consumed inside the organizational boundary. Purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that is wasted should still be counted as consumption.
- Purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, and cooling are aligned with the boundary for scope 2 emissions. The consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) should be entered if the fuel was consumed inside your organizational boundary in the last fiscal year and is aligned with the boundary for scope 1 emissions. Therefore, in

this question, we would like to capture your energy consumption for scope 1 and scope 2.

- Specific information on these energy carriers can be found in section 5.3.1 and Appendix A of the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.
- The terms “purchased” and “acquired” are used when your organization has received the energy from a third party. This rules out energy that is sourced from within the organizational boundary. It should be noted that purchased or acquired heat does not include the heat content, or calorific value, of fuels that are purchased or acquired by the organization. This is accounted for at the point of fuel consumption, which falls inside the Scope 1 boundary. You should also be aware that steam, heat or cooling received via direct line as “waste” from a third party’s industrial processes, should still be accounted for if it is consumed.
- If your organization produces renewable energy that is not based on fuel (such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, marine), this energy consumption should be included in total renewable energy consumption. Consumption of renewable fuels (such as solid and liquid biofuels and biogas) also should be included. All forms of non-fuel renewable energy - electricity, heat, steam, or cooling – shall be included under non-renewable energy.

Leased Assets: Guidance for how to handle leased assets and spaces can be found on page 36 of the GHG Scope 2 Protocol, (5.2.1).

Renewable Energy Credits: These should fall under MWh from renewable sources. RECs, RECs from Power Purchase Agreements, energy attribute certificates, contractual instruments, TIGRs, and unbundled certificates should be reflected under MWh from renewable sources.

Units and conversion:

- The most common unit for electricity is Watt-hours. 1 MWh is equal to 1,000,000 Watt-hours, which is equal to 1,000 kWh (kilo- Watt-hours).
- If your raw data is in energy units other than MWh, such as Giga-Joules (GJ) or British Thermal Units (Btu), then you should convert to MWh. For example, 1 Giga-Joule (GJ) = 0.277778 MWh, so if your
data is in GJ then you should multiply your data by 0.277778. If your data is in million Btu, then you need to multiply your data by 0.29307.
- Conversion factors from other energy units are available from a variety of online calculation tools, including from IEA and OnlineConversion.com, or from conversion tables such as those in EPA AP-42 (Annex A).
- If your raw data is in volume units, e.g., cubic feet or gallons, or in mass units, e.g., kilograms (kg) or pounds (lb), then you should convert to energy units using factors for fuel heating/ calorific values. These are available from numerous sources, some of which are listed below:

IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (Volume 2, Table 1.2, p1.18-1.19)

EPA AP-42 (Annex A)

IEA Statistics Manual (Annex 3, p180-183)

API Compendium (Table 3-8, p3.20-3.21)

- If your raw data for steam is in physical units, such as pounds (lb) or kilograms (kg), then you should convert to energy units. The energy content of steam varies with temperature and pressure. Organizations can refer to The Climate Registry's General Reporting Protocol, Chapter 15, section 15.2, step 1, which explains how to calculate the energy content of steam.
- Cooling is frequently purchased in refrigeration-ton hours; 1 ton-hour is equal to 12,000 Btu, which is equally to

0.003516 MWh.

Data Requirements

Disclosure requirements for partially public questions. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:

- Total non-renewable energy consumption for at least the most recent reported year.

Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported.

For this question, we encourage you to provide evidence that is publicly available and may grant additional credit for publicly available evidence.

Please note: In cases where the company is classified within the **Banks (BNK), Financial Services (FBN), Insurance (INS), or Professional Services (PRO)** industries, the score obtained in this question will not contribute to the final score of the company.

2.3 Waste & Pollutants

Assessment Focus

Disclosure/ Transparency	Documents	Public Documents	Exposure /Coverage
Trend	Performance	Awareness	External Verification

The shift towards a circular economy continues to grow in importance as the waste crisis escalates. From design and planning to end of life, the proper treatment of waste can enhance a company's competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. Integrating programs within company operations to reduce waste is considered one of the best practices in minimizing environmental and social impact when seeking new business opportunities. Additionally, measuring waste generated allows companies to track progress, set meaningful targets, better prepare for future regulation and address stakeholder expectations. The focus of this criterion is to identify the management and trends of waste across business operations.

2.3.1 **Waste Management Programs**

Does the company have waste management programs and are they available publicly?

◉ Yes, the company has waste management programs that cover the following elements. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

- ☐ Waste audits to identify opportunities for improving waste performance
- ☑ Action plans to reduce waste generation
- ☑ Quantified targets to minimize waste
- ☐ Investment in innovation or R&D to minimize waste
- ☑ Waste reduction training provided to employees
- ☑ Integration of recycling programs to reduce the waste sent to landfill
- ☐ Waste diversion from landfill is certified by an independent accredited body

○ No, the company does not publicly report on waste management programs.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

This question aims to understand how companies are taking steps towards the responsible management of waste within their operations. Adopting waste reduction programs is critical in improving operational performance and reducing environmental and social impacts. Ideally, businesses should look to close the loop by reusing, recycling, recovering and diverting waste, preventing it from entering the landfill and seeking new advantageous business opportunities. Companies benefit from investing in resources and programs that address waste through decreased costs, reduced risks, improved reputation, etc.

Key Definitions

Operations: Includes any business activity within a company's direct control and may include activities such as production, extraction, manufacturing, management, etc. This also refers to companies operating solely in office buildings.

Waste audits: Also called waste assessments, the process of identifying the amount and type of waste being generated in a company's operations. This allows the company to determine areas of significant generation and identify opportunities for improving energy performance. This might include record examinations, facility walk-throughs, waste sorting, etc.

Actions to reduce waste generation: Specific measures focused on reducing waste generation in areas of significant concern. Focus points are usually identified through a waste audit, and as a result, actions are implemented to minimize waste.

Quantified targets: Objectives with specific, measurable and quantifiable waste performance improvement targets (e.g., reduce waste generated by 15% by 2030, reduce the waste sent to landfill by 5% by the end of the year). These targets should be time-bound and include a target year.

Investments in innovation or R&D resources to minimize waste: This aspect seeks to understand if a company has allocated monetary, workforce or other resources to investigate new ideas or technology aimed at minimizing waste generation from business operations. This might include sharing which waste-specific projects its research and development team is working on or the creation of working groups or other initiatives to address waste reduction.

Waste minimization training: Training provided to employees to raise awareness and better understand the benefits of reducing waste across operations.

Integration of recycling programs to reduce the waste sent to landfill: Please share what measures have been incorporated that demonstrate the reprocessing of materials to be used elsewhere in operations.

Waste diversion from landfill: Waste diversion is a practice focused on eliminating the operational waste sent to the landfill. Diverted materials are reduced, recycled, reused, composted and/or recovered for productive use. There is also a heavy emphasis on restructuring operations to eliminate waste from conception and redesign methods of operating. **Waste diversion from landfill certification:** Companies validate waste diversion claims by certifying operations and some certify as "zero waste to landfill." This typically happens on a facility or project-level basis. Certifications may have different levels of recognition within them (gold, silver, bronze); however, they require operations to prove an 85% or higher diversion rate. We do not expect all operations to be certified. This may include, but is not limited to, certifications such as the TRUE Zero Waste Certification (Green Business Certification Inc), NSF Landfill-Free Verification, UL Solutions 2799A, Eurofins Zero Waste to Landfill Certificate and GreenCircle Certified Waste Diversion from Landfill Certification.

Diversion rate: This is the level at which a company has managed to recover waste otherwise destined for a landfill. This is typically achieved through reuse, recycling, composting and minimal amounts through energy production via incineration. An organization's diversion rate is calculated by adding the weight of all waste diverted from landfill and dividing it by the total amount of waste diverted plus what is sent to landfill. Calculation: weight of diverted waste / (weight of diverted waste + weight of waste set to landfill) x 100 = diversion rate

Disclosure Requirements

This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

References

ISO 14001: https://www.iso.org/standard/60857.html

TRUE Zero Waste Certification: https://true.gbci.org/true- certification-zero-waste

NSF Landfill-Free Verification: https://www.nsf.org/sustainability/circularity-waste- materials-management/landfill-free-verification

UL Solutions 2799A: https://ul.com/waste-diversion-and- circular-economy

Eurofins Zero Waste to Landfill Certificate: https://www.eurofins.com/assurance/consumer- products/audit-services/environmental/zero-waste-to-landfill-certification/

GreenCircle Certified Waste Diversion from Landfill Certification: https://www.greencirclecertified.com/operations-certifications

2.3.2 **Waste Disposal**

Please provide a breakdown of your company's total solid waste recycled/reused and disposed, disaggregated by the type of disposal method, for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. If you don't use a specific waste disposal method, please indicate "0". If you only have the breakdown of your waste disposed for some methods, please report these values in the respective rows and leave the other rows blank.

For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Please also ensure that you have correctly filled in the "Company Information" section at the beginning of the questionnaire and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

If you have the EP - Hazardous Waste, EP – Ash & Gypsum Waste and/or EP - Mineral Waste questions in your industry questionnaire, please report information pertaining to these types of waste in those separate questions. If you do not have those questions in your industry questionnaire, please include all types of data here (e.g., including hazardous waste).

	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?
Total waste recycled/ reused	metric tonnes	-	-	-	338.18	
Total waste disposed	metric tonnes	-	-	-	8.69	8.69
- Waste landfilled	metric tonnes	-	-	-	8.69	
- Waste incinerated with energy recovery	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
- Waste incinerated without energy recovery	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
- Waste otherwise disposed, please specify:	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
- Waste with unknown disposal method	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

☑ Our data on total waste disposed and/or waste generated and recycled/reused (for at least the most recent financial year reported) is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☑ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

○ We do not track solid waste disposed.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The proper handling of waste can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. This question addresses trends in waste disposal and recycling, specific to each industry, as well as the target set for the current financial year. **Key Definitions**

Total waste recycled/reused: This includes the part of the waste generated as a result of a company's operations (e.g., during extraction and processing of raw materials, manufacturing, consumption of final products or any other human activity), which has been diverted from disposal through preparation for reuse, recycling, composting or other recovery operations (i.e., processing of waste products, components or materials to be reused in place of new products, components or materials that should otherwise have been used for that purpose). This does not include waste incinerated with energy recovery (which is expected to be captured as part of the specific row under total waste disposed), or waste handled by third-parties (e.g., municipal waste management companies) unless it is clear that the waste is being recycled, prepared for reuse or composted by the third-party (see additional clarification in "Special data requirement for Waste").

Total waste disposed: This is the total of all waste directed to disposal, including waste landfilled, incinerated with energy recovery, incinerated without energy recovery or otherwise disposed (e.g., deep well injection). It also captures waste with "unknown disposal methods", such as waste handled by municipal waste management companies without any information available on the disposal methods used. For each method of disposal, the value includes both on and off-site disposal.

Data Requirements

Specific data requirements for waste Waste should be reported in dry metric tons of waste, disaggregated by the amount recycled/reused and the specific disposal method (waste landfilled, waste incinerated with or without energy recovery, waste otherwise disposed or waste with unknown disposal method), respectively.

- In case the company reports zero total waste disposed, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate zero waste disposed
- If you only have information available on the waste disposed by some or no specific disposal methods (waste landfilled, waste incinerated with or without energy recovery, otherwise disposed), please report the total waste disposed and the values for those disposal methods for which you have reliable data. The rows for disposal methods without available data should be left blank. The difference between total waste disposed and the sum of the specific disposal methods will be automatically captured in the row "waste with unknown disposal method". Please note that the company will not lose points if no detailed breakdown of the disposal methods used is available

For companies who have the questions "**Hazardous Waste", "Ash and Gypsum Waste" or "Mineral Waste"** in their questionnaire, please do not report information on these types of waste here but rather, report relevant data for these types of waste separately in those questions. For example: if a company has the question on "Waste Disposal" and the question on "Hazardous Waste" in the questionnaire, non-hazardous waste should be captured in the question on "Waste Disposal" and hazardous waste in the question on "Hazardous Waste", respectively. If you do not have those questions in your industry questionnaire, please include all types of waste in this question.

If a company sets long-term but not annual targets, an annual target can be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. If a company does not have a specific target on waste disposed but specific (internal or public) targets on waste generated and/ or recycled, the conversion to a waste disposed target is acceptable.

Waste from extraordinary activities should not be considered. The definition of what is considered to be extraordinary should be consistent with financial reporting. Example: we would not expect a pharmaceutical company building its new headquarters to report the resulting construction waste.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:

- Total waste disposed figure (or alternatively, total waste generated and recycled figures) for at least the most recent reported year. The specific breakdown of the disposal methods used is not required to be publicly available.

Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

Please note: In cases where the company is classified within the **Banks (BNK), Financial Services (FBN), Insurance (INS), or Professional Services (PRO)** industries, the score obtained in this question will not contribute to the final score of the company.

Data Consistency

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all.

- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to, for example, a major acquisition, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained.
- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.
- If the data reported are not consistent with the definition provided above, the data should be provided in the table, the option should be marked, and an explanation of how it differs should be provided in the comment box.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section question.

In particular, environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules:
- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company
has not been consolidated anymore.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.
- Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions.
- Please ensure that the Company Information section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

References

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Waste Framework Directive)

2.3.3 Hazardous Waste

Please provide a breakdown of your company's direct hazardous waste recycled/reused and disposed, disaggregated by the type of disposal method, for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. If you don’t use a specific waste disposal method, please indicate “0”. If you only have the breakdown of your waste disposed for some methods, please report these values in the respective rows and leave the other rows blank. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications.

For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Also, please ensure that you have (i) excluded non-hazardous waste and (ii) correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?
Total hazardous waste recycled/ reused	metric tonnes	-	-	-	2.93	
Total hazardous waste disposed	metric tonnes	-	-	-	0.00	0.0011
- Hazardous waste landfilled	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
- Hazardous waste incinerated with energy recovery	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
- Hazardous waste incinerated without energy recovery	metric tonnes	-	-	-	0.001100	
- Hazardous waste otherwise disposed, please specify:	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
- Hazardous waste with unknown disposal method	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	
Data Coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

☑ Our data on total hazardous waste disposed and/or hazardous waste generated and recycled/reused (for at least the most recent financial year reported) is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☑ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

○ We do not track hazardous waste disposed.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The proper handling of waste can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. This question addresses trends in hazardous waste production, as well as the target set for the current financial year.

Key Definitions

Hazardous waste: Waste classification that recognizes chemical composition or other properties that make it capable of causing illness, death or some other harm to humans and other life forms when mismanaged or released into the environment. We also include in this definition the handling of "regulated non-hazardous wastes". Examples include corrosive and toxic metals, asbestos, grinding dusts.

Total hazardous waste recycled/reused: This includes the part of the hazardous waste generated as a result of a company's operations (e.g., during the extraction and processing of raw materials, during product manufacturing, during the consumption of final products, and during any other human activity), which has been prepared for reuse, recycling or other recovery operations (excluding incineration with energy recovery) in a safe way, which is protective of human health and the environment. Hazardous waste management handled by third-parties (e.g., specialized hazardous waste management companies) can be captured against hazardous waste recycled/reused provided the waste is being recycled, prepared for reuse or otherwise repurposed by the third-party (see additional clarification in "Special data requirement for Waste").

Total hazardous waste disposed: This is the sum of hazardous waste directed to disposal, including waste landfilled, incinerated with energy recovery, incinerated without energy recovery or otherwise disposed. It also captured hazardous waste with "unknown disposal methods", for example in the case the hazardous waste is handled by a third party but without information on the final disposal method used. For each method of disposal, the value includes both on and off-site disposal.

Data Requirements

Specific data requirements for Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste should be reported in metric tons of dry waste, disaggregated by the amount recycled/reused and the specific disposal method (waste landfilled, waste incinerated, waste otherwise disposed or waste with unknown disposal method), respectively. If you only have information available on the hazardous waste disposed by some or no specific disposal methods (waste landfilled, waste incinerated with or without energy recovery, otherwise disposed), please report the total hazardous waste disposed and the values for those disposal methods for which you have reliable data. The rows for disposal methods without available data should be left blank. The difference between total hazardous waste disposed and the sum of the specific disposal methods will be automatically captured in the row on "hazardous waste with unknown disposal method". Please note that the company will not lose points if no detailed breakdown of the disposal methods used is available. In case the company reports zero total hazardous waste disposed, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate zero waste disposed. If a company sets long-term but not annual targets, an annual target can be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. If a company does not have a specific target on waste disposed but specific (internal or public) targets on waste generated and/or recycled, the conversion to a waste disposed target is acceptable. Companies in sectors that also have a separate question on mineral waste or ash & gypsum waste are not expected to include this data here but report it separately and in response to the appropriate question. Waste from extraordinary activities should not be considered. The definition of what is considered being "extraordinary" should be consistent with financial reporting. Example: we would not expect a pharmaceutical company building its new headquarters to report the resulting construction waste.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:

- Total Hazardous Waste Disposed figure (or alternatively, total hazardous waste generated and recycled figures) for at least the most recent reported year. The specific breakdown of the disposal methods used is not required to be publicly available.

- **Third-party verification:** For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

Data Consistency

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire does not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all.
- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to, for example, a major acquisition, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained.
- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

In particular, environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules:

- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company is no longer consolidated.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.
- Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions.
- The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit.
- Please ensure that the Company Information section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

2.3.4 **Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions**

Please provide your company's direct Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system.

Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?
Direct VOC emissions	metric tonnes	-	-	-	-	-
Data Coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

☐ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☐ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

◉ We do not track Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to capture the company's volatile organic compound emissions and assess the overall trend. Emissions can serve as a critical indicator of a company's impact on the climate. Increasingly, the disclosure of emissions is expected from investors, and moreover, growing regulatory pressure has led to the mandatory disclosure of certain emissions. By disclosing emissions, investors and stakeholders can ascertain a company's climate risks, and identify trends in emissions reduction to benchmark against competitors.

Key Definitions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs): These are organic compounds that easily become vapors or gases. Along with carbon, they contain elements such as hydrogen, oxygen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, sulfur or nitrogen.

Data Requirements

Specific data requirements for VOC-emissions:

- Data should be reported as metric tons of VOC [t VOC]
- All VOC-emissions from stationary sources must be reported.

Oil & Gas: In this question we ask for non-methane VOC's.

Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) emissions figure for at least the most recent reported year.

Data Consistency

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all

- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to, for example, a major acquisition, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained.
- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period. As a consequence, environmental performance data should only cover the direct emissions/resource use, i.e., resource use/emissions caused by the company and its consolidated activities. Emissions and resource use of suppliers and customers should be excluded. In particular, environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules:
- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data of business travel other than by owned and/or operated fleet should not be included unless specifically asked for.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.
- Indicators where a company has no emissions/resource use, 0 should be filled.
- If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution.
- The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit.
- Please ensure that the Company Information section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

2.4 Water

Assessment Focus

Disclosure/ Transparency	Documents	Public Documents	Exposure /Coverage
Trend	Performance	Awareness	External Verification

Water is becoming increasingly scarce, and such scarcity poses a considerable risk to many sectors. Considering water consumption and exposure to water risks along the value chain of business operations can enhance companies' competitiveness by reducing costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. The key focus of this criterion is to identify trends of water use and the extent to which companies have considered their risks and exposure to water- related issues.

2.4.1 Water Efficiency Management Programs

Does the company have water efficiency management programs in place and are they available publicly?

○ Yes, the company has water efficiency management programs that cover the following elements. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

- ☐ Water use assessment to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements
- ☑ Actions to reduce water consumption
- ☑ Actions to improve wastewater quality
- ☑ Establishment of targets to reduce water use
- ☑ Application of water recycling
- ☑ Awareness training provided to employees on water efficiency management programs

○ No, the company does not publicly report on water efficiency related programs.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Water is essential to develop and maintain successful and healthy economies and for human health and well-being. In any responsible business or organization, monitoring water use is a key indicator of its environmental sustainability performance. Knowing and managing water challenges can protect a business from significant and unforeseen costs caused by quantity and quality issues, which could also restrict business growth and obstruct important socio-economic benefits. Adequate water management can also protect an organization from regulatory breaches and negative reputational impacts. The purpose of this question is to understand how companies are taking steps towards properly managing water as a critical resource for their businesses through specific water management programs. In their planning processes, companies must identify opportunities to continually improve water efficiency performance. Those programs should focus on reviewing water use, measuring and monitoring water use indicators, improving efficiency performance through reducing, replacing or reusing water in operations, etc. The scope of this question is limited to direct operations and does not include the supply chain.

Key Definitions

Water efficiency management programs: Include the planning and definition of actions that enable businesses to assess

and account for their water use, identifying and implementing measures to achieve and improve efficiency through the systematic management of water.

It should consider the following:

Water use assessments: A company's process of reviewing and analyzing its water use, identifying activities and functions of significant water use, determining processes and services that affect used water quality, and monitoring water use quantities. These assessments determine the activities and functions with potential for better water efficiency. Data gathering, indicators monitoring and continuous reviewing allow for improvements in water efficiency performance. Please refer to ISO 46001 in the References section

Actions to reduce water consumption: All measures focused on reducing the amount of water required for business activities and operations. These can range from actions regarding equipment, systems or processes at facility/site level to those concerning employees/staff in office functions. Examples include water-saving devices, submeters installed in different areas of the plant, pressure reductions at taps, reuse of storm and grey water, rainwater harvesting, reusing process water for cooling towers, etc.

Actions to improve wastewater quality: The measures implemented at facility level focused on improving the quality of wastewater/discharge water. These can refer to improvements at the source (e.g., process improvements), effluent monitoring and periodic sampling, wastewater treatment processes (according to type of effluent), water discharge controls, inspections and audits, etc.

Establishment of targets to reduce water use: A water efficiency management program will allow for efficiency improvements based on quantitative, time-bound water reduction targets. We expect companywide targets or site-specific targets that clearly cover the majority of operational sites.

Application of water recycling: Companies can benefit from water reuse and recycling, that is, the process by which wastewater produced from one source is treated to be reused in the same process or recycled for another. Various methods for reusing or recycling industrial water are available, depending on water quality requirements, space constraints and budgetary considerations.

Awareness training provided to employees on water efficiency management programs: To help educate and engage employees regarding water efficiency management and conservation. This training should make staff aware of how to reduce water consumption in their daily jobs as well as able to identify problems and innovate solutions to reduce water use within the company. General references to “environmental care training” are not sufficient for this criterion.

Disclosure Requirements

This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided must be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

References -

ISO 46001: 2019 - Water efficiency management systems — Requirements with guidance for use: https://www.iso.org/standard/68286.html

- CEO Water Mandate: https://ceowatermandate.org/

2.4.2 Water Consumption

Please provide your company's total freshwater consumption, including data for water discharge and withdrawal. Please refer to the information button for additional information. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values are provided in the same unit. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

	Units	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Please indicate your target for FY 2023
A. Water withdrawal (excluding saltwater)	thousand cubic meters	50.23	49.25	47.86	53.31	
B. Water discharge (excluding saltwater)	thousand cubic meters	-	-	-	2.26	
Total net fresh water consumption (A-B)	Thousand cubic meters	50.23	49.25	47.86	51.06	47.22
Data coverage	Percentage	100	100	100	100	

	of					

PUBLIC REPORTING

☑ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION

☑ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc., has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provided absolute figures if available.

○ We do not track water withdrawal.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Water is becoming increasingly scarce, and such scarcity poses a considerable risk to many sectors. Considering water withdrawal, consumption and discharge practices can enhance companies' competitiveness by reducing costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations.

Key Definitions

Water withdrawal (excluding saltwater): Water withdrawal is defined as the sum of:

i. Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

ii. Groundwater – renewable and non-renewable

iii. Produced/entrained water

iv. THird-party sources

Fresh surface water: Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, lakes and fresh water that requires minimal treatment to be acceptable for domestic or agricultural uses.

Groundwater - renewable and non-renewable: Groundwater that can be recovered from underground.

Produced/entrained water: Produced water, reinjected produced water.

Third party sources: Municipal water, local third-party water purchase, city water from public water department, trucked water purchased, tap water and reclaimed water.

Water discharge (excluding saltwater): The water leaving the organization's boundary and being released to surface water, groundwater or third parties during the reporting year.

Total net fresh water consumption: Water withdrawal (excluding saltwater) – water discharge (excluding saltwater). Data Requirements

- If the company is reporting on brackish surface water/seawater/saltwater, please deduct it from water withdrawal and water discharge, because we want to capture only total net fresh water consumption.

- **Third-party verification:** For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

- **Please note:** If the company **has reported a value of zero** in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported.

- **Please note:** In cases where the company is classified within **the Banks (BNK), Financial Services (FBN), Insurance (INS), or Professional Services (PRO)** industries, the score obtained in this question will not contribute to the final score of the company.

Data Consistency

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire does not correspond to publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all.

- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to, for example, a major acquisition, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction explained.

- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms, and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company, with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting, and it must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period.

In particular, environmental data of group companies should follow these rules:

- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered in proportion to how they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data of business travel other than by an owned and/or operated fleet should not be included unless specifically asked for.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company was no longer consolidated.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company was consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.
- Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions, you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions.
- If a company publicly reports on long- term but not annual targets, an annual target must be estimated based on internal target setting or a lineardistribution.
- The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit.
- Please ensure that the Company Information section has been filled in correctly and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

Disclosure Requirements

Disclosure requirements for a partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Total net fresh water consumption for at least the most recent reported year.

References

CDP - Water Security 2022 Reporting Guidance:
https://guidance.cdp.net/en/guidance?cid=35&ctype=theme&idtype=ThemeID&incchild=1&microsite=0&otype=Guidance&tags=TAG-597%2CTAG-607%2C

Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) Water Accounting Framework, User Guide Version 2.0: https://minerals.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/MCA-Water-Accounting-Framework-User-Guide-2.0-2022.pdf

2.5 Climate Strategy

Assessment Focus

Disclosure/ Transparency	Documents	Public Documents	Exposure /Coverage
Trend	Performance	Awareness	External Verification

Most industries will be impacted by climate change, albeit to a varying degree. The need for robust strategies to meet the scale of the challenge is growing ever more significant. There is increasing focus not only on identifying the risks and opportunities of climate change but also managing these risks, setting targets, and ensuring appropriate governance and oversight at all levels of the business. As the number of climate-related mandatory and voluntary disclosure frameworks and standards increase, companies must remain vigilant at not only assessing their own exposure to climate but also documenting this in a way that meets disclosure requirements.

The majority of the questions in this criterion have been developed in alignment with the CDP methodology (https://www.cdp.net).

Additionally, many questions in this criterion are aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) which published in 2017 a set of recommendations for voluntary and consistent climate- related financial risk disclosures in mainstream reporting. While the developed disclosure recommendations are voluntary, investors' demand for companies to report in line with TCFD is growing exponentially and governments are starting to move toward requiring TCFD disclosures through regulation.

Finally, the EU action plan on sustainable finance and its EU Taxonomy Regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment have also been considered in the further development of this criterion. (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).

2.5.1 **Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)**

Please provide your company's total direct greenhouse gas emissions (DGHG SCOPE 1) for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

Direct GHG (Scope 1)	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?

Total direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	Metric tonnes CO_2e	283.11	189.22	185.32	1,559.72	1599.72
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

☑ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☑ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

☐ We only report combined on Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions. Please provide the combined figures in the table above and mark "Not applicable" in the next question (EP - Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)).

○ We do not track direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1).

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to capture the company's direct greenhouse gas (Scope 1) emissions and assess the overall trend. Emissions can serve as a critical indicator of a company's impact on the climate. Increasingly, the disclosure of emissions is expected from investors, and growing regulatory pressure has led to the mandatory disclosure of certain emissions. By disclosing emissions, investors and stakeholders can ascertain a company's climate risks and identify trends in emissions reduction to benchmark against competitors.

Key Definitions

GHG scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) refer to emissions of the six main GHGs that are covered by the Kyoto Protocol. These gases are outlined below. Each GHG has a different capacity to cause global warming, depending on its radiative properties, its molecular weight and its lifespan in the atmosphere.

Greenhouse Gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol:

Carbon Dioxide - CO2: Emitted mainly from the burning of fossil fuels, carbon dioxide accounted for some 86 percent of the UK's human- induced (anthropogenic) GHG emissions in 2003.

Methane - CH4: Emitted mainly from agriculture, waste disposal, leakage from the gas distribution system and coal mining, methane contributed to over 6 percent of UK anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2003.

Nitrous Oxide - N2O: The main anthropogenic sources of nitrous oxide emissions are agriculture, transport, industrial processes, and coal combustion. Nitrous oxide accounted for approx. 6 percent of UK GHG emissions in 2003. **Hydrofluorocarbons - HFCs, Perfluorocarbons - PFCs and Sulphur Hexafluoride - SF6:** Collectively known as "F-gases", these are emitted mainly from air conditioning and refrigeration and industrial processes. Together F-gases accounted for around 2 percent of the UK anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2003.

Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon: in accordance with the GHG Protocol, emissions data for direct CO2 emissions from biologically sequestered carbon (e.g., CO2 from burning biomass/biofuels) must be reported separately from the Scopes.

Data Requirements

Specific data requirements for Greenhouse gas emissions:

- Greenhouse gas emissions should be reported as metric tons of CO2-equivalents.
- Data on greenhouse gas emissions should only include CO2 and all other greenhouse gas emissions.
- All greenhouse gas emissions emitted directly by the company should be reported. - Greenhouse gas emissions of owned and/or managed fleet must be included.
- Greenhouse gas emissions due to commuting of employees should not be included.
- Greenhouse gas emissions of business travel other than by owned and/or operated fleet should not be included.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:

- Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1) figure for at least the most recent reported year.

'Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported.

Data Consistency

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all
- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to a corporate action, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained
- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.
- If GHG emissions are only reported and tracked as combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the combined figures should be indicated in this question, the corresponding box should be ticked and the following question, EP – Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2), should be marked as “Not applicable”.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well toward achieving the target by the end of the target period. If you report a combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 target, please extrapolate the share equivalent to the absolute Scope 1 emission for inclusion in the table.

As a consequence, environmental performance data should only cover the direct emissions/resource use, i.e., resource use/ emissions caused by the company and its consolidated activities. Emissions and resource use of suppliers and customers should be excluded. In particular, the environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules:

- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the coverage should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.

- Indicators where a company has no emissions/resource use, 0 should be filled.

- Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions.

- If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution.

- The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit.

- Please ensure that the "Company Information" section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

2.5.2 **Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)**

Please provide your company's indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy purchased (purchased and consumed, i.e. without energy trading) (IGHG SCOPE 2) for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section. As prescribed by the GHG Protocol, we expect all companies to report both location-based and market-based emissions. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications on how to report on market-based emissions.

IGHG (Scope 2)	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?
Location- based	metric tonnes of CO_2e	34,312.77	36,258.16	34,399.57	34,980.72	32,781.65
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	
Market-based	metric tonnes of CO2 equivalents	34,312.77	36,258.16	34,399.57	34,872.44	32,781.65
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Revenue	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

☑ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☑ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

○ We do not track indirect greenhouse gas emissions.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to capture the company's indirect greenhouse gas (Scope 2) emissions and assess the overall trend. Emissions can serve as a critical indicator of a company's impact on the climate. Increasingly, the disclosure of emissions is expected from investors, and growing regulatory pressure has led to the mandatory disclosure of certain emissions. By disclosing emissions, investors and stakeholders can ascertain a company's climate risks and identify trends in emissions reduction to benchmark against competitors.

Key Definitions

GHG scope 2: Indirect impacts - energy use: Many companies report on the GHG emissions incurred in the generation of the electricity they consume and for service companies these indirect emissions can be more important than their direct environmental impacts. There are also some ways that companies can mitigate these emissions, for example by paying a renewable tariff or improving energy efficiency.

Location-based method: It reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data).

Market-based method: It reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice). It derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled certificates or for unbundled instruments on their own. Even companies that do not purchase any market instrument are expected to report market-based emissions. As per the GHG Protocol's requirements, they shall do so by using their electricity supplier's emission rate, or by using the residual mix, i.e., regional emission factors representing the untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions. If such data is not available, then their market-based emissions will be equal to their location-based emissions.

Data Requirements

Greenhouse gas emissions should be reported as metric tons of CO2-equivalents. Data on greenhouse gas emissions should include CO2 and all other greenhouse gas emissions weighted according to greenhouse gas potential.

Please report both your location-based emissions, as well as your market-based emissions.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:

- Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (scope 2) figure for at least the most recent reported year for at least one of the two Scope 2 reporting methods.

Third-party verification: We expect that data in the most recent year reported, for at least one reporting method, has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered.

Please note: In case the company **has reported a value of zero** in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported.

Data Consistency

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all
- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to a corporate action, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained
- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.
- If GHG emissions are only reported and tracked as combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the combined

figures should be indicated in this question, the corresponding box should be ticked and the following question, EP – Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2), should be marked as “Not applicable”.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well toward achieving the target by the end of the target period. If you report a combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 target, please extrapolate the share equivalent to the absolute Scope 1 emission for inclusion in the table.

As a consequence, environmental performance data should only cover the direct emissions/resource use, i.e., resource use/ emissions caused by the company and its consolidated activities. Emissions and resource use of suppliers and customers should be excluded. In particular, the environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules:

- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the coverage should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.
- Indicators where a company has no emissions/resource use, 0 should be filled.
- Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions.
- If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution.
- The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit.
- Please ensure that the "Company Information" section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

2.5.3 **Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 3)**

Please provide your company's total indirect greenhouse gas emissions from your upstream and downstream value chain (IGHG Scope 3) as the sum of the 15 Scope 3 categories calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. Please refer to the information button for clarification. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit.

IGHG (Scope 3)	Unit	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	What was your target for FY 2023?
Total Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)	metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalents	-	-	-	-	-

Please provide your company's Scope 3 emissions split based on the 15 Scope 3 categories of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. Please use the latest available data to calculate Scope 3 emissions. Disclose any information about the methodology used to calculate the emissions in each Scope 3 category and whether any emissions in each Scope 3 category has been excluded. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications and requirements. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit.

Scope 3 Category	Emissions in the reporting year (Metric tons CO2e)	Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions
1. Purchased Goods and Services	-	
2. Capital Goods	-	
3. Fuel-and-energy-related- activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	-	
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	-	
5. Waste generated in operations	-	
6. Business travel	-	
7. Employee commuting	-	
8. Upstream leased assets	-	
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	-	
10. Processing of sold products	-	
11. Use of sold products	-	
12. End of life treatment of sold products	-	
13. Downstream leased assets	-	

14. Franchises	-	
15. Investments	-	
Other upstream	-	
Other downstream	-	

☐ The majority of our company's revenues is generated through Royalties

PUBLIC REPORTING

☐ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

☐ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

☐ We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

Max. 2,000 characters

☐ We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

◉ We do not track indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3).

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to capture indirect emissions from the value chain (Scope 3 emissions) and assess the overall trend. Scope 3 emissions represent the majority of emissions for most industries, so it is crucial for companies to measure all relevant sources of Scope 3 emissions in their value chain to identify climate risks and opportunities, provide transparency to the markets, and comply with regulatory requirements.

Key Definitions

GHG Scope 3: Scope 3 refers to indirect emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions in 15 Scope 3 categories that cover the upstream and downstream value chain activities of the company. Examples of upstream Scope 3 activities are the extraction and production of purchased materials and transportation of purchased fuels. Examples of downstream activities are the use of sold products and services and the transportation of sold goods.

Relevance: This refers to one of the five principles of the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard, which states that the scope 3 inventory should be based on the assumption that it ensures the GHG inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves users' decision-making needs– both within and beyond the company. Companies should use the principle of relevance when determining whether to exclude activities from the inventory boundary. Companies should also use the principle of relevance as a guide when selecting data sources. According to the GHG Protocol, companies may use two types of data to calculate scope 3 emissions: primary and secondary data.

Primary data: includes data provided by suppliers or others that directly relate to specific activities in the reporting company's value chain. Primary activity data may be obtained through meter readings, purchase records, utility bills, engineering models, direct monitoring, mass balance, stoichiometry, or other methods for obtaining data from specific activities in the company's value chain.

Secondary data: includes industry average data (e.g., from published databases, government statistics, literature reviews, and industry associations), financial data, proxy data, and other generic data. In specific cases, companies may use specific data from one activity in the value chain to estimate emissions for another activity in the value chain. This type of data (i.e., proxy data) is considered secondary data, since it is not specific to the activity for which emissions are being calculated. Source: GHG Protocol

Data Requirements

For this question, our expectations are aligned with the guidelines of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. That means that we expect companies to account for all scope emissions and disclose and justify any exclusions (Completeness Principle of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard).

Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions: please provide a short description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions (e.g., activity data, emission factors and GWP values), along with a description of the methodologies, assumptions and allocation methods used. Please also describe what has been excluded from the emissions calculation of each reported Scope 3 category (e.g., exclusions of specific suppliers/clients, of specific business units, countries, offices, plants, or exclusions of specific types of greenhouse gases, etc.) and justify the reasons for exclusion.

Specific data requirements for Greenhouse gas emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions should be reported as metric tons of CO_2-equivalents. Data on greenhouse gas emissions should include CO_2 and all other greenhouse gas emissions weighted according to greenhouse gas potential. All greenhouse gas emissions emitted in the upstream and downstream value chain of the company should be reported, if these are material/relevant. Companies should not exclude any activity that is expected to contribute significantly to the company's total Scope 3 emissions. GHG emissions reported in the first table and within each Scope 3 category should be as complete as possible, even if considerable estimations were needed. In the second table we expect Scope 3 emissions to be disclosed for at least 5 distinct categories.

Industry-Specific Guidance

- Companies in all industries are expected to disclose Scope 3 emissions for category 1 "Purchased Goods and Services".
- Companies operating in the industry groups of Energy (COL, OGX, OGR, GAS, PIP industries), Automobiles & Components (AUT and ATX industries) and in the Homebuilding industry (HOM) are expected to disclose Scope 3 emissions for category 11 "Use of sold products".
- Royalty companies and other franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments) are expected to account for emissions that occur from the operation of franchises (i.e., the scope 1 and 2 emissions of franchisees) in Scope 3 category 14: Franchises.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question

Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question:
- Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) figure for either the most recent reported year or the most recent reported year -1, or of at least one individual Scope 3 category with value different from 0.

Third-party verification: We expect that data in the most recent reported year or the most recent year -1 has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Please note that it is not necessary that all individual Scope 3 categories are third-party verified to check the relevant checkbox. It is sufficient that the total Scope 3 value, or values for a few relevant categories are third party verified.

Data consistency:

- If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all.
- If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to a corporation action, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained.
- If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.

General Data Requirements

Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well toward achieving the target by the end of the target period. If you report a combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 target, please extrapolate the share equivalent to the absolute Scope 1 emission for inclusion in the table.

As a consequence, environmental performance data should only cover the direct emissions/resource use, i.e., resource use/ emissions caused by the company and its consolidated activities. Emissions and resource use of suppliers and customers should be excluded. In particular, the environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules:

- Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially.
- Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group.
- Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure.
- Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore.
- Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time.
- Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the coverage should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known.
- Indicators where a company has no emissions/resource use, 0 should be filled.
- Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions.
- If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution.

References

This question contains categories of Scope 3 emissions and definitions of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, published in September 2011.

2.5.4 **Climate Governance**

Does the company's board of directors and/or executive management carry oversight and management responsibility of climate-related issues and is this information available publicly?

○ Yes, the company's board of directors and/or executive management has oversight and management responsibility of climate-related issues. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

Board Oversight

○ Yes, there is a board level committee with oversight of climate-related issues

Please select the committee from the drop-down list

- ○ Climate/Sustainability/ESG Committee
- ○ Risk Committee
- ○ Audit Committee
- ○ Other committee with clear oversight on climate-related issues

○ There is no board level committee with oversight of climate-related issues

☐ Climate issues are on the agenda of the board of directors. Please specify the frequency with which climate-related issues are scheduled agenda items

- ○ At least annually
- ○ Less frequent than annually, or not specified

Management Responsibility

○ Yes, there is a management position or committee with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Please select the appropriate option from the drop-down list.

- ○ Chief Climate/Sustainability/ESG Officer
- ○ Executive level climate or sustainability-specific committee
- ○ Chief Risk Officer or another C-suite executive with climate responsibility (not CEO)
- ○ Another committee with clear responsibility for management of climate-related issues
- ○ Below C-suite management position with clear responsibility for management of climate-related issues

○ There is no management position or committee with responsibility for climate-related issues.

◉ No, the company does not publicly report on board oversight and/or executive management responsibility of climate-related issues.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to assess whether a company's board of directors and management carry direct responsibility for the oversight and management of climate risks and opportunities. This information helps investors and other stakeholders understand whether climate-related issues receive sufficient attention at the highest levels of governance. This can be indicated by public disclosure of board oversight and management responsibility assigned to certain roles or committees, as well as the frequency of discussions on climate issues. This question is aligned with TCFD which recommends organizations disclose information on board's oversight of climate-related issues as well management's role in assessing and managing climate-related issues.

Key Definitions

Board-level committee with oversight: Assigned committee, formed of board members only, with responsibility for overseeing climate-related issues.

Management position: Highest ranking individual with dedicated management responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related issues.

Management-level committee: A management-level committee responsible for assessing and managing climate-related issues.

Data Requirements

Board Oversight: Board oversight refers to a board-level committee responsible for overseeing climate-related issues. Evidence that the committee oversees climate-related issues should be available in the relevant section in TCFD, CDP or other reports. Please select the correct option from the drop-down list. If the board committee is different from a climate or sustainability-specific committee, the climate responsibility needs to be clearly described within public

reporting. In order to accept the committee as a board-level committee, all members must be part of the board. If the committee is made up of both board members and management, please record this committee in the "Management Responsibility" section of the question. For two-tier boards, the board-level committee must be formed of members of the supervisory board.

Management responsibility: Management responsibility refers to the highest level of management with dedicated responsibility for managing climate-related issues. This can either be an individual or a management-level committee. The individual or committee should not be part of the board of directors. Please select the correct option from the drop-down list. If you have both a Chief Climate/ Sustainability/ESG Officer and a Chief Risk Officer who manage climate-related risks, please select Chief Climate/Sustainability/ESG Officer. For two-tier boards, management responsibility can be at the management board level. This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website.

2.5.5 TCFD Disclosure

Does the company apply the TCFD framework in the management of climate-related risks and opportunities and is it available publicly?

○ Yes, the company integrates the TCFD framework or are in the process of integrating it and publicly address the following requirements: Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

Governance

☐ a) Describe the board's oversight of climate related risks and opportunities.

☐ b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Strategy

☐ a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

☐ b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

☐ c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate- related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Risk Management

☐ a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

☐ b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

☐ c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.

Metrics & Targets

☐ a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

☐ b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

☐ c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

○ The company publicly commits to integrate the TCFD framework, but it does not yet report on any of the requirements. Please indicate the timeframe when you plan to disclose the requirements:

○ 2024

○ 2025 or later

◉ No, the company does not apply the TCFD framework in its risk management. Please explain the reason.

Max. 1,000 characters

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

This question focuses on whether a company applies the TCFD framework in the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Demand for climate-related disclosure from investors has increased significantly since the release of the TCFD recommendations in 2017. In addition, public sector leaders have also noted the importance of transparency on climate-related issues within financial markets. Climate-related risk is increasingly the subject of new reporting requirements, such as the European Non-financial Reporting Directive 2014/95/EU, which embeds regulatory guidance based on the TCFD recommendations. Many national governments and public sector organizations formally support the TCFD and some have started to issue regulations making TCFD disclosure mandatory. Delays in applying the TCFD framework may not only result in not meeting investors' needs but also in compliance costs.

Data Requirements This question requires public evidence. Please indicate where in your public reporting you report information about applying the TCFD framework.

2.5.6 **Climate-Related Management Incentives**

Does your company provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

○Yes, we provide details on the climate change-related incentives starting from the highest management level and the information is publicly available.

Who is entitled to benefit from this incentive? Select each option only once	Type of incentive	Incentivized KPIs: Please provide a description of the KPI and how it is incentivized
○Chief Executive Officer (CEO) ○Other Named Executive Officers ○Business Unit Managers ○Employees ○Other, please specify	○Monetary ○Recognition ○Other	○Emissions reduction ○Energy reduction ○Efficiency ○Purchasing ○Supply chain engagement ○Other, please specify

○Chief Executive Officer (CEO) ○Other Named Executive Officers ○Business Unit Managers ○Employees ○Other, please specify	○Monetary ○Recognition ○Other	○Emissions reduction ○Energy reduction ○Efficiency ○Purchasing ○Supply chain engagement ○Other, please specify

Who is entitled to benefit from this incentive? Select each option only once	Type of incentive	Incentivized KPIs: Please provide a description of the KPI and how it is incentivized
○Chief Executive Officer (CEO) ○Other Named Executive Officers ○Business Unit Managers ○Employees ○Other, please specify	○Monetary ○Recognition ○Other	○Emissions reduction ○Energy reduction ○Efficiency ○Purchasing ○Supply chain engagement ○Other, please specify

◉ No, we do not publicly report on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues.

○Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

This question aims to capture how rewards are associated with the management of climate change issues, including attainment of targets. This ensures that climate-related ambitions and goals are embedded throughout the company and that management is held accountable for the achievement of these goals.

Key Definitions

Incentives: Please note that incentives can be positive (i.e., giving access to something) or negative (i.e., preventing access to something). Examples of incentive types include:

- Monetary: a bonus or some form of financial remuneration.

- Recognition (non-monetary): employee award (e.g., employee of the year) or career progression scheme, but not tied directly to any form of financial remuneration.

- Other non-monetary rewards: including increased holiday allowances, special assignment, etc.

Data Requirements

If several types of incentives are used in your company, please select the incentive that is most commonly employed and include the fact that your company also uses other incentives in the comment box. Each employee group should only be selected once. When you select an incentive for a certain employee group, it is not necessary for all employees in this group to be entitled to benefit from this incentive. For example, you can select the category "Business Unit Managers" even if only one manager is entitled to the incentive.

Supporting evidence:

- This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website.
- Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.5.7 Climate Risk Management

Does the company have a climate risk management process and is it available publicly?

○ Yes, the company has a climate risk management process. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

Climate Risk Management

○ Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes, i.e. a documented process where climate change risks and opportunities are integrated into the company's centralized enterprise risk management program covering all types/sources of risks and opportunities

○ A specific climate change risk management process, i.e. a documented process which considers climate change risks and opportunities separate from other business risks and opportunities

Types of climate-related risk included in risk assessment

☐ Current Regulation

☐ Emerging Regulation

☐ Technology Risk

☐ Legal Risk

☐ Market Risk

☐ Reputational Risk

☐ Acute Physical Risk

☐ Chronic Physical Risk

Value chain stages covered by climate risk assessment

☐ The assessment includes our own operations

- ☐ The assessment includes our upstream activities
- ☐ The assessment includes our downstream activities and/or clients

Time horizon(s) covered by climate risk assessment

- ☐ Short-term
- ☐ Medium-term
- ☐ Long-term

◉ No, the company does not publicly report on a climate risk management process.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to assess whether your company has a climate risk management process – that is, a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks. Although nearly all organizations are affected by climate change-related risks, the most significant effects of climate change are likely to emerge over the medium to longer term, while the precise timing and magnitude of these impacts remain uncertain. Climate risk assessments covering different climate risk types, different value chain stages and time-horizons can be helpful to understand the potential effects of climate change on companies' businesses, strategies, and financial performance. This question is aligned with the TCFD Risk Management recommendations which include recommended disclosures on the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, and on how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management. This question is also aligned with the European Non-financial Reporting Directive 2014/95/EU, which demands that when reporting on their climate-related risks and opportunities, companies consider their whole value chain. Risks of negative impacts on an organization and risks of negative impacts on the climate may arise from companies' own operations and may also occur throughout the value chain, both upstream in the supply chain and downstream.

Key Definitions

Risk Assessment: Systematic process for an organization to evaluate potential risks that may impact its assets and operations.

(TCFD (2017), Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures)

Physical risks: Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. Physical risks may have financial implications for organizations, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption. Organizations' financial performance may also be affected by changes in water availability, sourcing, and quality; food security; and extreme temperature changes affecting organizations' premises, operations, supply chain, transport needs, and employee safety.

- **Acute physical risks** refer to those that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods.
- **Chronic physical risks** refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves.

TCFD (2017) https://www.tcfdhub.org/Downloads/pdfs/E06%20-%20Climate%20related%20risks%20and%20opportunities.pdf

Transition risks: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology, and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to organizations. Transition risks can be divided into four categories: policy and regulatory risks, technological risks, market risks, and reputational risks.

- **Policy, regulation and legal risks** include implementing carbon- pricing mechanisms to reduce GHG emissions, shifting energy use toward lower-emission sources, and adopting energy-efficiency solutions. The risk associated and financial impact of policy changes depend on the nature and timing of the policy change. Another important risk is litigation risk, which can occur as a result of litigation by for example property owners, municipalities, states, insurers, shareholders, and public interest organizations.
- **Current regulations** include current laws and regulation related to carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions reporting, existing products and services, the supervision of climate risks in the financial sector (Financial services only)
- **Emerging regulations** include emerging laws and regulation related to carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions reporting, existing products and services, the supervision of climate risks in the financial sector (Financial services only)
- **Technological risks** result from technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economy. For example, the development and use of emerging technologies such as renewable energy, battery storage, energy efficiency, and carbon capture and storage will affect the competitiveness of certain organizations, their production and distribution costs, and ultimately the demand for their products and services from end-users.
- **Market risks** can impact companies in various ways. One of the major ways is through shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services.
- **Reputational risks** may arise from changing customer or community perceptions of an organization's contribution to or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon economy. TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities)

Value Chain: Terminology used to describe the upstream and downstream life cycle of a product, process, or service, including material sourcing, production, consumption, and disposal/recycling.

- **Upstream activities** include operations that relate to the initial stages of producing a good or service, e.g., material sourcing, material processing, and supplier activities.

- Own operations include operations related to the direct stages of producing a good or service, such as manufacturing or processing the materials into a finished product.

- Downstream activities include operations that relate to processing the materials into a finished product, delivering it to the end user, and the customer use phase (e.g., transportation, distribution and consumption). (TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities)

Time Horizon: Terminology used to describe what your organisation considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons (from year to year) considering the expected lifetime of the assets or activities.

Data Requirements

For the first part of the question, please select the option that best describes the risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities. If you have more than one climate risk management process in place in your organization, please select the one that is most commonly employed. Please include in your response which types of physical and transition risks are considered in your risk assessment, along with the value chain stages covered and the time horizons considered. Value chain stages considered may differ depending on which types of physical and transition risks are considered. Please select all the value stages considered and time horizons included if they were used to assess at least one of the physical or transition risk types selected. Time horizons must be available for at least one of the physical or transition risk types selected.

Supporting evidence:

- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response.
- The supporting documents must be available in the public domain.
- Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) will not be accepted

References

TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/publications/final-technical-supplement/

CDP (2017), CDP Technical Note on Scenario Analysis – Conducting and disclosing scenario analysis

EU, Technical Expert Group (TEG) (2020) Technical Annex on technical screening criteria for economic activities that can make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation or adaptation.

https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/ tools-and-standards/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en

European Commission, Guidelines on reporting climate-related information

https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/policy/190618-climate-related-information- reporting-guidelines_en.pdf

2.5.8 Financial Risks of Climate Change

Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditures?

○ Yes, we have identified climate change-related risks with potential impact. Please estimate the financial impact for the most significant risk from each category and provide supporting evidence:

Risks driven by changes in regulation:

Currency:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Information is available publicly for the description and estimated financial implications of the risk

☐ Brief description of the most significant risk and methods used to manage this risk:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Estimated financial implications of the risk before taking action:

Monetary Units

Average estimated time frame (in number of years) for financial implications of this risk:

Years

☐ Estimated costs of these actions:

Monetary Units

Risks driven by change in physical climate parameters or other climate-change related developments

Currency:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Information is available publicly for the description and estimated financial implications of the risk

☐ Brief description of the most significant risk and methods used to manage this risk:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Estimated financial implication of the risk before taking action:

Monetary Units

Average estimated time frame (in number of years) for financial implications of the risk:

Years

☐ Estimated costs of these actions:

Monetary Units

○ We have conducted an analysis of our climate change risk, but our company is not exposed to climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in business operations, revenue, or expenditure.

◉ We have not conducted an analysis related to climate change risks.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

With this question we aim to find out if companies have identified the risks where there is the potential for substantive changes in business operations, revenue or expenditure to arise.

Key Definitions

Climate change risks: can include, but are not limited to:

- Currently being experienced or expected to arise in the future
- Already managed and therefore not expected to generate negative residual impacts (e.g., because of an insurance policy)
- Newly identified
- Risks which cannot be managed
- Well understood or with high levels of uncertainty with regard to the likelihood of the risk materializing and the extent to which it will impact the business

Regulatory risks: arise from current and/or expected city, state, regional, national or global governmental policy related to climate change. Risks include, but are not limited to, the imposition of emissions limits, energy efficiency standards and carbon trading schemes.

Physical risks: may arise from dramatic extreme weather events or subtle changes in weather patterns. Other climate-related risks: include, but are not limited to: reputation, changing consumer behavior, induced changes in human and cultural environments, fluctuating socio-economic conditions and increasing humanitarian demands.

Under **financial implications:** you are asked to provide quantitative estimates of the inherent financial impacts of the risks before taking into consideration any controls you may have in place to mitigate the impacts. An example would be the cost of destruction of facilities from extreme weather before taking into consideration how much insurance coverage you have. It is acknowledged that these will be estimates.

The methods: you are using or plan to use to manage the risk could include diversification of product/service offering, research and development in new product lines or lobbying of decision makers. In all cases please identify how this action has affected (or is expected to affect) the likelihood and/or magnitude of the risk (i.e., the residual risk) and over what time frame the risk is expected to or has been reduced.

The costs associated: with the management actions you have described can be annual or capital costs. Where there is no additional cost for action, please explicitly state this is the case. Where the cost is integrated into existing budgets, please provide some estimate of the scale of those costs.

Time frame: the time frame refers to the time when you expect the risks are likely to materialize. It is acknowledged that risks further into the future are likely to have a higher degree of uncertainty associated with them. For companies submitting to CDP: please use the average between the two numbers of the time frame range. E.g., if the estimated time frame for financial implications of this risk is between 0 and 3, please disclose "1.5 years" ((0+3)/2 = 1.5) in the estimated time frame field.

Data Requirements

Please describe and provide figures concerning the most significant risk from each category (i.e., the risk which has the most potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure). Please provide quantification of climate change risks for those parts of the business where such analysis has been conducted. If this assessment does not cover all business operations, please provide data for those measured areas only and provide an explanation of which areas are covered in the comment box.

Disclosure Requirements

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence for the following:

- Description of risks driven by changes in regulation
- Description of risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters or other climate-change related developments
- Estimated financial implication of the risk(s)

Supporting evidence:

- The document(s) you attach will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.
- Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

2.5.9 Financial Opportunities Arising from Climate Change

Have you identified any climate change-related opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive positive change in your business operations, revenue, expenditure (i.e. opportunities driven by changes in regulation, physical, or other climate change-related developments)?

○ Yes, we have identified climate change-related opportunities. Please briefly describe the most significant opportunity resulting from climate change on your business operations, revenue growth, or expenditures and provide supporting evidence:

Currency:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Information is available publicly for the description and estimated financial implications of the opportunity:

☐ Please provide description below:

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Please estimate the annual financial positive implications of this opportunity:

Monetary Units

Estimated time frame (in number of years) for positive financial implications of this opportunity:

Years

☐ Please estimate the current annual costs associated with developing this opportunity:

Monetary Units

○ We do not consider climate change related opportunities (current or future) to be relevant to our business, please explain why:

Max. 1,000 characters

◉ We have not conducted an analysis of our climate change opportunities.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

When a company faces risks associated with climate change (reported in previous question) it is possible that they may also experience opportunities. Both arise from changes in the operating environment of a company and as some changes can represent additional costs, others (or even the same changes) represent opportunities to exploit new markets or products. This question aims to find out if companies have identified climate change related opportunities that have the potential to generate positive change in their business operations, revenue generation and expenditure. **Key Definitions**

Climate Change Opportunities: can include, but are not limited to:

- Currently being experienced or expected to arise in the future
- Being managed or newly identified
- Well understood or with high levels of uncertainty with regard to the likelihood of the opportunity materializing and the extent to which it will impact the business

Opportunities can be related to any of the following categories:

Regulation: on climate change related issues may present opportunities for your organization if it is better suited than its competitors to meet those regulations, or

more able to help others to do so. Possible scenarios would include a company whose products already meet anticipated standards designed to curb emissions, those whose products will enable its customers to meet mandatory requirements or those companies who provide services assisting others in meeting regulatory requirements. Regulation may also create new markets such as emission trading markets leading to new opportunities.

Physical changes: related to climate change may present opportunities in a variety of ways. Reduced sea ice may allow access to new areas for vessels. Changing temperatures and rainfall may extend growing seasons for farmers. Alternatively, your organization may have goods and services that enable others to adapt to physical changes.

Other climate-related opportunities: include those posed by changes in consumer attitude or improved standing due to your organization’s stance or action on climate change.

The financial implications: of the opportunity should be expressed quantitatively. It is acknowledged that these will be estimates and where possible the assumptions made in arriving at a financial impact figure should be stated in the comment box.

The costs associated: with developing the opportunities refer to the cost arising from the actions needed to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization. Where there is no cost for action, please explicitly state this in the comment box, and in this case insert “0” to the text box provided.

Time frame: – the timeframe refers to the time when you expect the opportunities to materialize. It is acknowledged that opportunities further into the future are likely to have a higher degree of uncertainty associated with them. For companies submitting to CDP: please use the average between the two numbers of the time frame range. E.g., if the estimated time frame for positive financial implications of this opportunity is between 4 and 8, please disclose “6 years” ((4+8)/2 = 6) in the estimated time frame field.

Data Requirements

Please describe and provide figures concerning the most significant opportunity identified.

Disclosure Requirements

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence for the following:

- Description of relevant financial opportunities arising from climate change
- Estimated financial implication and estimated cost

Supporting evidence:

- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.
- Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

2.5.10 Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

Does the company conduct climate-related scenario analysis and is this information available publicly?

○ Yes, the company conducts climate-related scenario anaylsis. Please indicate where this information is available in public reporting or corporate website.

- ○ We use qualitative climate-related scenario analysis
- ○ We use quantitative climate-related scenario analysis
- ○ We use qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis

Please select any climate-related scenarios your organization has used in their climate-related scenario analysis

Scenario Type	2°C or below 2°C	Above 2°C

Transition Scenario	☐ IEA NZE 2050 ☐ IEA 2DS ☐ IEA B2DS ☐ IEA 450 ☐ IEA SDS ☐ IEA APS or Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) ☐ Greenpeace ☐ DDP ☐ IRENA ☐ BNEF NEO ☐ NGFS (2°C and below scenarios)	☐ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS) ☐ IEA CPS ☐ NGFS (Above 2°C scenarios)
Physical Scenario	☐ RCP 1.9 (or SSP1 1.9) ☐ RCP 2.6 (or SSP1 2.6)	☐ RCP 3.4 (or SSP4 3.4) ☐ RCP 4.5 (or SSP2 4.5) ☐ RCP 6.0 (or SSP4 6.0) ☐ RCP 7.0 (or SSP3 7.0) ☐ RCP 8.5 (or SSP5 8.5)

☐ Our analysis covers at least one 2°C or below 2°C scenario that is not listed in the table, please provide further details.

Max. 1,000 characters

☐ Our analysis covers at least one above 2°C scenario that is not listed in the table, please provide further details.

Max. 1,000 characters

◉ No, the company does not publicly report that it conducts climate-related scenario analysis.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Companies need to consider a broad range of assumptions, uncertainties, and potential future states to understand the potential effects of climate change on their businesses, strategies, and financial performance across different time horizons and different temperature pathways. One way to do this is through conducting climate-related scenario analysis.

This question is aligned with the TCFD recommendations, which include a recommended disclosure on the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Key Definitions

Scenario Analysis: Process for identifying and assessing a potential range of outcomes of future events under conditions of uncertainty. In the case of climate change, for example, scenarios allow an organization to explore and develop an understanding of how the physical and transition risks of climate change may impact its businesses, strategies, and financial performance over time. Climate-related scenario analysis should consider climate risks that are material to companies' operations and value chain.

(TCFD (2017), Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures)

Qualitative scenario analysis explores relationships and trends for which little or no numerical data is available. This is generally a high-level, narrative approach to scenario analysis, suitable for organizations that are familiarizing themselves with the process. For example, relying on industry trends and applying them to a specific organization or business activity, or undertaking quantitative research into a specific trend.

Quantitative scenario analysis assesses measurable trends and relationships using quantitative models, data sets and other analytical techniques to illustrate potential pathways or outcomes. This is a more detailed approach to conducting scenario analysis. External, third-party scenarios or data sets can be used, or companies can develop in-house modeling capabilities considering specific assumptions or parameters.

2°C or below 2°C, and above 2°C: Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, nearly 200 countries agreed to limit global warming to no more than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100, and to aim for a no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius increase. The 2-degree scenario is widely seen as the global community's accepted limitation of temperature growth to avoid significant and potentially catastrophic changes to the planet. 2-degree or below scenarios can also be referred to as "Paris Aligned". Scenarios for above 2°C warming show a potential situation where this agreement is not met. https://www.spglobal.com/ en/research-insights/articles/what-s-the-deal-with-the-2-degree-scenario

IPCC RCP/SSP: The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) produces physical risk scenarios under a variety of warming pathways. Within its sixth-assessment report (AR6), new scenarios were developed called "Shared Socio-Economic Pathways" (SSPs), which aim to replace Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) although RCPs still form the basis of SSPs and are widely used. https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ ar6/

International Energy Agency (IEA): The IEA produces various energy and transition risk-related scenarios, details of which can be used for transition risk scenario analysis. https://www.iea.org/reports/global-energy-and-climate-model

Other listed transition scenarios:

- Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): https://www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal/
- Greenpeace: https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp- content/uploads/legacy/Global/usa/report/2009/4/energy-r-

evolution-a-sustain.pdf

- Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP): https://ddpinitiative.org/display/
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA): https:// www.irena.org/publications/2020/Sep/Scenarios-for-the-Energy-Transition-Global-experience-and-best- practices
- BloombergNEF New Energy Outlook (BNEF NEO): https://about.bnef.com/new-energy-outlook/

Data Requirements

Please select all the climate scenarios you have used to assess physical and transition risks. In line with the TCFD recommended disclosure, at least two scenarios are required for full scoring. One of these scenarios should be a 2 °C or lower scenario, the other should be an above 2 °C scenario.

If your company conducts climate scenario analysis with scenarios that are not listed in the question table, please describe the following elements in the text box below the selected option. Please note that this information should be available in the public domain.

- A description of the scenarios used, and whether the scenarios used are 2°C or lower scenarios or above 2°C scenarios. Please note: for companies which use NGFS scenarios for physical risks as well as transition, please select the "Our analysis covers at least one [...] scenario that is not listed in the table" option depending on the temperature used.

Supporting evidence:

- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response.
- The supporting documents must be available in the public domain.
- Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) will not be accepted

References

TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/publications/final-technical-supplement/ CDP (2017),

CDP Technical Note on Scenario Analysis – Conducting and disclosing scenario analysis

European Commission, Guidelines on reporting climate-related information

https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/policy/190618-climate-related- information-reporting-guidelines_en.pdf

2.5.11 Physical Climate Risk Adaptation

Based on your climate risk assessment, has your company set up a plan to adapt to the identified physical climate risks? Please provide supporting evidence and indicate where this is available in the public domain.

○ Yes, we have a context-specific plan to adapt to physical climate risks in existing and/or new operations. Please provide supporting evidence and indicate if this is available in the public domain.

☐ We publicly report on our context-specific plan to adapt to physical risks

☐ The risk assessment and plan to adapt to physical climate risks cover the following share of our existing operations (Percentage of total revenues):

Numerical

The plan includes a target to implement relevant adaptation measures within the following timeline for existing operations:

- ○ Less than 5 years
- ○ 5 to 10 years
- ○ More than 10 years

○ The risk assessment and plan to adapt to physical climate risks cover the following share of our new operations (Percentage of new operations):

Numerical

○ We have no new asset planned.

○ Yes, we have an overall plan to adapt to potential physical climate risks. Please provide supporting evidence and indicate if this is available in the public domain.

☐ We publicly report on overall plan to adapt to physical risks

The plan includes a target to implement relevant adaptation measures within the following timeline:

- ○ Less than 5 years
- ○ 5 to 10 years
- ○ More than 10 years

◉ No, we have no existing plan to adapt to physical climate risks.

○ Not applicable. We have performed a climate risk assessment for physical risks, but do not consider our company's assets and operations to be exposed to any material physical risks. Please provide a detailed explanation in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The climate risk assessment of physical and transition risks builds the basis for companies to plan adaptation and mitigation measures in response to those risks. Adaptation and mitigation measures are ideally planned so that context-specific factors are considered for all relevant assets and operations, since climate-related hazards are location and context-specific. This question focuses specifically on adaptation measures for physical risks. Climate change adaptation can be understood as anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage it can cause. It includes business opportunities such as new technologies to use scarce water resources more efficiently, or the building of new flood defenses. Climate change mitigation and adaptation is a central part of the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities. The information on risk assessment of physical impacts is required for evaluating compliance with the EU Taxonomy Do No Significant Harm criteria on climate change adaptation.

The EU taxonomy demands that an activity integrates physical and non-physical measures aimed at reducing all material risks that have been identified through a climate risk assessment. For existing activities, the implementation of those physical and non-physical measures may be phased and executed over a period of time of up to five years. For new activities, implementation of these measures must be met at the time of design and construction. (EU Technical Expert Group, Taxonomy Report, Technical Annex).

Key Definitions

Adaptation: Anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage they can cause or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise.

Context-specific: Adaptation responds to physical climate risks that are mostly location and context-specific. Due to this nature, organizations can best assess climate-related risks and mitigate them based on a context-specific plan. For example, there are in principle several engineering and non-engineering options available to a coastal city to respond to the risk resulting from increased sea level. Responses will vary according to where the city is located, its size, the institutional and financial capacity of the city administration to deal with climate risk, the technical and engineering expertise available, the priority of the city, the perception of the citizens, and other factors. The adaptation responses will benefit the city that adopts them and possibly the systems that depend on or interact with the city. A context-specific plan integrates physical and non- physical measures aimed at reducing - to the extent possible and on a best-effort basis - all material risks that have been identified through a climate risk assessment (EU Technical Expert Group, Taxonomy Report, Technical Annex)

New operations: refers to assets planned, under construction or put in use after the current reporting cycle (i.e., after 2021 for the 2022 CSA).

Data Requirements

Additional credit will be granted for public disclosure of a context-specific or an overall plan to adapt to physical climate risks. If your company has performed a climate risk assessment for physical risks and no material physical risks were identified, please select “Not applicable” to this question and provide a detailed explanation.

References

EU, Technical Expert Group (TEG)(2020) Technical Annex on technical screening criteria for economic activities that can make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation or adaptation.
https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/ business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/200309-sustainable-finance-teg-final-report-
taxonomy-annexes_en.pdf

European Commission, Guidelines on reporting climate-related information https://
ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/policy/190618-climate-related-information-reporting-guidelines_en.pdf

2.5.12 **Emissions Reduction Targets**

Does your company have any corporate-level emissions reduction targets publicly available?

If your company also answers the question Net-Zero Commitment, please do not provide your Net-Zero target in this question, but provide details of your related near-term emissions reduction target.

☑ Yes, we have a company-wide absolute emissions target and/or an emissions intensity target publicly available that covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and/or Scope 3 emissions. Please provide details in the table below.

⦿ **Target Type and Metric**

⦿ **Absolute targets**

○ **Intensity targets**

Intensity Metric

- ○ Metric tons CO2e per square meter
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of aluminum
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of steel
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cardboard
- ○ Grams CO2e per kilometer
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per unit hour worked
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product
- ○ Metric tons of CO2e per liter of product
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per unit of service provided
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per square foot
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per kilometer
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per passenger kilometer
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per barrel of oil equivalent (BOE
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per vehicle produced
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of ore processed
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per ounce of gold
- ○ Metric tons CO2e per ounce of platinum
- ○ Metric tons of CO2e per metric ton of aggregate

◯Metric tons of CO2e per billion (currency) funds under management
◯Grams CO2e per revenue passenger kilometer
◯Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

Scope covered by the target	Target Timeframe	Baseline year emissions covered and as a % of total base year emissions	% reduction target from base year	Is this target validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative?
◉ Scope 1 + 2 combined ◯Scope 1 + 2 + 3 combined ◯Not known	Base Year 2021 Target Year 2030	Base year emissions 408.57 Ton CO_2e Percentage of total base year emissions 100%	42%	◯Yes ◯No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi ◉No, but we consider the target to be science-based ◯ No, the target is not science- based
◯ Scope 1	Base Year Target Year	Base year emissions Percentage of total base year emissions		◯Yes ◯No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi ◯No, but we consider the target to be science-based ◯ No, the target is not science- based
◯ Scope 2	Base Year	Base year emissions		◯Yes ◯No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi

	Target Year	Percentage of total base year emissions		○ No, but we consider the target to be science-based ○ No, the target is not science- based
○ Scope 3	Base Year Target Year	Base year emissions Percentage of total base year emissions		○ Yes ○ No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi ○ No, but we consider the target to be science-based ○ No, the target is not science- based

○ No, we do not have any company-wide absolute emissions target or emissions intensity target publicly available.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Most industries are likely to be impacted by climate change, albeit to a varying degree. Consequently, they need to design strategies which are adapted to the size of the challenge for their industry. Whilst the majority of the companies focus on risks associated with the changing climate, some seek to identify and seize the business opportunities linked to these global challenges. Setting emission reduction targets enables companies to adopt a systematic and disciplined approach towards reducing their emissions. With this question, we aim to find out if a company has set absolute or relative corporate targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Key Definitions

Absolute target: a target that describes a reduction in actual emissions in a future year when compared to a base year. **Intensity target:** a target that describes a future reduction in emissions that have been normalized to a business metric when compared to normalized emissions in a base year.

Intensity measure: Grams CO2e or Metric tons CO2e per kilometer, per USD($) value-added, square meter, per unit revenue, per unit FTE employee, per unit hour worked, per unit of production, per unit of service provided etc.

Science-based targets: "Targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – limiting global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C." Source: Science- based targets Initiative

Data Requirements

- We expect companies to set absolute or intensity emission targets. If your company has both absolute and intensity targets, please prioritize your absolute target.
- If you provide the intensity target in this question, please select the intensity measure used (metric).

Scopes covered by the target: Scopes covered by the company's emissions reduction target and reduction of emissions to be achieved in the target year compared to the base year.

- If you report a target which covers Scope 1+2 combined, please complete the first row and tick "Scope 1+2 combined". You can also add a separate Scope 3 target in the last row.
- If you report a target which covers Scope 1+3 combined, please complete the first row and tick "Scope 1+3 combined". You can also add a separate Scope 2 target.
- If you report a target which covers Scope 1+2+3 combined, please complete the first row, tick "Scope 1+2+3 combined" and leave the last 3 rows blank.
- If you report a target which covers Scope 1, 2 and 3 separately, please complete the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 rows.
- If you report a target which only covers Scope 3, please complete the last row only.
- If you report both combined and individual targets for all 3 scopes, please only provide individual targets in the table. **Supporting evidence:**
- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response.
- The supporting documents must be available in the public domain.
- Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) will not be accepted

Industry-Specific Guidance:

Financial Institutions (BNK/FBN/INS)

- We expect short-term emission targets to focus on operational emissions.
- Category 15 Financed emissions targets should be accounted for under the Net-Zero Targets for Financed Emissions under the Decarbonization Strategy Criteria.

References

https://sciencebasedtargets.org/

2.5.13 **Low-Carbon Products**

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions. You may provide information on either low carbon products, avoided emission products or both, depending on the relevance of the product types to your business. Please attach supporting evidence.

Type & description of products	Public reporting	Level of aggregation	% of total revenues from climate change product in the most recently completed fiscal year	Estimated total avoided emissions per year	comment
Low carbon product(s) ☐ Please specify a relevant example:	☐ Description publicly available	○Product ○Group of products ○Company-wide			
Avoided emissions for third-parties ☐ Please specify a relevant example:	☐ Description publicly available	○Product ○Group of products ○Company-wide			

⦿ No, our products are not low carbon and/or the use of our products does not directly enable avoiding GHG emissions.

○Not applicable. Given the nature of our products, services and/or business model, this question is not applicable to our company. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

This question focuses on the initiatives companies have in place to reduce the emissions derived from their activities – whether directly through their products or through the provision of products or services to third-parties to reduce their own emissions. The question focuses on the concepts of “low carbon products” and “avoided emissions”. There are various circumstances in which a company might consider that the use of its goods and services by others has the potential to reduce GHG emissions. For example, an insulation company might consider that the installation of its insulation in another organization’s premises might reduce the consumption of gas to heat the building, with the consequent reduction of GHG emissions from the property. Similarly, a consultancy providing advisory services on energy efficiency/ emissions reductions or a manufacturer producing a product with lower energy use requirements, compared with equivalent products on the market, could also consider themselves to reduce the GHG emissions of others (avoided emissions). As the pressing need for reducing greenhouse gas emissions continues, investors are looking at different mechanisms to reduce the carbon intensity of their investments. They look beyond direct emissions and increasingly consider low-carbon products and avoided emissions at 3rd parties (scope 3 emissions) for the overall calculation of the carbon footprints of their portfolios. Taxonomies such as the Climate Bonds Taxonomy, Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy, Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge for the Chemicals sector similarly function within this scientific parameter. Companies are encouraged to use this parameter when evaluating whether a product is low-carbon or not and should evaluate their low-carbon products in relation to their contribution to a low-carbon economy. Different goods and services will have pertinent characteristics in which they can do this. This can include improving the energy efficiency of certain technologies so that they are consistent with avoiding dangerous climate change or contributing to the adaptation side of dangerous climate change.

Key Definitions

Low carbon products: products with low embedded emissions that contribute to the transition of a low carbon economy, e.g., products requiring less raw material during the production process.

Avoided emissions products: products or services that allow a company's client (i.e., a third party) to reduce their environmental footprint and avoid emissions, e.g., eco-efficient products.

Data Requirements

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering each of the aspects selected.

% of total revenues from "climate change" product(s): Please specify the proportion of your revenue during the reporting year from your products that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions. Revenue is defined as sales, net of taxes.

Estimated total avoided emissions per year: Please specify what is the amount of avoided emissions per year that your products facilitate.

Level of aggregation: In this field, you need to select what level of aggregation you wish to report on. For example, you may only produce one product that can be classified as "low carbon". In this case, you may want to report at the product level of aggregation. Alternatively, if your company produces hundreds of low carbon products, you may wish to report at a company-wide level.

Supporting evidence:

- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.
- Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.
- The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

References

Low Carbon Investment Registry: This is a database of low carbon and emissions-reducing investments made by institutional investorshttps://www.iigcc.org/download/low-carbon-investment-registry-report/?wpdmdl=1597&refresh=623092bf9e5de1647350463

2.5.14 Internal Carbon Pricing

Please indicate if your company uses an internal price of carbon. If yes, please specify your company's objective to implement an internal carbon price and provide details of how this is being used within the organization and what the internal carbon price is**. In case your company uses more than one type of internal carbon prices, please report the price that has the greatest impact on your organization (i.e. price * quantity of emissions generated).**

○ Yes, we use an internal price of carbon. Please specify your company's objective to implement an internal carbon price and fill out the table below. Please attach supporting evidence.

- ☐ Navigate GHG regulations
- ☐ Stakeholder expectations
- ☐ Change internal behavior
- ☐ Drive energy efficiency
- ☐ Drive low-carbon investments
- ☐ Stress test investments
- ☐ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

- ☐ Supplier engagement
- ☐ Other, please specify:

Max. 1,000 characters

GHG Scope	Type of internal carbon price	Application	Price (per metric tonne CO2e)	Price setting approach
☐ Scope 1 ☐ Scope 2 ☐ Scope 3	☐ Shadow price ☐ Internal fee ☐ Internal trading ☐ Implicit price ☐ Offsets ☐ Other, please specify: [ ] Max. 1,000 characters	○ Company-wide (with local variations accepted) ○ Selected business units ○ Selected regions ○ Ad-hoc	Currency:	○ External resources ○ Benchmarking against peers ○ Internal consultation ○ Technical analyses

- ◉ No, we do not use an internal price of carbon.
- ○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- ○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Many major publicly-traded companies have integrated an “internal carbon price” as a core element in their ongoing business strategies. Such carbon pricing has become a standard operating practice in business planning as a means of testing strategic and investment assumptions' vulnerability to ever- stronger climate-related regulation and the broader emergence (explicitly or implicitly) of a cost of carbon. Through this question, we aim to assess how robustly companies are using this approach to anticipate an eventual regulatory approach in some form to address climate change.

Key Definitions

Internal carbon price: Internal assumptions of a carbon price as a planning tool to help identify revenue opportunities, risks, and as an incentive to drive maximum energy efficiencies to reduce costs and guide capital investment decisions.

Price setting approaches:

- External resources: such as price projections from climate-related regulation (e.g., the expected future Emissions Trading Systems (ETS) or carbon tax price and/or implicit carbon price) or the social cost of carbon
- Benchmarking against peers: such as by looking at carbon prices set by other companies within its own sector.
- Internal consultation: at a price to be material enough to change business decisions and behavior.
- Technical analyses of the required measures to achieve the targets on reducing its carbon footprint and the associated investments needed.

Type of internal carbon price:

- Most companies utilize a **shadow price** – attaching a hypothetical cost of carbon to each tonne of CO2e – as a tool to reveal hidden risks and opportunities throughout its operations and supply chain and to support strategic decision-
making related to future capital investments.
- Some companies with emissions reduction or renewable energy targets calculate their **"implicit carbon price"** by dividing the cost of abatement/procurement by the tonnes of CO2e abated. This calculation helps quantify the capital investments required to meet climate-related targets and is frequently used as a benchmark for implementing a more strategic internal carbon price.

- Internal fee mechanisms take this approach a step further by charging responsible business units for their carbon emissions. These programs frequently reinvest the collected revenue back into clean technologies and other activities that help transition the entire company towards lower-carbon operations and investments. Some companies establish an **internal trading mechanism** – allowing the business units to trade allocated carbon credits.

- Some companies utilize the **voluntary carbon markets to offset their emissions** - internalizing this cost per tonne of CO2e.

Data Requirements

In case your company uses more than one type of internal carbon price, please report the price that has the greatest impact on your organization (i.e., price * quantity of emissions generated).

Price (per metric tonne CO2e): Please report the value of the price per metric tonne you use for your analysis and not the total value of your analysis. Diversified mining companies (MNX) that do not have oil & gas or coal operations may mark "Not applicable" in this question.

Supporting evidence:

- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.
- Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

- The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

References

Ecofys, the Generation Foundation and CDP (2017), "How to guide to corporate internal carbon pricing – Four dimensions to best practice approaches", Consultation Draft

2.5.15 **Net-Zero Commitment**

Has your company publicly committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions and set targets and programs to fulfil the commitment? *Please note that this question should only be answered if a near-term absolute or relative emission reduction target is reported in the previous question Emissions Reduction Targets.*

○ Yes, we have publicly committed to reaching net-zero emissions across our value chain. Please provide details of a long-term emission reduction target linked to your net-zero commitment and indicate where this is available in your public reporting.

Target Time Frame	Target scope & related emission reduction target (as % of base year emissions)	Is the target validated by Science-Based Targets initiative?
Base Year 2021 Target Year 2050	Scope 1 & 2 Non-FLAG 90%, FLAG 72% Scope 3 Non-FLAG 90%, FLAG 72% ☐ Our net-zero commitment does not include the long term emission reduction target as a percentage of the base year emissions before any deductions or adjustments	○ Yes ○ No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by SBTi ◉ No, but we consider the target to be science-based ○ No, the target is not science-based

Net-zero Strategy:

☑ We have defined or already implemented programs or activities to achieve the emission reduction targets.

- ☑ Scope 1 & 2
- ☑ Scope 3

☑ We intend to neutralize residual emissions and/or further mitigate emissions beyond our value chain with the following activities:

- ☑ Offsetting, e.g., purchasing carbon credits
- ☑ Investing in permanent carbon removal

○ No, we don't have a public net-zero commitment.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

Companies are increasingly adopting net-zero targets in order to align their activities with the aim of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Due to the lack of common understanding of the definition of net-zero, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has developed a global science-based standard for companies to set net-zero targets.

The purpose of this question is to find out if a company has made a net-zero commitment, how well it is aligned with the science-based targets and what activities are planned to reach the target. This question follows the criteria and definitions of the SBTi Net- Zero Standard.

Key Definitions

Net-zero commitment: A credible corporate net-zero commitment includes commitments to:

- Reducing scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or to a level that is consistent with reaching net-zero emissions at the global or sector level in eligible 1.5°C-aligned pathways.
- Neutralizing any remaining emissions that could not be reduced at the net-zero target year and any GHG emissions released into the atmosphere thereafter.

Science-based targets: "Targets are considered "science-based" if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – limiting global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C." Source: SBTi

Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi): A global body that defines and promotes best practices in emissions reductions and net-zero targets in line with climate science. It provides technical assistance, expert resources to companies who set science-based targets, and independent assessment and validation of those targets. The SBTi process for target setting and validation is as follows:

- Committing to a Science Based Target via a letter of intent
- Developing a target in line with SBTi criteria
- Presenting target to SBTi for official validation (within 2 years of committing)
- Communicating this validation to stakeholders
- Reporting progress against these targets annually

Base Year: Companies should use the same base year for near-term targets and long-term net-zero targets.

Target Year: To limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels we must reach net-zero GHG emission by 2050. Hence, companies are expected to set their own net-zero targets by 2050 or sooner.

Residual emissions: Emissions sources that remain after a company has included all technically or economically feasible emission reductions to their target.

Beyond value chain mitigation: Mitigation action or investments that fall outside a company's value chain. This includes activities outside of a company's value chain that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon credits or other "offsetting", or measures that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and permanently store them.

Data Requirements

- This question should only be answered if a near-term emission reduction target is reported in the previous question.
- We will not accept targets without a Target Year specified.

Target scope & related emission reduction target (as % of base year emissions):

- We require data on gross emissions targets as a percentage of the base year emissions before any deductions or other adjustments that take into account offset credits, avoided emissions or reduction attributable to sequestration of GHG.
- If you have a target that will be partly met by offsetting or CO2 removal, please report only the proportion of the target that relates to emissions reduction.

Disclosure Requirements

This question requires public evidence. As public evidence, we can accept the company's own website and reporting, public CDP reports, or information disclosed in the Science Based Targets initiative's website: https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action

2.6 Biodiversity

Assessment Focus

Disclosure/ Transparency	Documents	Public Documents	Exposure /Coverage
Trend	Performance	Awareness	External Verification

Biodiversity forms the foundation for all of life. It plays a critical role in maintaining the quality, quantity, and resilience of ecosystems and provides services that the planet relies upon. Businesses have long utilized nature's resources and services without having to pay a full price for the privilege. The externalities of these actions have brought us to a turning point—either continue elevated levels of dependency and impact on nature or follow a path to a more holistic approach. The world—humans, businesses, economies—face a risk of collapse if we continue to exceed nature's boundaries. The only foreseeable option is a transformative path where businesses deeply consider their relationship with nature and work collaboratively with stakeholders to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

This criterion focuses on the ability of companies to recognize the importance of biodiversity and the impact- and dependency-related risks and opportunities. Risks must be identified in order to alleviate pressure on ecosystems and to help them thrive, while still working within the parameters of business operations. This criterion also seeks a high-level of industry collaboration with external stakeholders—to create meaningful policies, operate within supply chains and to transform existing systems.

2.6.1 **Biodiversity Risk Assessment**

Has your company assessed dependency- and impact-related biodiversity risks covering all relevant activities?

◉ Yes, we have completed a biodiversity risk assessment.

Please provide supporting evidence for options selected below and indicate if the evidence is publicly available.

Process Description

Describe the processes used for identifying and assessing dependency- and impact-related biodiversity risks covering the elements below and indicate if this information is reported in the public domain. Please provide supporting evidence:

- ☐ We publicly report on the process steps of our biodiversity risk assessment
- ☑ Use of location-specific approach
- ☑ References to methodologies or frameworks used for assessment
- ☐ Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes
- ☐ Dependency-related biodiversity risks considered in risk assessment
- ☐ Impact-related biodiversity risks considered in risk assessment

Scope of biodiversity risk assessment

Please indicate the scope of your biodiversity risk assessment, and indicate if this information is reported in the public domain. Please provide supporting evidence:

- [ ] We publicly report on the scope of our biodiversity risk assessment
- [x] Own operations
- [ ] Adjacent areas to own operations
- [ ] Upstream activities
- [ ] Downstream activities

Risks identified

Indicate if biodiversity risks were identified, and indicate if this information is reported in the public domain. Please provide supporting evidence:

- [ ] We publicly report on the biodiversity-related risks which were identified.

○ Biodiversity-related risks identified

○ No biodiversity-related risks

◉ Not known

○ No, we have not done a biodiversity risk assessment.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to determine to what extent companies are taking inventory of biodiversity risks. Biodiversity forms the foundation for all of life. Businesses have long utilized nature's resources without having to pay a full price for the privilege. The externalities of these actions have brought the planet to a turning point—either continue elevated levels of dependency and impacts on nature or follow a path towards a more holistic approach. The world—humans, businesses, economies—face a risk of collapse if we continue to exceed nature's boundaries. The only foreseeable option asking businesses to deeply consider their relationship with nature and work collaboratively with stakeholders to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. This question focuses on the ability of companies to recognize the importance of biodiversity and related risks and opportunities. This includes identifying risks to alleviate pressure on ecosystems while still working within the parameters of business operations. The risk assessment should then be used to inform a company-wide risk management process, ideally through a location-specific approach. This question also asks for a high level of industry collaboration with external stakeholders—to create meaningful processes; operate sustainably within upstream and downstream activities; and transform existing systems.

Key Definitions

Location-specific approach: Refers to any dependencies or impacts that are occurring at a particular place in a company's value chain.

Methodologies and Frameworks: A methodology refers to a system of methods used for assessing biodiversity-related risks, to assess the reliability of the assessment. A framework provides a structure intended to guide the development of an assessment. A framework is intended to assure stakeholders that the biodiversity assessment is guided by a reliable foundation. Acceptable methodologies may include:

- TNFD LEAP Nature Risk Assessment Approach
- Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)
- Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR)
- Natural Capital Finance Alliance's Encore
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Impact: Can be a positive or negative contribution of a company toward the state of nature. Examples might include pollution of air, water, soil; the fragmentation or disruption of systems and natural habitats; and the alteration of ecosystems.

Dependency: Aspects of nature's contributions to people that a person or organization relies on to function. This might include water flow and quality regulation; regulation of hazards like floods and fires; pollination; and carbon sequestration.

Own Operations: Includes any business activity which directly impacts natural capital through its own operations—own employees, business, subsidiaries, products and services, business units, regions, sites, plants, and facilities. This also includes indirect impacts that depend on critical commodities in its supply chain. Such activities may include production, extraction, plantation, construction, power generation, transmission, or development activities.

Adjacent Areas: Value chain sites which are adjacent (between 0 and 2km from the nearest site) to landscapes, seascapes, and watersheds critical to biodiversity.

Upstream Activities: Activities that include operations that relate to the initial stages of producing a good or service, e.g., material sourcing, material processing, and supplier activities. This includes brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, tier-1 and 2 suppliers and wholesalers.

Downstream Activities: Activities that include operations that relate to processing materials into a finished product and delivering it to the end user (e.g., transportation, distribution and consumption).

Data Requirements

Additional credit will be granted for the public disclosure of the section elements listed below:

- Process description
    - Use of a location-specific approach
    - References to methodologies or frameworks used for assessment

- Scope of the biodiversity risk assessment

    - All options need to be verifiable from public documents

- Risk identified

    - All options need to be verifiable from public documents

This question may be marked “Not applicable” for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has:

- No impact on biodiversity in its own operations
- No impact on biodiversity in the company’s key raw material supply chains
- No impact at the use-phase or end-of-life of products/services use
- No financing activities which impact or depend on biodiversity

Industry-Specific Guidance:

Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW) - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/ gas distribution should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

Real Estate (REI and REM) - Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction'

as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not applicable”.

- Companies that have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

Consumer Discretionary (CNO, REX, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - REX Restaurants & Leisure Facilities - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines

Industrials (ICS) Companies that are not involved in waste management activities should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. References TNFD- LEAP: https://framework.tnfd.global/the-leap-nature-risk-assessment-process/evaluate/identification-environmental-assets/ Nature Positive: https://naturepositive.com/baseline- biodiversity-assessments/ Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT): https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ Natural Capital Finance Alliance’s Encore: https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric): https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/species-threat- abatement-and-recovery-star-metric WWF Risk Biodiversity Filter: https://wwwwwfse.cdn.triggerfish.cloud/ uploads/2022/05/wwf-a-biodiversity-guide-for-business.pdf

2.6.2 **Biodiversity Commitment**

Does the company have a policy, commitment, or pledge on biodiversity and is it available publicly?

◉ Yes, the company has a policy, commitment, or pledge on biodiversity. Please indicate where this information is available in **public reporting or corporate website.**

Policy or Commitment aspects

The policy or commitment covers the following aspects:

- ☑ Achievement of a net positive impact (NPI) on biodiversity Please indicate the target year:
- ☐ Definition of biodiversity-related targets for priority areas to work towards no net loss
- ☐ Commitment required of value chain to avoid operational activities near sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity
- ☐ Application of a mitigation hierarchy
- ☑ Conducting a biodiversity risk assessment
- ☑ Engagement with stakeholders on biodiversity

Scope of Commitment

Which parts of operations, corporate processes, and supply chain are covered by the biodiversity policy or commitment?

- ☑ Own Operations
- ☐ Suppliers
- ☐ Partners

Policy Endorsement

- ☐ Please select the highest endorsing decision-making body
  - ○ Board of Directors
  - ○ Executive Management

○ No, the company does not publicly report on a policy, commitment, or pledge for biodiversity.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

The purpose of this question is to evaluate the disclosure of a company's public policy or commitment to biodiversity, covering aspects to systematically address its dependency and impact-related biodiversity risks. This includes commitments to engage with its stakeholders, conduct risk assessments, and disclose its priority areas identified, as well as a commitment to setting targets to work towards no net loss. Furthermore, companies are expected to commit to disclosing mitigating actions they take as well as setting a long-term net positive impact commitment. All aspects covered are expected to be applied to its entire value chain and be endorsed by either a member of the board of directors or executive management.

Key Definitions

Net Positive Impact (NPI): Is a commitment, aligned with the “Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework”, for outcomes in which the impacts on biodiversity across a company’s value chain are stabilized in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”.

Mitigation Hierarchy: A framework to help companies minimize negative impacts on nature with a long-term outlook.

This prioritized approach guides companies to first, avoid the impacts, and if not possible, to limit or reduce impacts on nature, and next, to hold themselves accountable for restoring areas and ecosystems adversely impacted by business operations. Additionally, the option to offset or compensate aims to compensate for any residual, adverse impacts after full implementation of the previous three steps of the mitigation hierarchy.

Building on this, companies might take transformative actions that address the socio-economic systems in which organizations are embedded and currently accelerate biodiversity loss.

Targets to work towards no net loss: Must be linked to a company’s biodiversity commitment/strategy and reduce dependency- and impact- related biodiversity risks for priority areas identified through the biodiversity risk assessments. Targets may be related to:

- Avoidance or reduction of sourcing from areas of critical biodiversity
- Reduction of land use change (e.g., Deforestation)
- Reduction of resource exploitation (e.g., water use in water-stressed areas, fisheries with stocks outside biologically sustainable levels)
- Restoration or regeneration in critical value chain locations related to ecological integrity, connectivity, soil quality, etc. - Compensation through reforestation programs/creation of protected areas or reserves

No Net Loss (NNL): It is defined as the point at which project- related impacts on biodiversity are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimize the project’s impacts, to undertake on-site restoration, and finally to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale (e.g., local, landscape-level, national, regional).

Priority Areas: Are identified based on risk assessment data on dependencies and impacts across a company’s value chain to determine the relative contribution of different locations to a company’s overall biodiversity-related risk exposure. Criteria for identifying priority areas may include:

- High-priority sites, inputs, or product lines based on environmental and financial materiality.

- Contribution of different locations, commodities, suppliers to total impact of the company

- State of nature in value chain locations

- Needs of value chain stakeholders, such as dependency on

ecosystem services

Risk Assessment: Businesses should carry out risk assessments of their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. From global risk mapping that allows companies to identify operations with a high degree of exposure to potential biodiversity and ecosystem service risks, to further site- level risk assessments, aimed at mitigating potential environmental and social risks.

Stakeholders: Persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Examples of stakeholder engagement may include any of the following: - If the company collaborates with experts (consultants and NGOs) to create their own biodiversity strategy - Suppliers - Local community engagement - NGOs on specific conservation

or restoration projects - Investee companies

Natural Capital: Is another term for the stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources on earth (e.g., plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits or “services” to people. These flows can be ecosystem services or abiotic services, which provide value to businesses and to society.

Ecosystem services: Are defined as the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing and have an impact on survival and quality of life. There are four types of ecosystem services: provisioning (oil, timber, fiber, etc.), regulating (pollination, flood control, climate regulation, etc.), cultural (recreation, aesthetic values) and supporting services (photosynthesis, water/ nutrient cycles, etc.).

Abiotic services: Are benefits to people that do not depend on ecological processes but arise from fundamental geological processes and include the supply of minerals, metals, and oil and gas, as well as geothermal heat, wind, tides, and the annual seasons.

Biodiversity: Is the total variety of all Earth’s species, their genetic information, and the ecosystems they form. It is critical to the health and stability of natural capital as it provides resilience to shocks like floods and droughts, and it supports fundamental processes such as the carbon and water cycles as well as soil formation. Therefore, biodiversity is both a part of natural capital and also underpins ecosystem services.

Critical Commodities: Raw materials which have either been extracted (i.e., hard commodity) or grown (i.e., soft commodity). These critical commodities either have a significant impact on biodiversity in their production process or depend on functioning biodiversity to achieve an optimal output. Examples of such critical commodities (such as defined by the EU rules for deforestation-free products) may include: - Beef - Wood - Palm oil - Soya - Coffee - Cocoa Additionally, considering their high potential impact on biodiversity, we consider rubber and cotton as potential supply chain risks.

Areas: Refers to land, sea, or any other natural environment which is used, owned, leased, operated, or permitted by the company

Site Proximity: Value chain sites which either contain (i.e., overlapping) or are adjacent (between 0 and 2km from the nearest site) to landscapes, seascapes, and watersheds critical to biodiversity.

Sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity: Also referred to in the criteria as “Critical

Biodiversity” and can include: - Species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, endemic species. - Internationally recognized areas: World Heritage sites, Ramsar Wetlands, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), Biodiversity Hotspots - Nationally important biodiversity can include legally protected areas, habitats, and species. Companies are expected to have a position or commitment on biodiversity and the impact of their operations, even if they do not currently operate in sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity.

Own Operations: Own employees, own business, subsidiaries, own products and services, business units, regions, sites, plants, facilities

Suppliers: Include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, tier-1 and 2 and wholesalers

Partners: Include agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, customers, clients **Data Requirements**

This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. This question may be marked “Not applicable” for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has:

- No impact on biodiversity in its own operations
- No impact on biodiversity in the company’s key raw material supply chains
- No impact at the use-phase or end-of-life of products/services use
- No financing activities which impact or depend on biodiversity.

Industry-Specific Guidance:

Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW) - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/ gas distribution should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

Real Estate (REI and REM) - Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction'

as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not applicable”.

- Companies that have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

Consumer Discretionary (CNO, REX, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - REX Restaurants & Leisure Facilities - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines

Industrials (ICS) Companies that are not involved in waste management activities should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. References TNFD- LEAP: https://framework.tnfd.global/the-leap-nature-risk-assessment-process/evaluate/identification-environmental-assets/ Nature Positive: https://naturepositive.com/baseline- biodiversity-assessments/ Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT): https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ Natural Capital Finance Alliance’s Encore: https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric): https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/species-threat- abatement-and-recovery-star-metric WWF Risk Biodiversity Filter: https://wwwwwfse.cdn.triggerfish.cloud/ uploads/2022/05/wwf-a-biodiversity-guide-for-business.pdf

2.6.3 No Deforestation Commitment

Does the company have a policy or commitment on no-deforestation and is it available publicly?

○ Yes, the company has a policy or commitment on no-deforestation. Please indicate where this information is available in **public reporting or corporate website.**

Extent of Policy or Commitment

Indicate the extent of the policy or commitment to no-deforestation:

○ End all deforestation (no gross deforestation)

○ Compensate with future reforestation (no net deforestation) Our targets are time-bound. Planned year for full implementation:

Scope of commitment

Which parts of operations, corporate processes and supply chain are covered by the no-deforestation policy or commitment?

☐ Own Operations

☐ Suppliers

☐ Partners

Policy Endorsement

☐ Please select the highest endorsing decision-making body:

○ Board of Directors

○ Executive Management

◉ No, the company does not publicly report on a policy or commitment on no-deforestation.

○ Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential Additional Comments

Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Max. 5,000 characters

Info Text:

Question Rationale

No deforestation commitments are voluntary sustainability initiatives adopted by companies to signal the intention to end all deforestation in their supply chains. Commitments to end all deforestation that have targets set with immediate deadlines and clear sanction-based implementation mechanisms in biomes with a high risk of forest commodity conversion can be effective tools to achieve deforestation-free value chains. Engagement with external stakeholders and with the entire supply chain exposed to deforestation risks, as well as monitoring and disclosure of compliance, further support effective implementation of no-deforestation commitments.

Key Definitions

No gross deforestation: Also referred to as zero or zero-gross deforestation, it refers to voluntary commitments to stop or reduce all deforestation associated with commodities that they produce, trade, and/or sell.

No net deforestation: Also referred to as zero-net deforestation, these are promises of future reforestation to compensate current forest loss, while future implementation deadlines allow for preemptive clearing.

Scope of commitment: Effective commitments to end deforestation must cover all products & services, and be applicable to all suppliers and partners. Failure to indicate complete coverage and applicability to the value chain results in uncertainty.

Own Operations: Own employees, own business, subsidiaries, own products and services, business units, regions, sites, plants, facilities

Suppliers: Include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, tier-1 and 2 and wholesalers.

Partners: Include agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, customers, clients.

Commitment and oversight: A statement that the commitment/policy is approved, overseen, reviewed, or adopted by the board of directors or executive management. A policy can also be signed by the respective director.

Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. This question may be marked “Not applicable” for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has:

- No impact on deforestation in its own operations - No impact on deforestation in the company’s key material supply chains - No impact on deforestation through its partner relationships

Industry-Specific Guidance:

Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW) - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/ gas distribution should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

Real Estate (REI and REM) - Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction'
as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not applicable”.

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Consumer Discretionary (CNO, REX, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - REX Restaurants & Leisure Facilities - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines

Industrials (ICS) Companies that are not involved in waste management activities should mark “Not applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.