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## CDP SME Scoring Introduction 2024

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# CDP SME Scoring Introduction 2024 - Version Control

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# Introduction

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## Principles of scoring

Scoring is closely aligned with CDP's mission – CDP works with market forces to motivate companies to disclose their impacts on the environment and natural resources and take action to reduce negative impacts, highlighting the business case to do so. Ultimately, scoring serves to incentivize companies to measure and manage environmental impacts through disclosing to CDP.

CDP undertakes scoring by assessing responders against a scoring methodology, which details how each question in the questionnaire will be scored, evaluating the responder's progress towards environmental stewardship.

The scoring methodology assesses the level of detail and comprehensiveness in a response, as well as the organization's awareness of environmental issues. CDP is committed to transparency and, as such, provides the full scoring methodology online.

## Scoring of responses

CDP produces scores based on the data in company responses provided to CDP by those responders. CDP does not verify the information in any individual company response. Information outside of the CDP response is not considered as part of the scoring process, unless specified in the scoring methodology. References to external sources of information, for example websites or reports, will not be considered as part of the scoring process. Any weblinks or attachments provided in the CDP response will also not be considered for scoring, unless specifically requested in the scoring methodology.

Responders are reminded that information in the CDP response is shared with requesting authorities, irrespective of whether the response is made publicly available. As such, responders are advised to provide information that is as complete, accurate and as reflective of the company's current situation as possible.

## Other scoring resources

This document should be utilised in conjunction with the CDP's 2024 SME Scoring Methodology, CDP's 2024 SME Questionnaire overview, and CDP's 2024 SME Reporting Guidance. The reporting guidance explains the elements covered in answering the questionnaires. It is important to report data in line with the instructions provided in the reporting guidance, as the scoring methodology functions based on responders providing response data in line with this guidance.

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## Scoring of the SME questionnaire

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### Full and SME corporate questionnaires

In 2024, CDP is introducing the SME questionnaire to provide an improved experience for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The SME questionnaire is replacing the minimum version of the corporate questionnaires from previous cycles and the 2023 pilot SME questionnaire. This allows SMEs to disclose via a streamlined and simplified questionnaire that is more appropriate for organizations of their size. For this reason, CDP has two corporate questionnaires: the full questionnaire and the SME questionnaire.

The SME questionnaire is tailored to the needs of SMEs and contains fewer and simplified datapoints. Only organizations that meet CDP's SME eligibility thresholds will have the option to complete the SME questionnaire. For 2024 there is a focus on climate, with inclusion of integrated forests and water security datapoints to kickstart disclosure journey for these environmental issues. Although the SME questionnaire mainly focuses on climate change in 2024, we encourage CDP disclosers and data users to assess and manage environmental risks and opportunities as an interrelated challenge. For 2024 the SME questionnaire is only scored for Climate change, Forests and Water are not scored.

This document provides an overview of scoring for the SME corporate questionnaire only. Please refer to the full corporate scoring introduction for information on scoring of the full corporate questionnaire.

### SME questionnaire structure

There are 8 modules in the SME questionnaire (labelled modules 14-21). Modules 14 to 19, and 21 are integrated, which means that questions in these modules cover more than one environmental issue area. Module 20 is specific to the climate change environmental issue area. Unlike the full corporate questionnaire, the SME questionnaire will only be scored for the climate change environmental issue area in 2024.

All disclosers will be presented with data points on climate change. Supplementary datapoints on forests and water security will only be presented if a discloser has been requested to report or has opted in to reporting on these environmental issues but these questions will not be scored in 2024.

Unlike the full corporates questionnaire, organizations responding to the SME Questionnaire will not be presented with sectors specific datapoints.

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# Approach to scoring

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## Scoring levels

Responding organizations are assessed across four consecutive levels which represent the steps an organization moves through as it progresses towards environmental stewardship. These four levels are SME Disclosure, SME Awareness, SME Management and SME Leadership. In 2024, SMEs will be scored at the Disclosure, Awareness and Management levels.

### SME Disclosure

The SME Disclosure score measures the completeness of an organization's reporting. The number of points allocated to each question depends on both the amount of data requested and their relative importance to data users.

### SME Awareness

The SME Awareness score measures the comprehensiveness of an SME's evaluation of how environmental issues intersect with their business. The SME Awareness score does not indicate that an organization has taken any actions to address environmental issues beyond initial screenings or assessments.

### SME Management

SME Management points are awarded for answers that provide evidence of undertaking actions associated with good environmental management, based on awareness of the organization's impact on the environmental issue. The SME Management score measures whether SMEs are demonstrating an understanding of disclosure and transparency needed to address environmental issues and their impact on the environment. However, this does not indicate whether they are undertaking actions that mark them out as a leader in their field.

### SME Leadership

In 2024 the SME Leadership level will not be scored. Data gathered during this inaugural year will enable us to develop and deploy meaningful Leadership scoring for SMEs in future years.

## Final score allocation

### Calculation of scores per scoring level

Once a responder has been assessed against the scoring methodology for a given environmental issue area, a final percentage score will be calculated for each scoring level. For the SME Disclosure and SME Awareness scoring levels, a simple percentage of the number of points awarded out of the number of points available is calculated. For SME Management scoring level, a weighted percentage is calculated.

All scored questions in the SME questionnaire are allocated to a scoring category. The weighting of each category reflects its relative importance for the sector in the overall score.

Weightings are applied by calculating the SME Management score per scoring category:  $\text{Numerator/Denominator} * 100$ . These percentage-based scores are then translated into a category score per level by calculating the proportion of points achieved relative to the category weighting:  $\text{Category weighting (\%)} / 100 * \text{SME Management score (\%)}$ . The category scores for each level are then summed together to calculate the overall final score per level.

For more information on CDP's categories and weightings for each environmental issue area, please refer to the 2024 SME Categories and Weightings documents.

### Calculation of a final score

Responders are allocated a final letter score for each environmental issue area on which they have been scored, ranging from SME B to SME D. No SME A score will be available, as a result of the SME Leadership level being unscored in 2024.

To incentivize complete reporting and consistent progress across all areas of the questionnaire, minimum requirements must be met at one scoring level before a responder can be given credit for the next scoring level. This is achieved through a system of thresholds, in which a minimum score is required in one level to move to the next scoring level above it. If the minimum score threshold is not achieved, the organization’s final score will remain at the previous level. Isolated areas of excellence with poor performance in other areas are disincentivized through this approach.

CDP provisionally sets the thresholds required to move between scoring levels, and these thresholds are reviewed during the scoring period to ensure that the distribution of responses among scoring levels is representative of the current level of progress in the responding population. CDP reserves the right to adjust these thresholds at any point prior to the release of scores.

Level	Climate Change	Score band
SME Disclosure	1-79%	SME D
SME Awareness	1-79%	SME C
SME Management	1-100%	SME B
SME Leadership*	Not scored	SME A

*\* In 2024, SME Leadership level is not scored. CDP’s intention is to expand to SME Leadership level in the future.*

### Failure to disclose and late responders

Not all organizations requested to respond to CDP do so. Organizations who are requested to disclose their data and fail to do so will be allocated a score of F, indicating they have failed to provide sufficient information with which to be evaluated by CDP. Companies who respond to CDP after the deadline for being scored has passed will not be scored and will be allocated a status of ‘not scored’.



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# Understanding the scoring methodology

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## Methodology structure

The scoring methodology provides the specific scoring criteria for each question at each of the scoring levels, and a table that details the point allocation for the question. The scoring criteria detail what conditions must be met to achieve points within a scoring level. The point allocation table indicates the maximum number of points that is attainable for each scoring level.

The point allocation tables have separate 'numerator' and 'denominator' columns for each level. The numerator column indicates the number of points that can be attained out of the number of points available at each scoring level. The numerator and denominator are usually identical, except in some instances where the numerator is lower than the denominator, indicating that it is not possible for a responder to achieve all the points available even if they meet all the criteria stipulated for that level. In some cases, the numerator and denominator columns contain variations in the points that are available, indicating that the number of points that can be attained differs depending on the scoring route applied within the criteria.

Only information provided in response to a given question will be utilized for scoring each question. References made to answers provided in other questions will not be considered as part of the scoring process, except where specified in the scoring methodology.

Unanswered questions will be scored zero out of the maximum available points for that question or set of questions. In the instance of certain key data points, an unanswered question will be scored zero out of a denominator that is greater than the maximum available points for that question. These key data points will be highlighted in specific scoring routes in the methodology (labelled 'Non-disclosure routes').

## Scoring approaches

Not all responders will see the same questions, as CDP's SME questionnaire contains multiple routes. Selecting question routes impacts the number of questions presented to a responding organization, and therefore the denominator of their score. Organizations that respond 'Yes' to most questions will generally have a higher denominator compared to those selecting 'No'. Scores are calculated as a percentage to normalize the effect of different question routes. The final score is the number of points awarded divided by the total number of points available to the organization for the question routes selected. If an organization answers fewer questions because they are not relevant to that company, they are not penalized.

The approach by which points are awarded varies on a question-by-question basis, and responders are advised to check the scoring methodology closely when preparing responses to understand how points will be allocated.

For some questions, points or fractions of points are awarded cumulatively – per each data point provided – up to the maximum points available for that question. Other questions require all data points requested to be provided for any points to be awarded. For the latter, leaving information blank or failing to provide a required data point will lead to zero points being awarded for that question.

In instances where multiple datasets are required (such as multiple rows of data in a table), a variety of approaches to scoring are employed. All of the data provided may be scored, only certain rows may be scored, or only the best scoring row(s) may be scored.

### Proportional scoring

In some instances, responses are scored in proportion to the amount of data that is disclosed. This scoring approach is used in questions in which the amount of information reported may vary between responders. Proportional scoring incentivizes complete reporting on all rows disclosed, by awarding points in proportion to the amount of information provided in a table. Points may be awarded in proportion to the number of individual cells complete within a table, or in proportion to the number of complete rows within a table.

A variety of types of proportional scoring (both by cell and by complete row) are found in the scoring methodology and are summarised in the table below.

Type of proportional scoring	Scoring criteria
Proportional scoring by the number of cells completed in a table. Only one row might be scored, or multiple rows might be scored.	Points will be awarded per completed cell in proportion to the number of cells displayed.  A maximum of X points is available for this question.
Proportional scoring by the number of cells completed, against the number of rows disclosed. If a row is not complete, it will not score full points.	Points will be awarded per completed cell in proportion to the number of rows disclosed. Partially completed rows will not receive full points.  A maximum of X points is available for this question.
Proportional scoring by rows, against the number of rows disclosed. If a row is not complete, it will not score any points.	Points will be awarded per completed row in proportion to the number of rows disclosed. Partially completed rows will not receive points.  A maximum of X points is available for this question.

### Best row scoring

In some instances, only one row of data from an organization's response is considered in the score. This scoring approach enables organizations to provide comprehensive responses to a question, even if their response is incomplete or if all actions detailed by the company do not meet the scoring criteria. As such, best row scoring is typically used in questions where a single description of an action, process or target is sufficient to be assessed.

The best row scoring approach is denoted in the scoring criteria as 'One row scored'. In these questions, points are awarded in accordance with the points achieved in the row that achieves the highest score across all scoring levels. Each scoring level is assessed consecutively – for example, a row that achieves full SME Disclosure and SME Awareness points but zero SME Management points is considered to have a better score than a row that achieves partial SME Disclosure points and full SME Awareness points.

### Integrated scoring approaches

Although organizations can now provide data on multiple environmental issues within a single disclosure, only the climate change issue area will be scored in 2024 for SMEs. The approach to disclosing and scoring data in questions that request data on multiple environmental issues differs depending on the structure of each question and the requested data.

Many questions within integrated modules require organizations to disclose data for each environmental issue area in separate rows. For the SME questionnaire in 2024, only data provided in the 'Climate change' row will be assessed for scoring.

In some questions, organizations must specify which rows of data are relevant to each environmental issue area by selecting the relevant environmental issues in a defined column. Here, only rows with 'Climate change' selected as relevant in the defined column will be scored. If organizations fail to select 'Climate change' in the column for any rows, their response may not be considered in scoring, and they may receive a penalty for non-disclosure in the question.

In other questions within integrated modules, all the data provided is assessed for all environmental issue areas that are being disclosed on. These are questions where an organization's response is likely to be consistent for all environmental issue areas, and therefore reduces the reporting burden from reporting to multiple issue areas simultaneously. In these questions, all content provided will be scored for the SME questionnaire, as part of the 'Climate change' environmental issue area.

Organizations are recommended to check CDP's SME Reporting Guidance carefully on the specific structure of each question, to ensure they receive credit for their response to each question.

### Scoring routes

In some cases, the scoring criteria for a question are organized into separate scoring routes. These routes detail the different ways that an organization can be scored for a question, depending on their response and the subsequent data points that are relevant to their response. For instance, different scoring routes may be applied if an organization answers 'Yes' or 'No' to a question. Within integrated questions, scoring routes may also be used to denote how each environmental issue is treated if the question is only responded to for certain environmental issue areas.

### Cross-checking

Throughout the methodologies, scoring criteria will link back to the organization's score/response in related questions. For example, the achievement of points in a question will be a pre-requisite to be awarded any points in another question. Cross-checking is used as a scoring mechanism to ensure consistency in an organization's response.

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## Disclaimer surrounding scores

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The CDP score is based on the information disclosed in the CDP response. The score is not a comprehensive metric of an organization's level of sustainability or 'green-ness', or a specific metric on the environmental footprint, but rather an indication of the level of disclosure on environmental issues the organization provides for the reporting year.

CDP's 2024 scoring methodologies are still evolving. The methodologies have been published to indicate to responding organizations how scores will be awarded this year. CDP reserves the right to make adjustments to the criteria or weighting of questions before and throughout the scoring period, based on emerging risk management strategies and best practice, quality of response data or scoring outcomes.

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## Feedback and support

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If you would like information about receiving feedback on your score, make suggestions about CDP's scoring methodologies, or ask a general question, please contact the CDP [Help Center](#).

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## Annex I - Conflict of interest policy

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### Policy on conflicts of interest relating to the scoring of responses

Maintaining CDP's reputation as an independent and unbiased provider of high quality information is of paramount importance. Accordingly, CDP has adopted this policy to minimize the risk of conflicts of interest that might affect the accuracy of the scores we award to companies that respond to our questionnaires.

#### Development of scoring methodologies

1. CDP's Scoring Team is responsible for developing CDP's scoring methodologies in a way which furthers CDP's mission, takes into account scientific knowledge on environmental issues, and treats responding companies fairly. The Scoring Team must balance these factors and make an independent decision on them, and to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest none of the team members are responsible for any on-going relationships with companies.

#### Scoring process

2. CDP's Scoring Team oversees implementation of the scoring process, training Scoring partners (as defined in paragraph 4 below) and validating scores before their release. The Scoring Team may request input from other CDP staff (e.g. to translate an attachment to check whether it meets specific criteria) but such staff are not granted access to unpublished responses or scores and all staff remain subject to the prohibition in paragraph 7 below at all times.
3. Questionnaire responses submitted by respondents may only be amended by them, or to their instruction by CDP staff.
4. Organizations scoring responses on behalf of CDP ("**Scoring partners**") must be approved by CDP, and must successfully complete CDP's training programme, put in place an internal quality assurance process to ensure CDP's scoring methodology is applied consistently, and submit scores to CDP for final quality assurance before publication.
5. Scoring partners must treat all responders equally, irrespective of whether a responder is their funder, client or competitor. Accordingly:
  - a. Before commencing scoring, Scoring partners must disclose to CDP if any clients, funders or competitors are included within the sample of companies they have been asked to score and if they have provided any companies in the sample with response preparation or 'response check' services.
  - b. Where a Scoring partner has assisted a responding company in preparing its response or has provided it a 'response check' service, such company will be scored by a different Scoring partner.
  - c. Where a Scoring partner is working with responding companies in any other capacity that could influence its objectivity, CDP will quality assure all or a proportion of such responses.
  - d. If there is any concern about a Scoring partner's impartiality, CDP will either apply additional quality assurance checks to such Scoring partner's scores, or arrange for any affected companies to be scored by a different Scoring partner.

- e. If CDP discovers that a Scoring partner is not being even-handed in its approach to scoring, CDP will immediately terminate its relationship with that Scoring partner and check and correct any affected scores.

#### Restrictions on funding and attempts to influence scores

6. Neither CDP nor its Scoring partners will accept funding where an objective of such funding is to influence any scoring decisions. This applies equally to grants, sponsorship, sales of services or any other income.
7. Any attempt by any member of CDP's staff or board of Trustees to amend responses or influence scoring methodologies or scoring results or assist any other party in doing so for personal gain, will be regarded as gross misconduct and will result in instant dismissal without compensation.