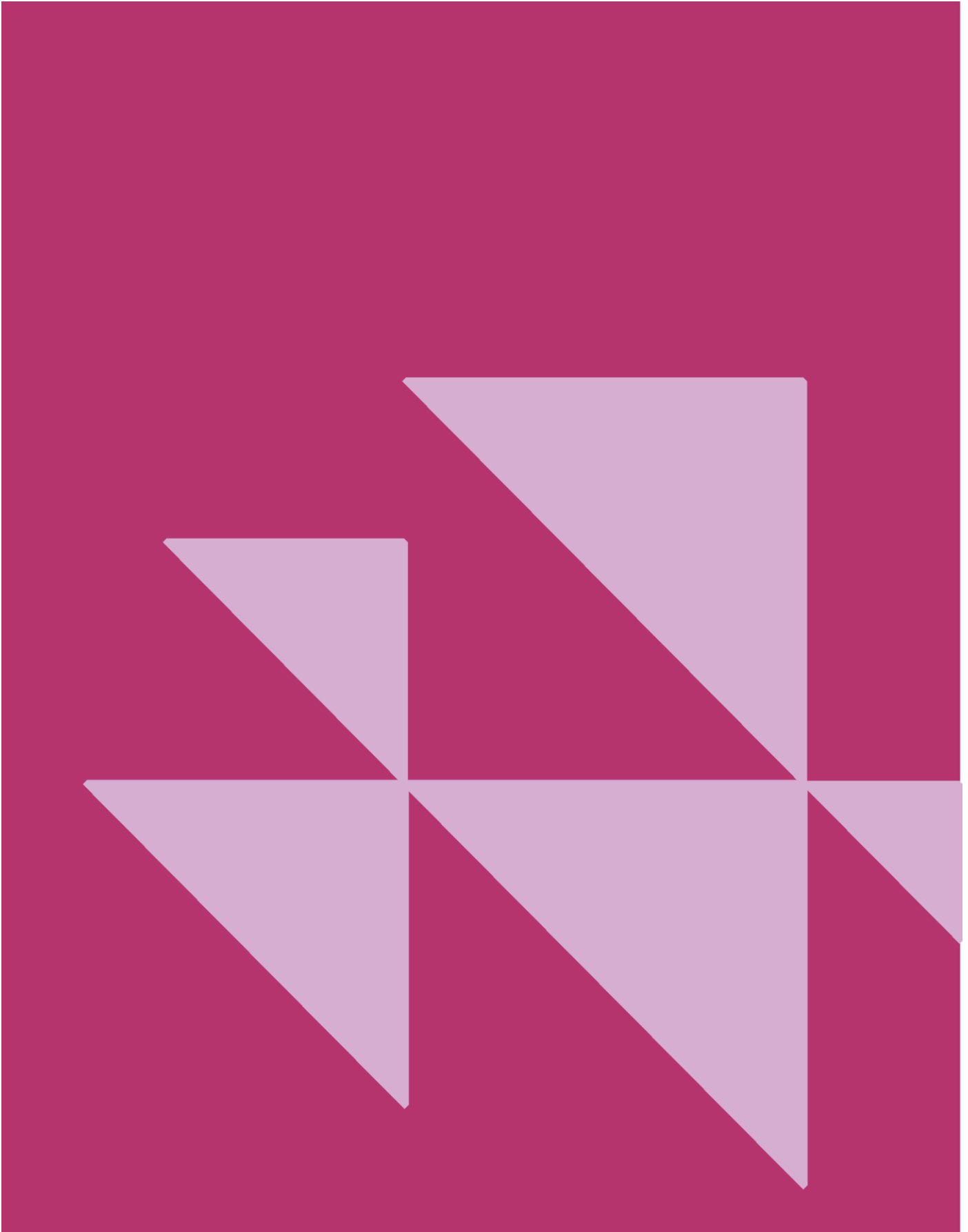

CDP Climate Change Scoring Category Weightings 2024



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Climate change 2024: Summary of scoring methodology category weightings

This document outlines the 2024 Climate change weightings that will be applied to the scoring categories for organizations responding to CDP's 2024 full corporate questionnaire - Climate change. Please refer to the weightings summary sheet for the sector specific or general questionnaire that your organization is responding to. It is recommended that the 2024 Scoring Introduction document is read in advance of reading the weighting 'summary sheets'. For a breakdown of which questions fall into which scoring category, please refer to the Climate change 2024 Scoring Category Mapping Document.

Scoring categories are groupings of questions by topic. They are sub-groups of the 2024 questionnaire modules and are consistent across all sectors. Weightings are applied to scoring categories at the Management and Leadership levels only. Weightings reflect the relative importance of each category in an organization's progression towards environmental stewardship, within the boundaries of the CDP questionnaire and available scoring criteria. As such, the weighting applied to each category varies across sectors to highlight the areas most important to environmental stewardship in specific sectors.

Climate change 2024: Scoring Categories

The scoring categories in 2024 are as follows:

Additional Climate-Related Metrics	Pricing Environmental Externalities
Business Strategy	Public Policy Engagement and Industry Collaboration
Context	Risk Disclosure
Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities Process	Scope 1 & 2 Emissions
Emissions Reduction Initiatives and Low Carbon Products	Scope 3 Emissions
Energy	Targets
Environmental Policies	Value Chain Engagement
Governance	Verification (Incl. Emissions)
Opportunity Disclosure	Portfolio Impact (Financial Services only)

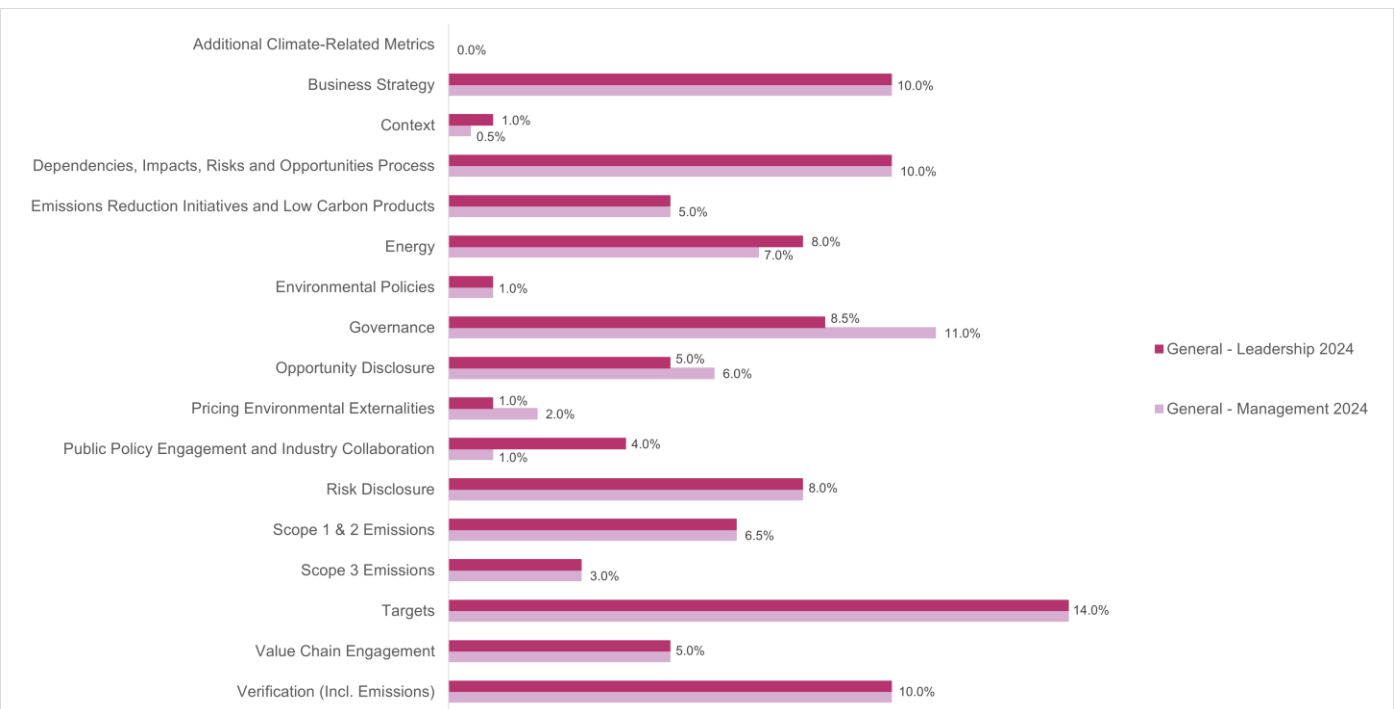
The integration of environmental issues in the 2024 corporate questionnaire has led to the following changes:

- ▼ 2023 Category '100% Disclosure' has been removed.
- ▼ 2023 categories 'Sign off' and 'Communications' have been incorporated into the 2024 category 'Governance'.
- ▼ 2023 category 'Risk Management Process' has been renamed to 'Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities Process' in 2024.
- ▼ 2023 category 'Carbon Pricing' has been renamed to 'Pricing Environmental Externalities' in 2024.
- ▼ Categories 'Context' and 'Environmental Policies' are new in 2024.
- ▼ 2023 Categories 'Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (Incl. Verification)' and 'Scope 3 Emissions (Incl. Verification)' have been renamed to 'Scope 1 & 2 Emissions' and 'Scope 3 Emissions' respectively, with questions relating to verification of emissions now included within the new 2024 category 'Verification (Incl. Emissions)'.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change - General

There are 17 categories in CDP's 2024 general full corporate questionnaire - Climate change. In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change Categories; for more information, please read the summary on page 3.

In recognition of their relative importance, some categories are more heavily weighted. For instance, it is key for companies to provide an indication of the importance of climate-related issues in the 'Governance' category through demonstrating high-level oversight of climate-related issues and incentives to manage these. The 'Business Strategy' category is also incentivised to encourage companies to adopt best practise. This includes forward-looking strategies and making financial decisions that are driven by climate-related future market opportunities, public policy objectives, and corporate responsibilities. Evaluating exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities over a range of time horizons allows for the development of strategies that consider transition to a net-zero carbon economy recognized in the Paris Agreement and UN SDGs. It is therefore essential for companies to disclose defined processes for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related dependencies in the category 'Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities Process'. For the 2024 Climate change questionnaire, the high weighting in 'Verification (Incl. Emissions)' reflects best practise in environmental reporting, whereby emissions assurance ensures the quality of data and processes disclosed. This is essential for setting realistic emission reduction targets. Furthermore, target setting provides direction and structure to environmental strategy. Providing information on quantitative targets and qualitative goals, and progress made against these targets, can demonstrate your organization's commitment to improving climate-related issues management at a corporate level. This information is relevant to investors' understanding of how your company is addressing and monitoring progress regarding the risks and opportunities disclosed and is recognised in the high weighting of the 'Targets' category.



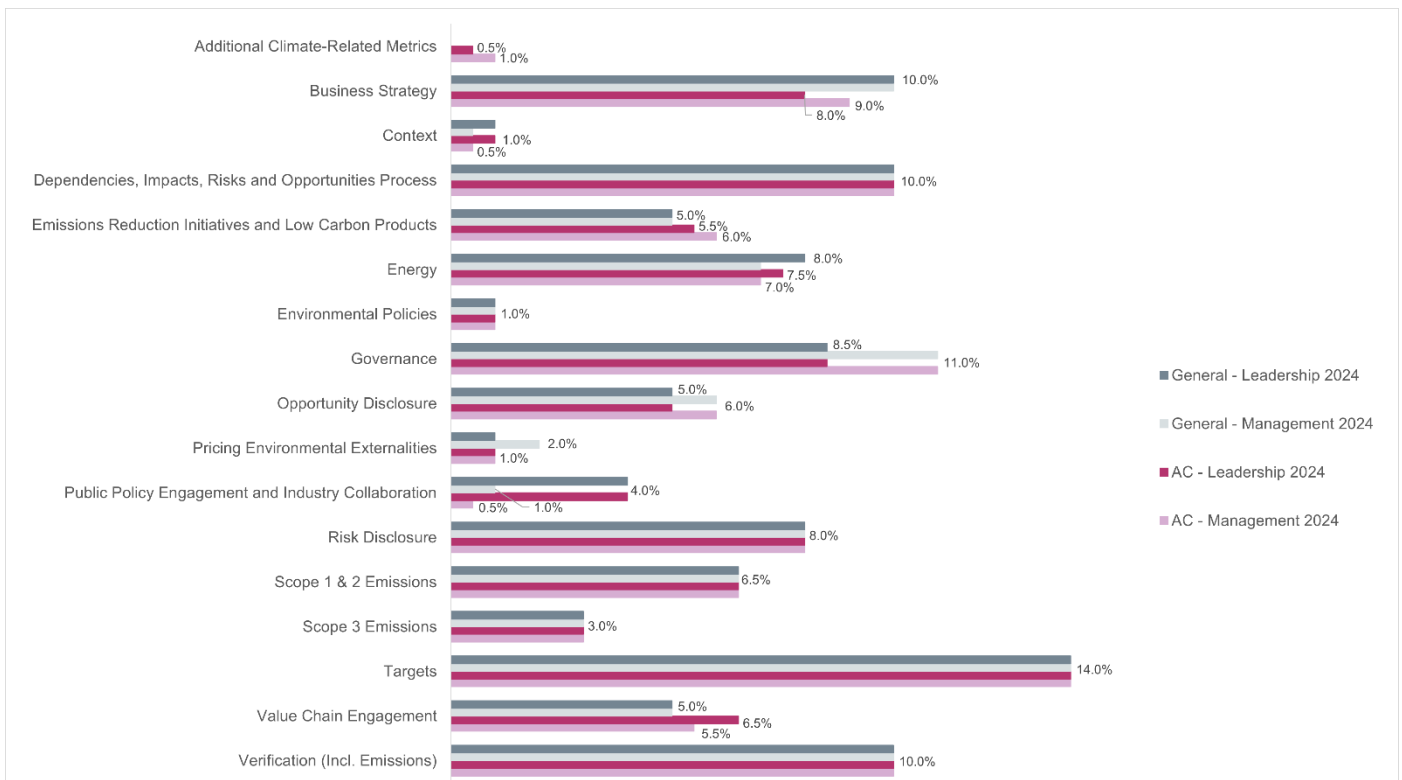
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general 2024 Full corporate scoring methodology - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Agricultural commodities

Activities in the agricultural commodities (AC) sector include producing and processing raw materials (crops and/or livestock) that will be used as raw ingredients in the manufacturing, packaging, and marketing of food, drinks, and tobacco consumer goods. Given the prevalence of direct land activities, the AC sector is fundamentally dependent on natural resources, and thus, directly affected by and a key driver of climate change. Consequently, agriculture accounts for approximately 12% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions (IPCC, 2023).

Risks associated with the AC sector are deforestation, forest degradation risks and farm management practices. The largest contributions from agriculture arise from enteric fermentation, manure from ruminant livestock production, crop-related fertilization practices and soil GHG emissions. Given the large emissions risks associated with the entire value chain of the agricultural commodities sector, value chain engagement is highly important for organizations operating within this sector. Further, climate change and a low carbon transition plan should be integrated into the business strategy of organizations operating in the AC sector, implemented through emission reduction initiatives and low-carbon technologies.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



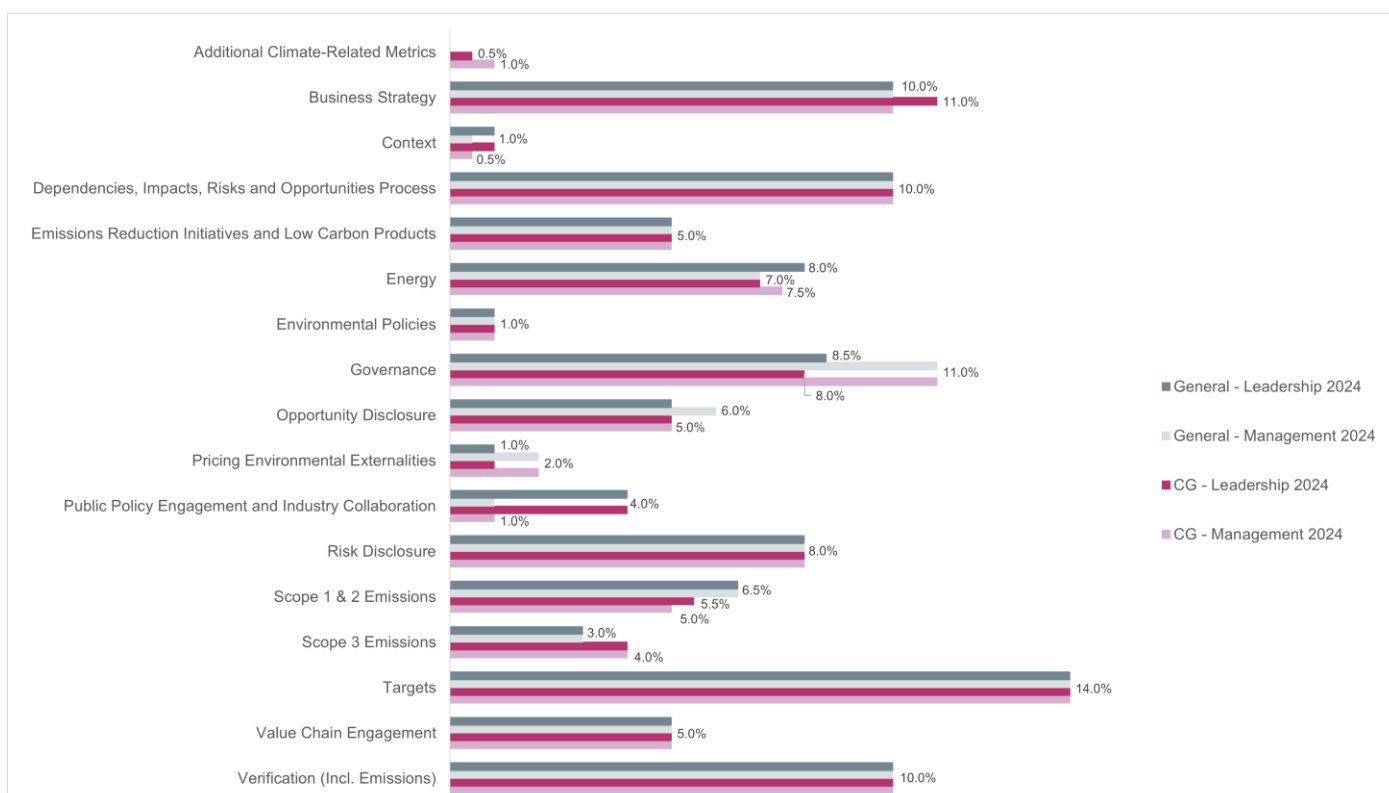
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and agricultural commodities 2024 Full corporate scoring methodology - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Capital goods

The capital goods sector provides products, processes and services to key high emitting end markets, such as power generation, construction, transportation and industry. Therefore, indirect emissions in the value chain (Scope 3) are key for the sector, with the majority related to the use of sold products and services. Capital goods producers must therefore be able to understand their indirect emissions profile and manage their product-related climate change risks if they are to ensure future competitive success and be prepared for any product-related regulation.

All the end markets supplied by the sector face increasing regulation and decarbonization targets, from building and appliance standards, to mandated technologies for power generation. This offers significant scope to utilise technology trends in electrification, digitalization and autonomy to change the emissions profile of end markets. Investment in research and development of energy efficient low-carbon products with scope for system-wide change will therefore be key for the capital goods sector's transition to a low-carbon future. Environmental stewards in this sector should demonstrate a forward-looking business strategy with financial decisions that are driven by climate-related future market opportunities, public policy objectives, and corporate responsibilities. As reflected by the weighting of business strategy category in this sector.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



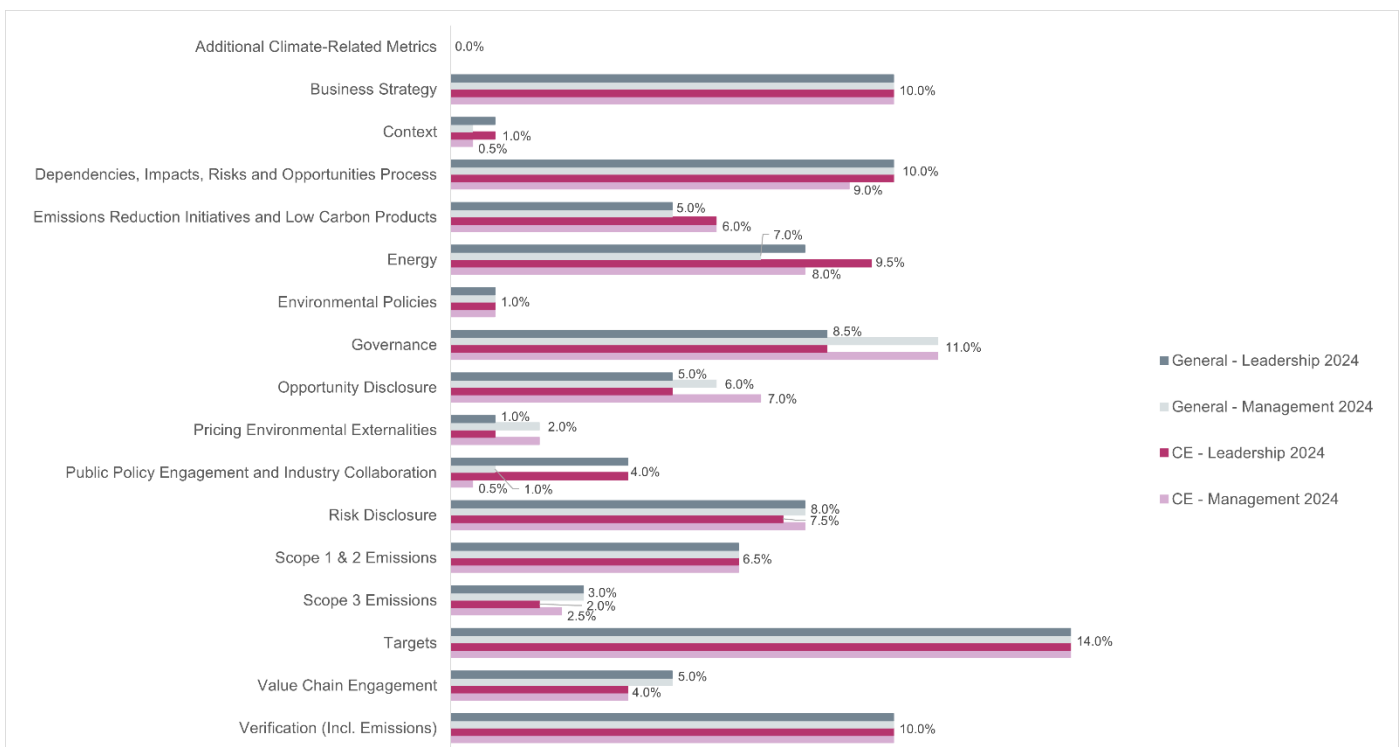
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and capital goods 2024 Full corporate scoring methodology – Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Cement

The cement industry is the second largest industrial carbon emitter responsible for approximately 7% of global CO₂ emissions (IEA, CSI, 2018). Activities in the cement sector encompass those associated with concrete production: from limestone quarrying to concrete end-of-life. Cement production is an energy intensive process and most of the GHG emissions for cement production originate in the combustion of fossil fuels for the heating of key ingredients. In addition, significant CO₂ emissions are released as process emissions during production.

As global populations increase, and thus the demand for infrastructure, emissions reduction initiatives and low carbon products such as increasing energy efficiency, fuel switching, reducing clinker content, and moving to more efficient dry process kilns with pre-calciner and pre-heating technologies are key ways the cement industry can reduce its emissions. Environmental stewards in this sector will use scenario analysis to ensure climate change is integrated into the business strategy of cement companies. This is reflected in the weighting of this category in this sector. Furthermore, energy consumption and generation breakdowns, emission accounting, emissions performance are particularly important for organizations operating in this sector.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



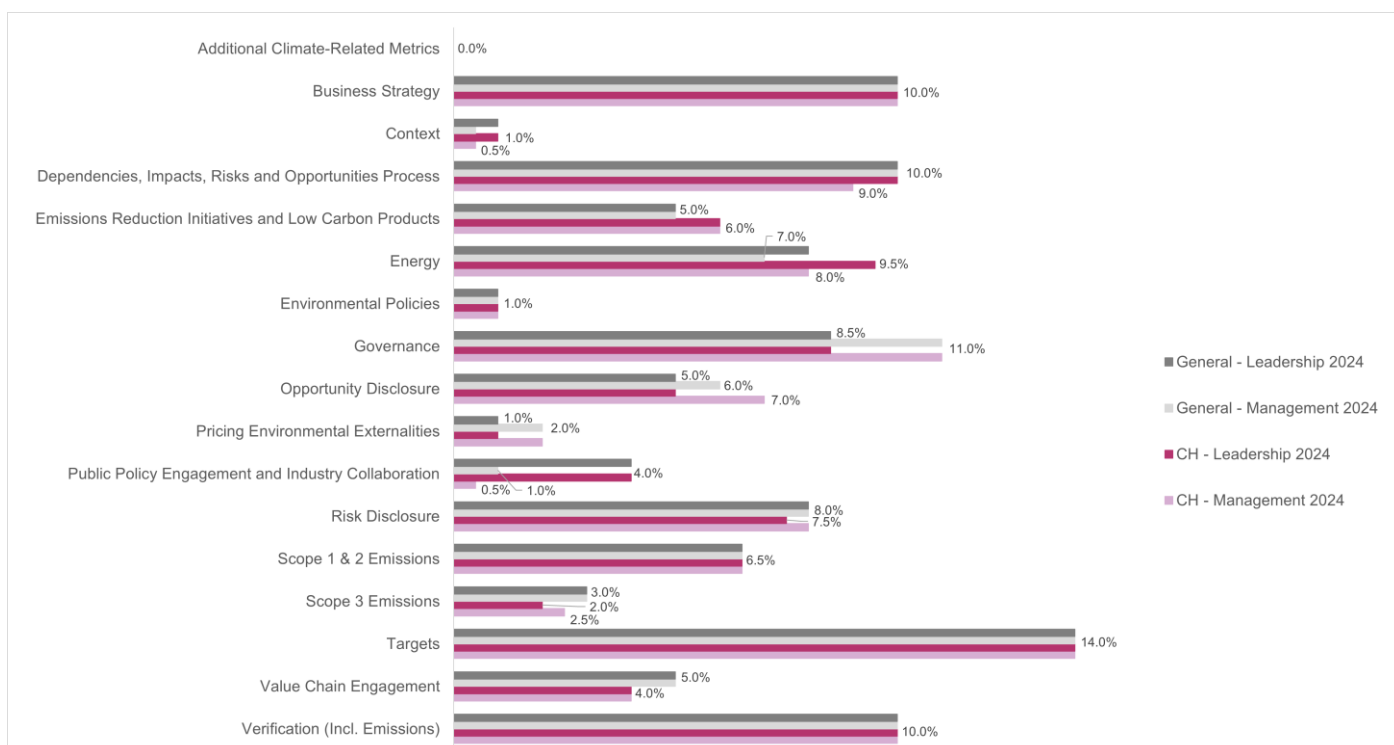
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and cement 2024 Full corporate scoring methodology – Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Chemicals

The chemicals sector is diverse, creating an immense variety of end products by conversion of raw materials such as oil and gas products, minerals, metals or water. Most of the emissions in the chemicals sector originate from either fossil fuel combustion in production processes or as process chemical emissions and activity in this sector is expected to increase in the coming decades. In 2022, primary chemical production resulted in approximately 935 Mt of direct CO2 emissions, with the chemicals industry currently responsible for a fifth of direct emissions arising from heavy industries – representing about 4% of global CO2 emissions (IEA, 2018; 2020; 2022a).

Energy consumption and breakdowns, emissions accounting, emissions performance are therefore particularly important for organizations operating in this sector. Emissions reduction initiatives and low carbon products such as process redesign, increased heat production efficiency through cogeneration, and fuel-switching are key ways to cut emissions in this sector. Depending on feedstocks used, this sector may have significant upstream emissions, thus feedstock switching from fossil to bio-based fuels may greatly reduce emissions as well. Climate change and a low-carbon transition plan should be integrated into the business strategy of chemical organizations. Environmental stewards in this sector will use scenario analysis to inform, and incorporate decarbonisation into their business strategy. This is reflected as a highly weighted category for this sector.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



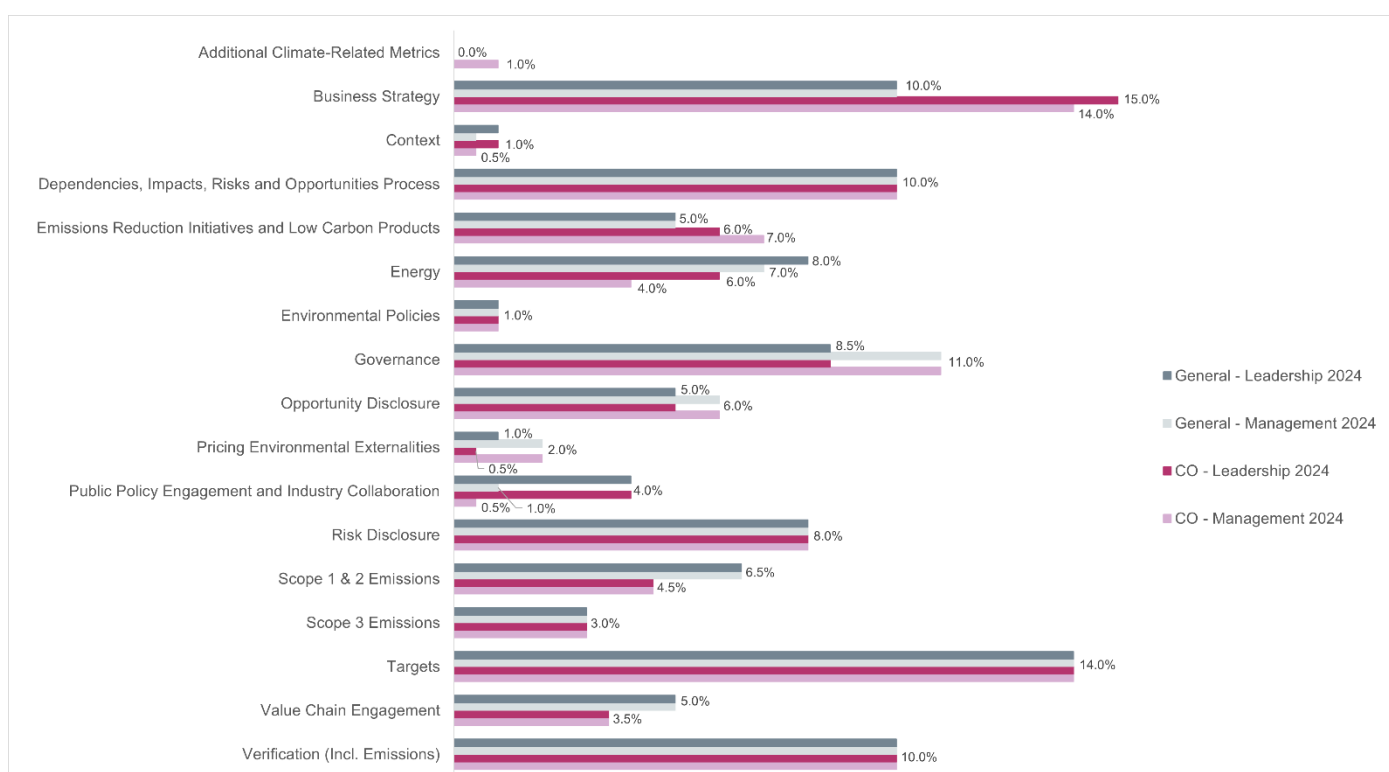
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and chemicals 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Coal

With activities including coal extraction, coal-based fuel production and, coal-based energy production, the coal sector is an energy intensive, high emitting sector. Globally coal combustion dominates power generation and contributes the largest share of anthropogenic greenhouse gas increase in the atmosphere (IEA, 2023). The demand for power is increasing, highlighting the urgent need to decarbonise the sector.

Emissions reduction targets along with other emissions reduction initiatives and low carbon products are particularly important for organizations operating in this sector. As reflected by their relative weightings. As Coal faces increasing regulatory and market pressures in its downstream use, including competition from natural gas and renewables. As such, climate change should be integrated into the business strategy and included in financial planning assessments of organizations operating within this sector. Environmental stewards in this sector will use scenario analysis to ensure their business strategy is informed by climate change.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



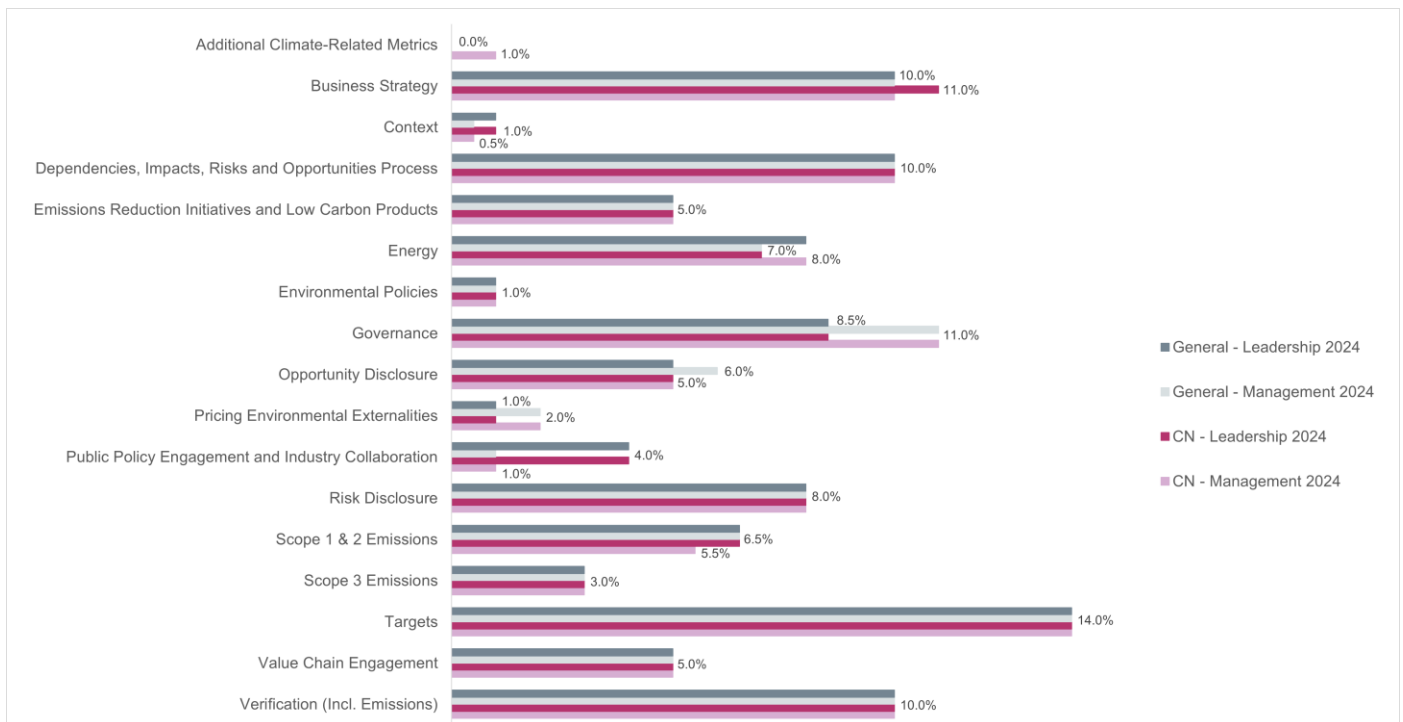
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and coal 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Construction

Activities in the construction sector operate at different points in the value chain spanning across design, materials manufacturing, construction and life cycle maintenance. Buildings and construction are responsible for approximately 21% of global GHG emissions (UNEP, 2024). The sizeable part of these emissions is attributable not only to the construction process itself, but also to materials manufacturing (embodied emissions) and to operational emissions during the use stage of buildings. With increased demand for construction materials for new buildings, extensions, renovations and infrastructure the present global building floor area is predicted to grow by 75% in the next 30 years (IEA, 2022b).

With increasing demand for the construction sector, it is particularly important for companies to develop emissions reduction initiatives and low carbon products. Transition planning is also an important evolution of strategic environmental planning. This includes all the relevant changes that need to be made to the company's business model before the company can adjust to a net-zero future and is especially relevant to construction. Environmental stewards in this sector will therefore use scenario analysis to ensure their business strategy is informed by climate change and provide additional-climate related metrics including details on life cycle / embodied carbon emissions of construction or renovation projects.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



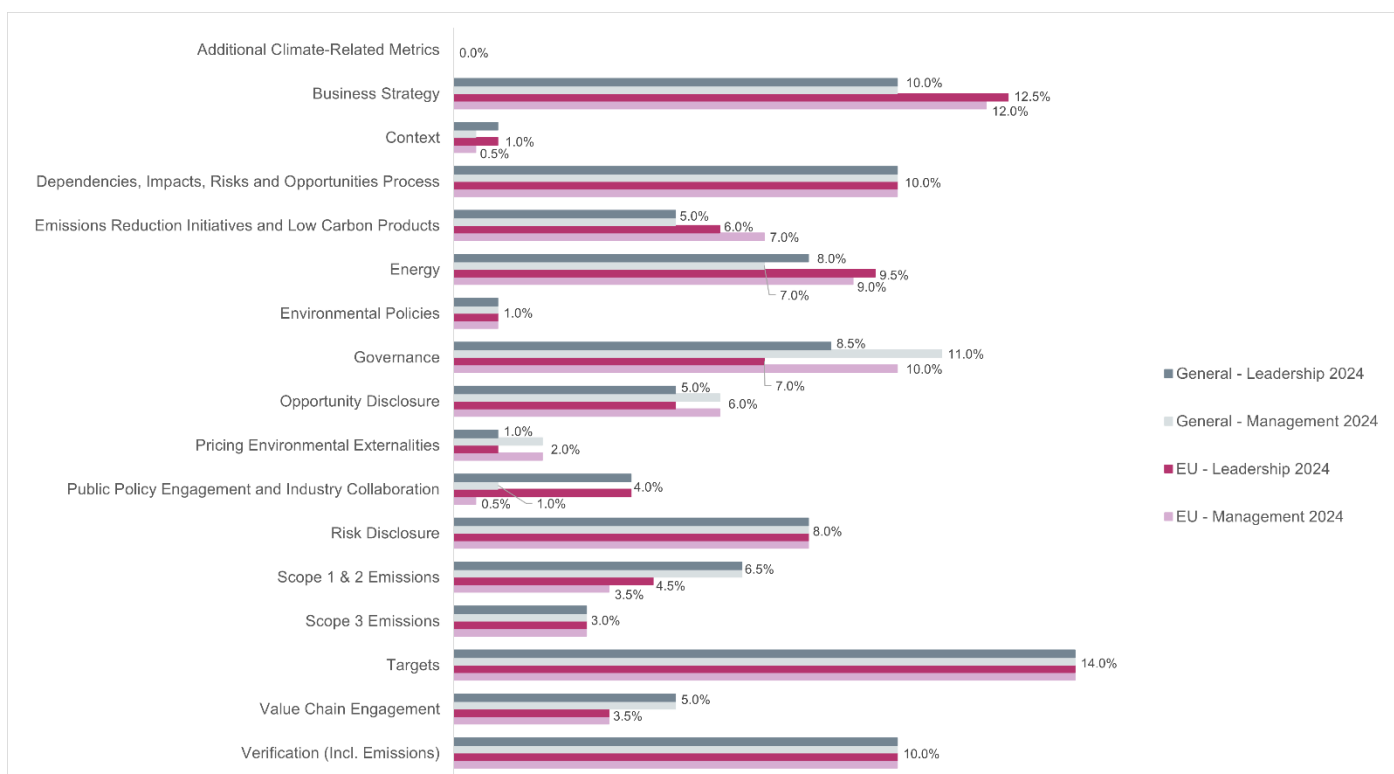
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and construction 2024 Full corporate scoring methodology – Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Electric utilities

Electric utilities is an energy intensive, high emitting sector with activities including electricity generation, transmission, distribution and retailing. Climate change is a strategic issue for the electric utilities sector, with power generation being the single largest emitter of CO₂, accounting for 40% of global emissions (CA 100+,2021). With the increasing commercialization of renewable energy sources and the advent of decentralized power production, the electric utilities sector has the key potential to undergo a transition to low-carbon energy sources.

It is particularly important for companies operating in the electric utilities sector to disclose energy consumption and breakdowns, emissions accounting and emissions performance. Emission reduction targets along with other emission reduction initiatives and low-carbon products are particularly important for organizations in this sector. This is reflected in the weightings for this sector. As such, climate change and a low carbon transition plan should be integrated into the business strategy and considered in financial planning assessments of electric utilities organizations. Environmental stewards in this sector will also use scenario analysis to inform their business strategy.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



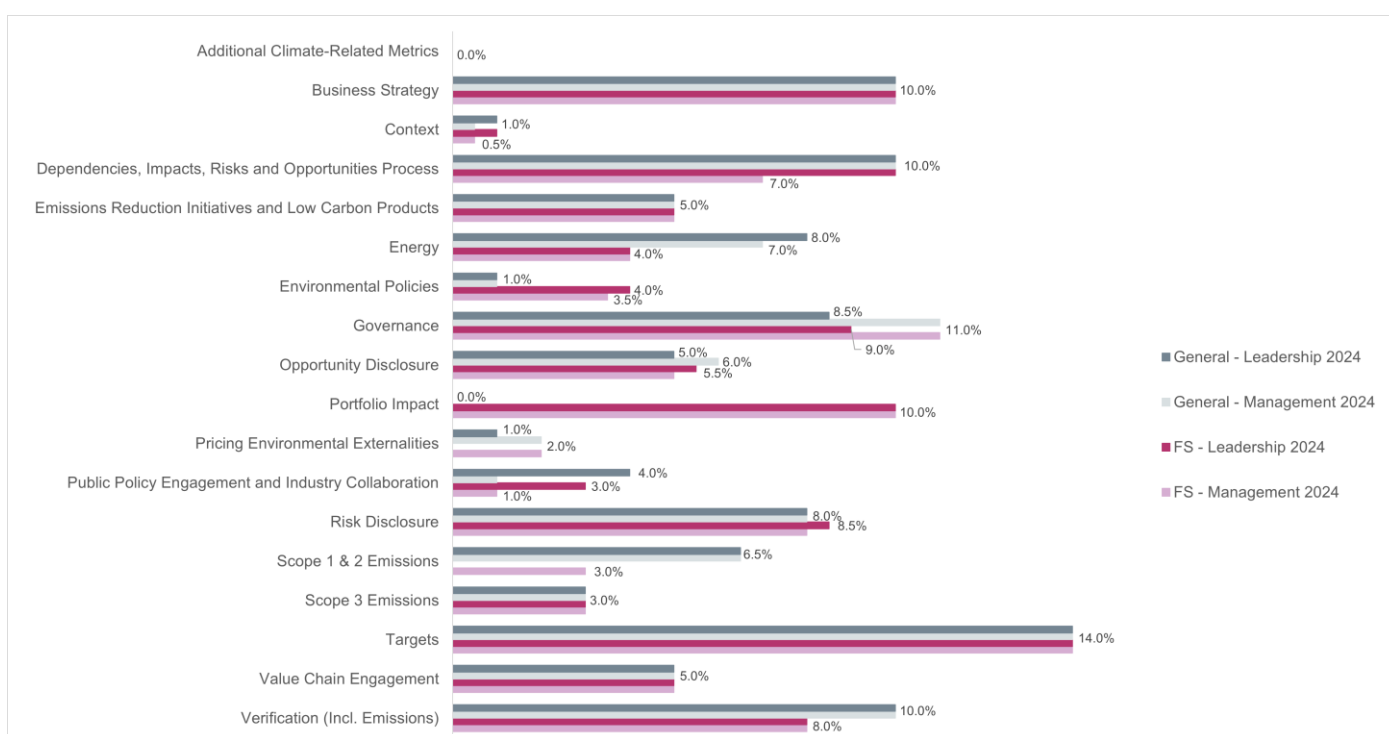
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and electric utilities 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Financial services

Activities in the financial services (FS) sector include bank lending, investing (asset management and/or asset ownership), and insurance underwriting. The recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) highlight the important role of the financial sector as preparers of climate-related financial disclosures. Disclosure by this sector will enable investors, central banks, regulators/supervisors and other relevant stakeholders to better understand the concentrations of carbon-related assets in the financial sector, as well as the financial system’s exposures to climate-related risks.

Most of a financial institution’s climate and nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are likely to stem from the financial activities it undertakes, which are intertwined with the subsequent environmental impacts of that financing. Unique to the FS sector, there is therefore the highly weighted category ‘Portfolio Impact’ which contains questions specific to the indirect greenhouse gas emissions attributable to its financing and facilitating activities. For financial institutions to be catalysts of the transition, it is also especially important for them to understand the risks that they face, have strong environmental policies in place, and demonstrate a high level of governance to enable appropriate action.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



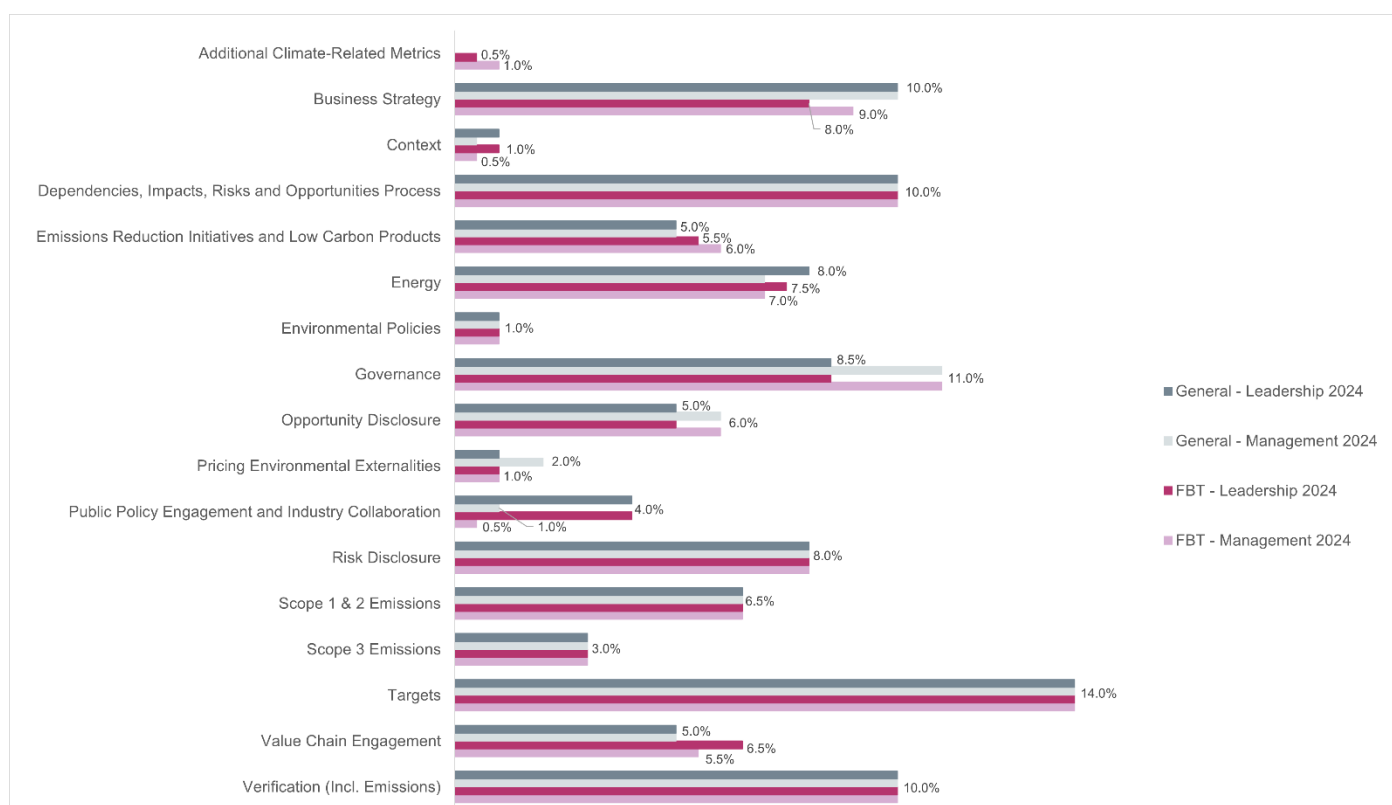
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and financial services 2024 Full corporate scoring methodology – Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Food, beverage and tobacco

Activities in the Food, Beverage & Tobacco (FBT) sector include processing (including packaging), manufacturing and trade of food, drinks, and tobacco consumer goods. Organizations in this sector usually source their raw materials from those in the agricultural commodities sector, with some 5% of emissions related to food production in the land sector coming after the farm gate, up to but not including retail (IPCC, 2019). As the global population has grown, so has the demand for food, leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

The FBT sector inherits risks from agricultural activities in its supply chain, including physical risks such as changing weather patterns, and regulatory risks relating to farm management practices. Other risks associated with the processing, manufacture, and packaging of food, drinks, and tobacco products exist for food, beverage & tobacco organizations, such as CO₂e emissions from machinery, storage facilities and transportation. As such, value chain engagement is highly important to address risk and drive decarbonisation at the agricultural phase of production for organizations in this sector. Climate change and a low carbon transition plan should therefore also be integrated into the business strategy of organizations operating in this sector, implemented through emission reduction initiatives and low-carbon technologies.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



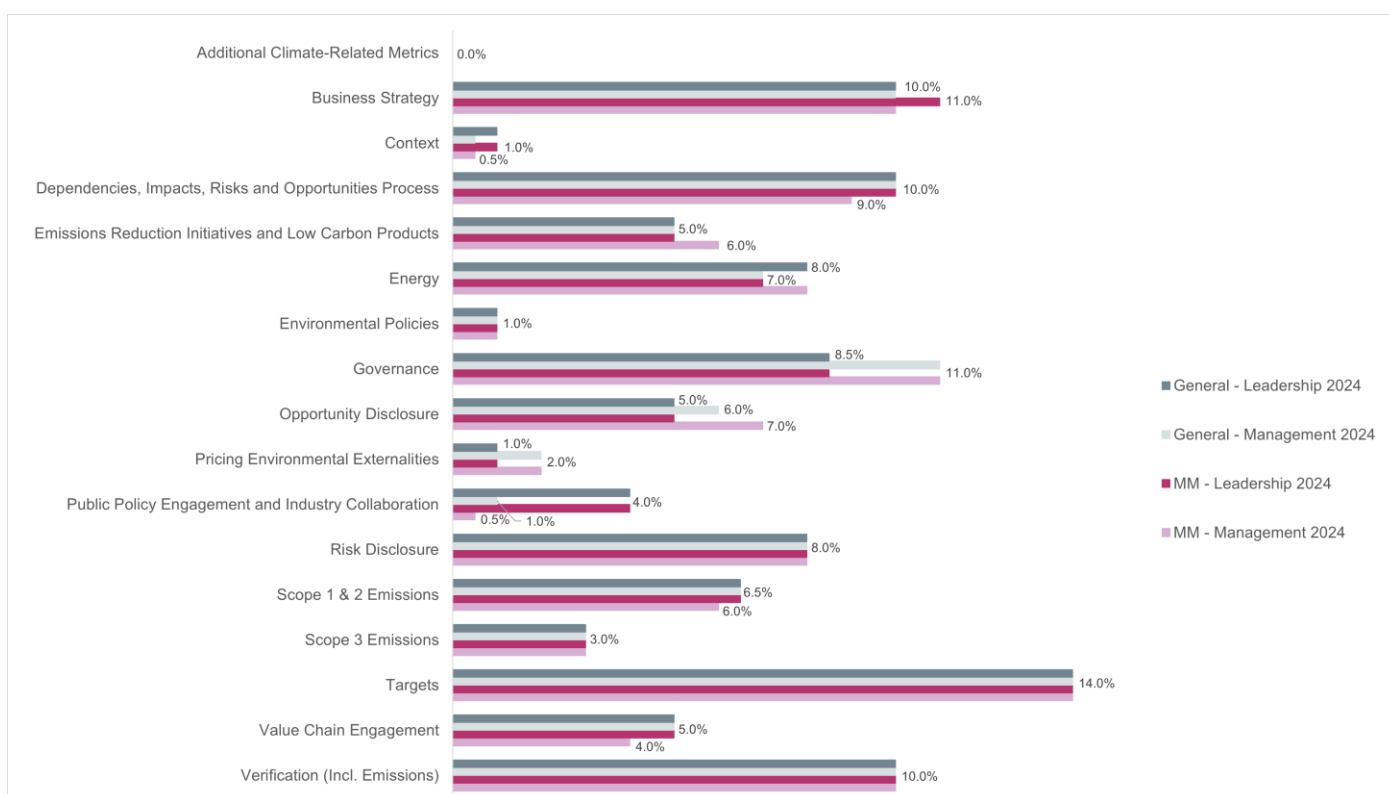
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and food, beverage & tobacco 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Metals and mining

The Metals & Mining (MM) sector represent the first stage of the life cycle of a huge range of products. Emissions from this sector largely occur at mining sites during the combustion of fossil fuels and the processing of materials to transform the Earth’s elements into useable industry materials. As such, the MM sector is significant as part of the transition to a low-carbon economy for many sectors including utilities, industrials and transport.

Emissions reduction initiatives and low carbon products such as increased recycling, increased purchases of renewable and low-carbon electricity, and through generation at production sites, which may be particularly significant in remote mines not connected to a power grid are key to reducing emissions in this sector. Energy consumption and breakdown disclosure are important for metals & mining organizations as fuel switching, and energy efficiency improvements are needed at metal processing facilities. Environmental stewards in the metals & mining sector will use scenario analysis to inform their business strategy. This is reflected in the relative weightings in this sector.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



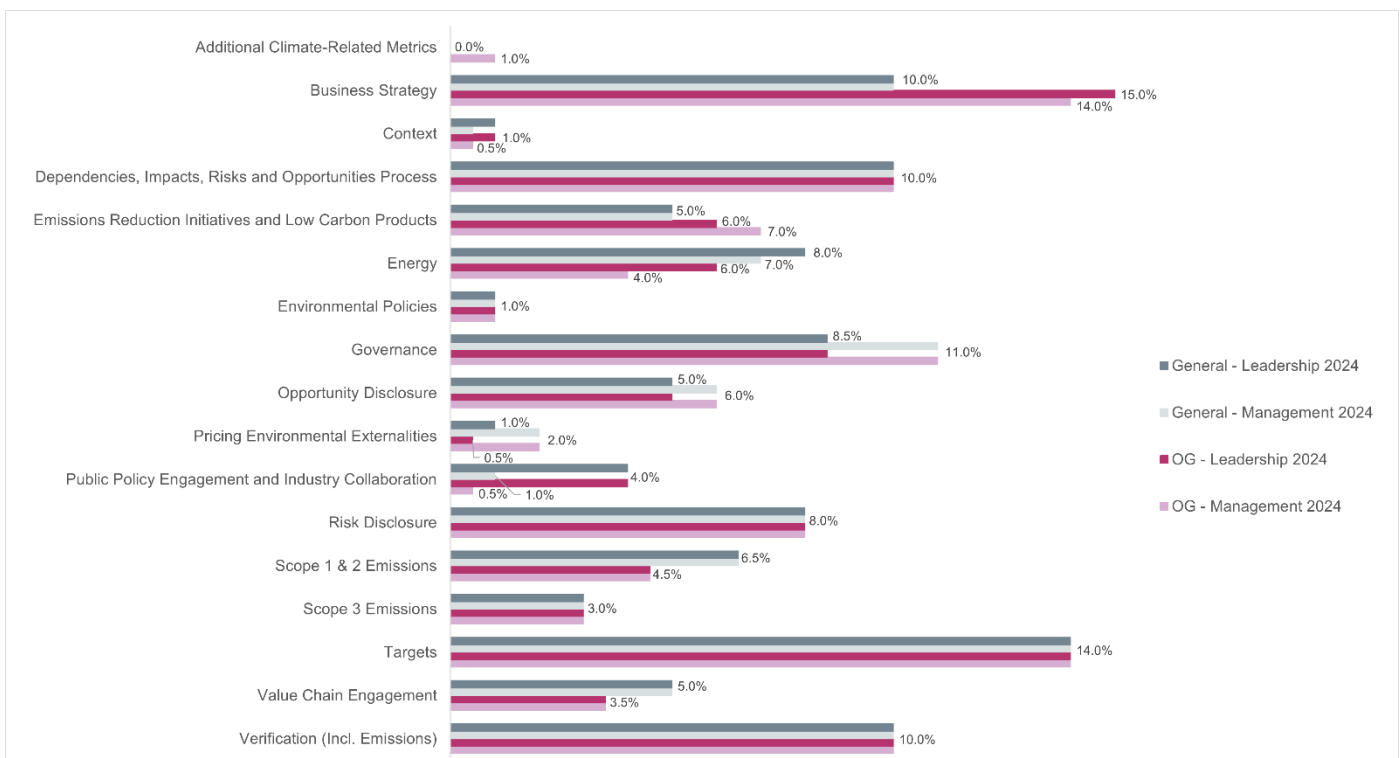
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and metals & mining 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Oil and gas

Oil & gas is an energy intensive, high emitting sector with activities including exploration and development, production, refining, and the manufacturing and distribution of petrochemicals. Climate change is a strategic risk for the oil & gas sector, whose operational and use phase emissions collectively account for half of global CO2 emissions. Approximately 80% of the total greenhouse gas emissions associated with oil and gas companies occur in the downstream segment, primarily during the combustion of products sold for final energy use (IEA., 2021).

Oil & gas companies play a significant role in climate change, and therefore emissions reduction targets along with other emission reduction initiatives and low carbon products are particularly important for organizations in this sector. As such, climate change and a low carbon transition plan should be integrated into the business strategy of oil & gas organizations. Environmental stewards in this sector will use scenario analysis to inform their business strategy.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



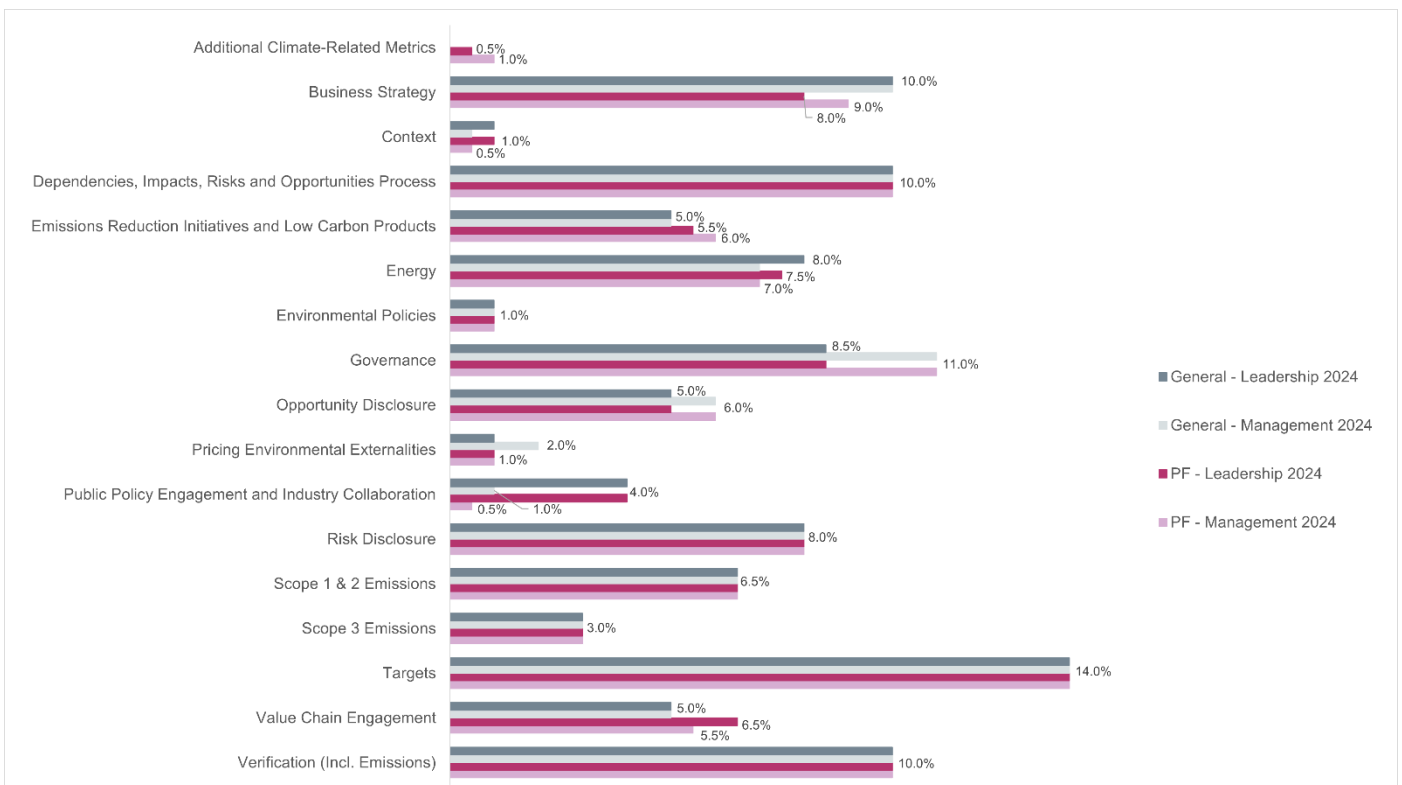
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and oil & gas 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Paper and forestry

Activities in the paper & forestry (PF) sector include the production and/or sourcing of timber and timber-based products. Risks associated with the PF sector extend across the whole value chain and arise from a variety of sources. For example, unsustainable forest management activities, the use of wood as biofuel for facility energy use, downstream and upstream transportation and distribution, and the waste management from plantation/machinery residues.

The PF sector can play an important role in maintaining or increasing carbon sinks through sustainable forest management and act as strong actors in the circular economy by contributing to the development of products with higher share of sustainable fibres. Given the large emissions risks associated with the entire value chain for organizations operating within this sector, value chain engagement is highly important to address risks in this sector. Climate change and a low carbon transition plan should be integrated into the business strategy of organizations operating in this sector, implemented through emission reduction initiatives and low-carbon technologies.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.

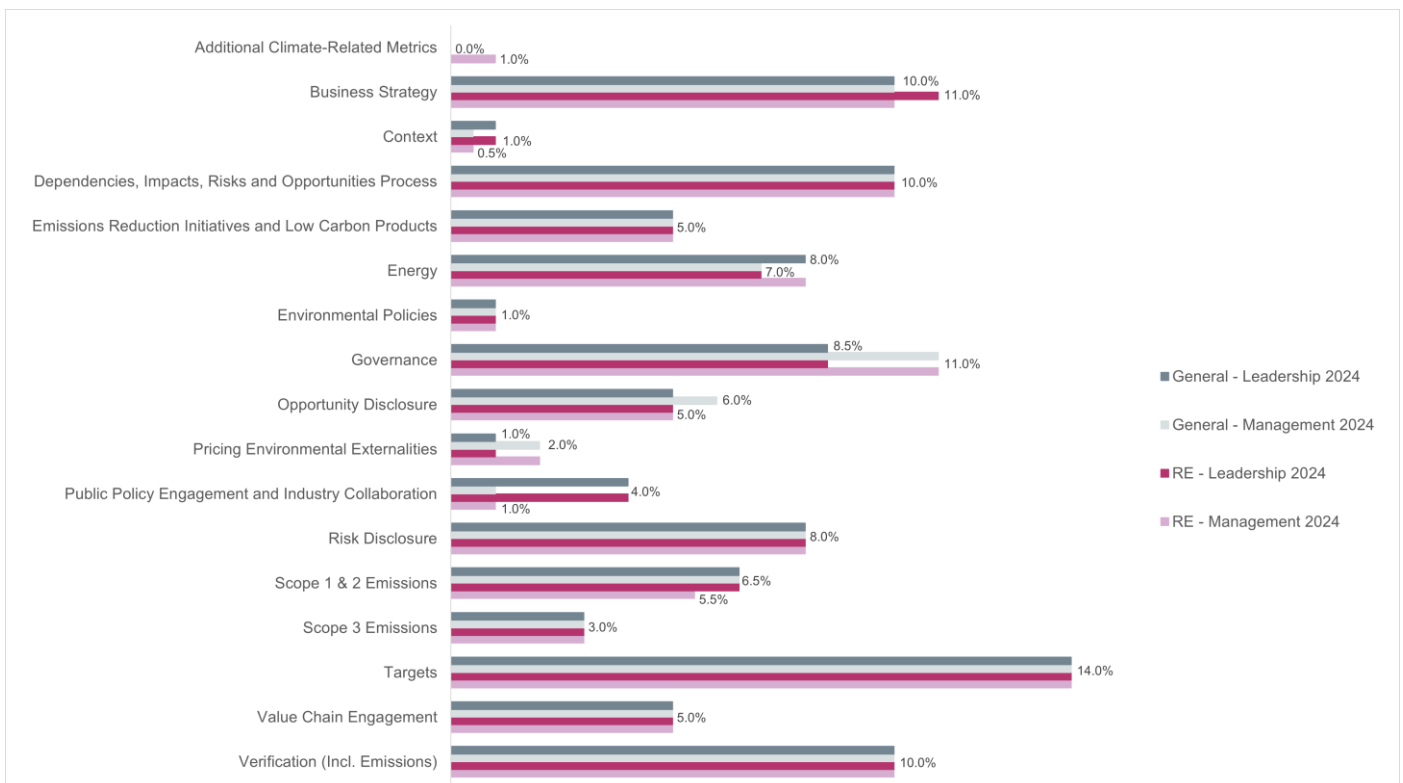


The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and paper & forestry 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Real estate

Activities in the Real Estate sector operate at different points in the value chain spanning across finance, design, construction and life cycle maintenance. Although it is important to draw distinct lines of responsibility for CO2 emissions within the buildings value chain, all of the actors in this sector need to align their actions if we are to achieve the Paris Agreement goals, for which the reduction of building-related emissions will play a critical role. In fact, buildings are currently responsible for 39% of global GHG emissions. (IEA., 2019) The sizeable part of these emissions is attributable not only to the use of built assets – operational emissions (Scopes 1 and 2), but also to their construction – embodied emissions (Scope 3). With the present global building floor area set to more than double by 2060, there will be increased demand for construction materials for new buildings, extensions, renovations and infrastructure, creating significant and immediate carbon emissions before a project’s completion. Environmental stewards in this sector using scenario analysis to inform their business strategy and provide additional-climate related metrics including details on life cycle / embodied carbon emissions of construction or renovation projects.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



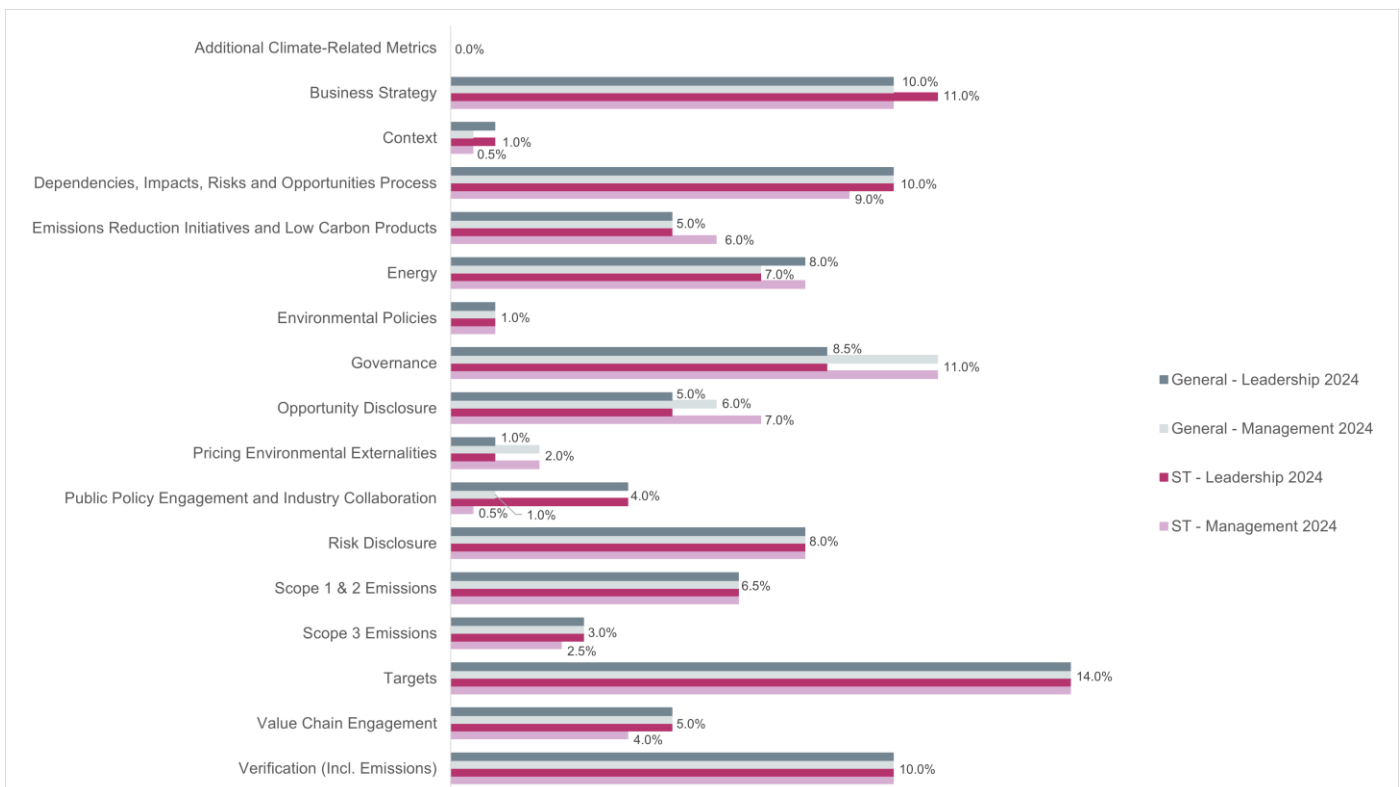
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and real estate 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Steel

Activities associated with the steel production chain, from quarrying to furnace operations involve high energy and emitting intensive processes and are responsible for approximately 7-9% of global emissions (IEA, 2020b). The transformation of iron ore to steel requires significant amounts of heat and cooking coal, an emissions-intensive product. Vital to modern economies, global demand for steel is expected to increase, highlighting the critical need for the steel sector to adopt decarbonization strategies.

Recycling alone cannot meet current demand for steel production, therefore identifying climate-related opportunities allows for a strategy for the transition to a net-zero carbon economy. Adopting emissions reduction initiatives and low carbon products including attention to feedstocks, implementing various techniques throughout the production process, installing technologies at plants, and switching to less emissions-intensive fuels are essential to lower production emissions in the steel industry. Due to the energy intensive processes involved, energy consumption and breakdown disclosure are particularly important for steel organisations. Climate change and a low carbon transition plan should be integrated into the business strategy of steel organizations, with environmental stewards operating in this sector using scenario analysis to inform their business strategy.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please read the summary on page 3.



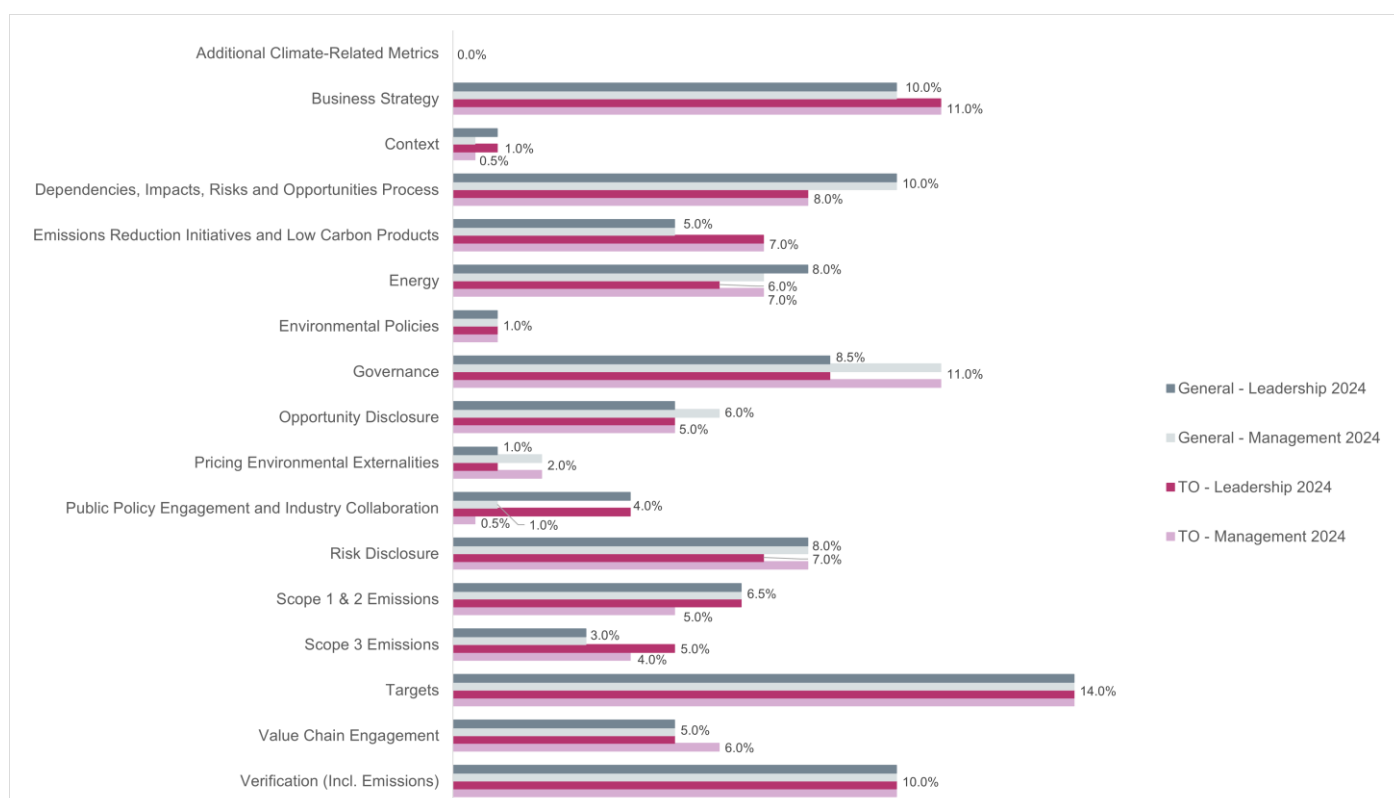
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general & steel 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Transport (OEMS)

The transport sector is a high emitting and high energy sector. CDP's original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) transport sector includes industrial producers of transportation vehicles across five transport modes: Aviation, Light Duty Vehicles (LDV), Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV), Shipping, and Rail. The transport sector is a high emitting and high energy sector responsible for almost a quarter of global energy-related CO2 emissions (IEA, 2020c). This significant share showcases the sector's impact on global emissions and underscores the need for tailored strategies to reduce emissions within this sector.

Activity based accounting of Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 emissions category 'use of sold products' are particularly important for transport manufacturer organizations. Data assumptions and calculation methods used for Scope 3 figures should also be central to organizations in this sector. Companies in this sector should engage with their value chain on climate-related emissions to combat emissions outside of their direct operations. To address the high emissions in this sector, organizations should have climate change and a low carbon transition plan integrated into their business strategy. To achieve emission reduction goals, environmental stewards in this sector will demonstrate emissions reduction initiatives and the production of, and investment in, low-carbon transportation technologies.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please



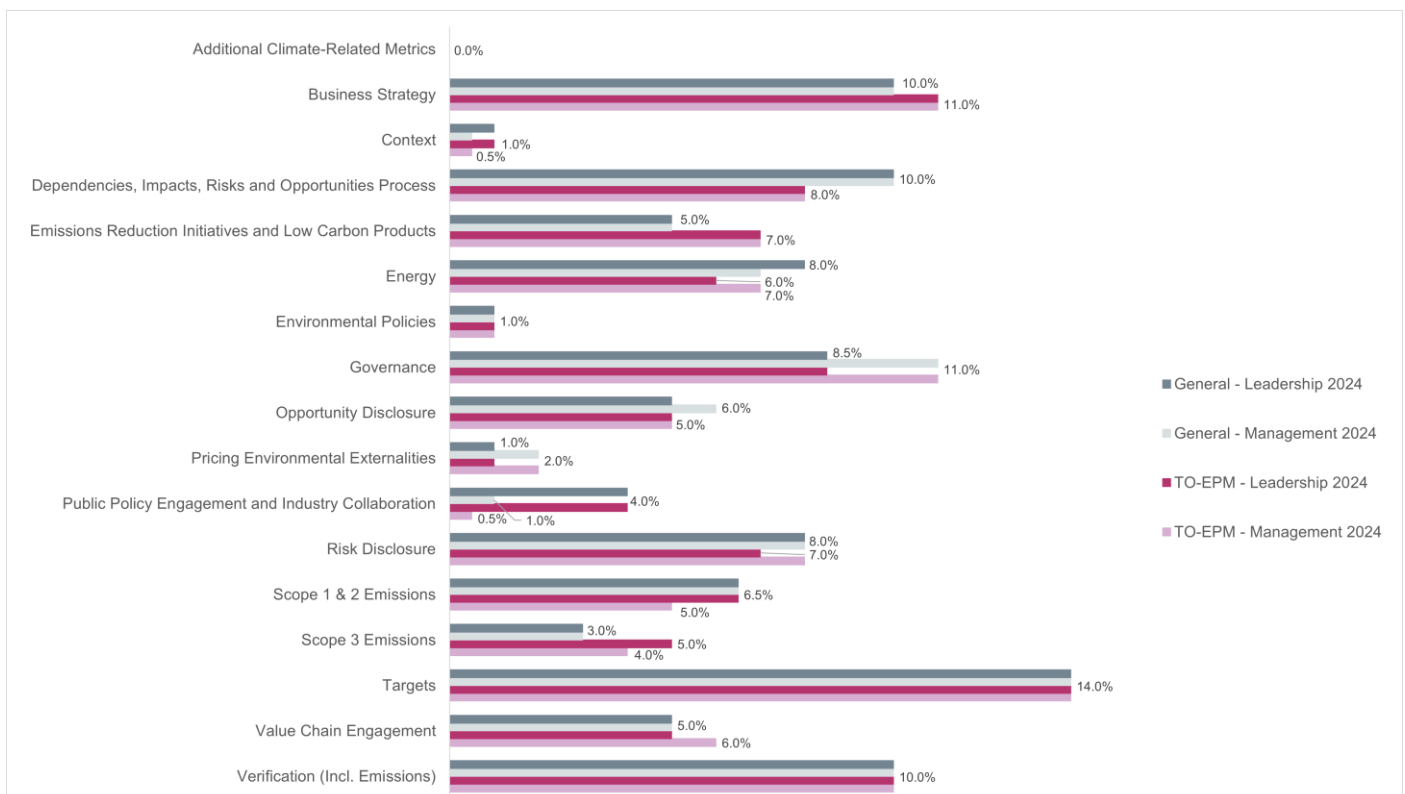
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and transport (OEMS) 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Transport (OEMS-EPM)

The transport sector is a high emitting and high energy sector. CDP’s original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) transport sector includes industrial producers of transportation vehicles across five transport modes: Aviation, Light Duty Vehicles (LDV), Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV), Shipping, and Rail. The transport sector is a high emitting and high energy sector responsible for almost a quarter of global energy-related CO2 emissions (IEA., 2020). This significant share showcases the sector's impact on global emissions and underscores the need for tailored strategies to reduce emissions within this sector.

Activity based accounting of Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 emissions category 'use of sold products' are particularly important for transport manufacturer organizations. Data assumptions and calculation methods used for Scope 3 figures should also be central to organizations in this sector. Companies in this sector should engage with their value chain on climate-related emissions to combat emissions outside of their direct operations. To address the high emissions in this sector, organizations should have climate change and a low carbon transition plan integrated into their business strategy. To achieve emission reduction goals, environmental stewards in this sector will demonstrate emissions reduction initiatives and the production of, and investment in, low-carbon transportation technologies.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please



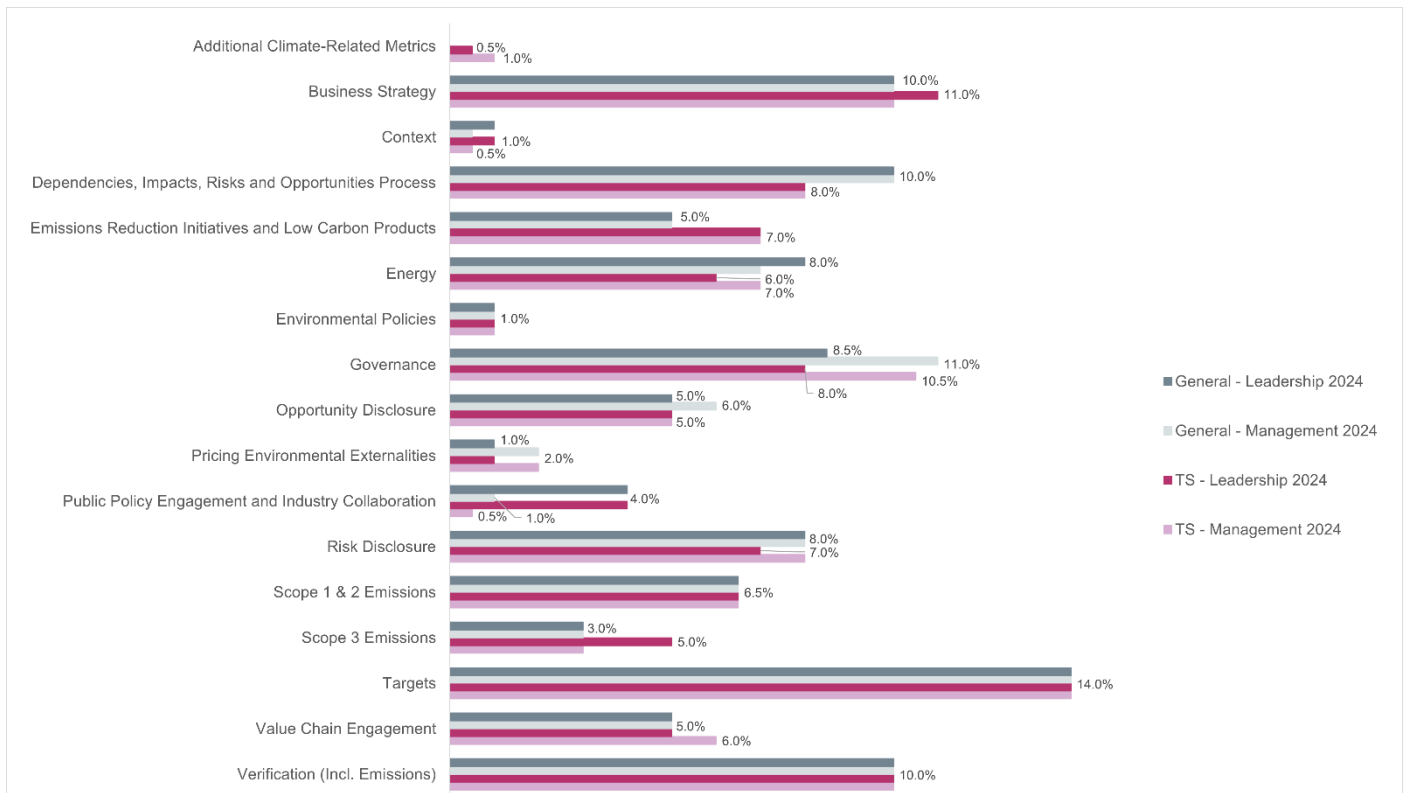
The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general and transport (OEMS-EPM) 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

Scoring categories and weightings: Climate change – Transport services

CDP’s transport services questionnaire relates to the transport of either passengers or freight by one of five transport modes: Aviation, Light Duty Vehicles (LDV), Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV), Shipping, and Rail. The transport sector is a high emitting and high energy sector responsible for almost a quarter of global energy-related CO2 emissions (IEA, 2020c). This significant share showcases the sector’s impact on global emissions and underscores the need for tailored strategies to reduce emissions within this sector.

Activity based accounting of Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 emissions category 'upstream emissions from transportation' are particularly important for transport manufacturer organizations. Data assumptions and calculation methods used for Scope 3 figures should also be central to organizations in this sector. Companies in this sector should engage with their value chain on climate-related emissions to combat emissions outside of their direct operations. To address the high emissions in this sector, organizations should have climate change and a low carbon transition plan integrated into their business strategy. To achieve emission reduction goals, environmental stewards in this sector will demonstrate emissions reduction initiatives and the production of, and investment in, low-carbon transportation technologies. Companies in this sector are expected to provide additional climate-related metrics including efficiency, intensity (activity-based) and tracking.

In 2024 there have been significant changes to Climate change categories, for more information please



The bar chart above shows the % weighting applied to each of the scoring categories at Management and Leadership levels for the general & transport services 2024 Full corporate questionnaire - Climate change.

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