CDP Reporter Services Climate Change Benchmark Report

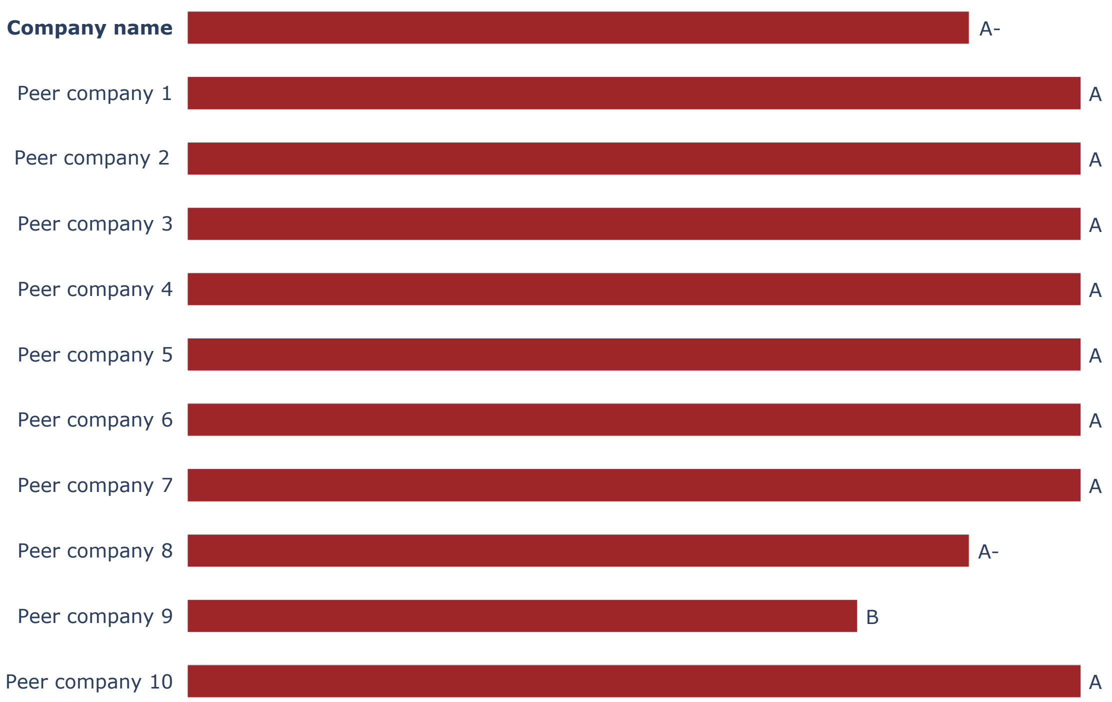
The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for ***Company Name*** using the public responses of peer companies from the CDP 2022 Climate Change disclosure request. CDP's Climate Change questionnaire provides a de-facto template for companies to disclose their climate transition plans and to report on their progress, in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report highlights the following key themes: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Emissions Metrics, Targets, Renewable Energy, and Biodiversity.

www.cdp.net/en/companies/reporter-services

Your score

Average performance

A-	C	C-	A
Company Name	All public responders	Company Sector	Benchmark sample



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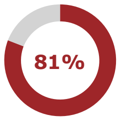
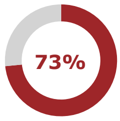
Governance

Companies with board oversight (%)

Inclusion of climate-related issues at the board level indicates a company's commitment to putting climate change issues at the forefront of their business strategy, risk management policies, budgets, and objectives.



All public responders

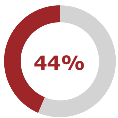


Company Sector

Benchmark sample

Company with board-level competence on climate related issue (%)

Board-level competence and expertise on climate-related issues ensures transition to a sustainable future and signals a company's commitment to understanding and responding to risks, opportunities, and impacts.



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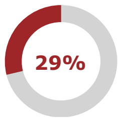


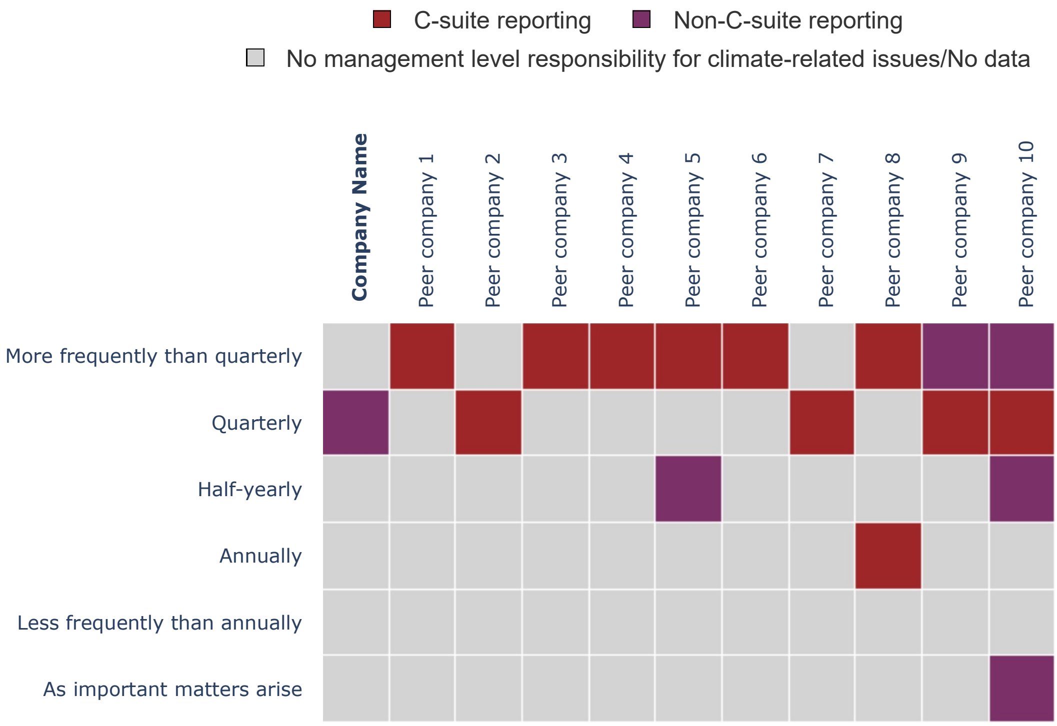
Company Sector

Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample with board-level competence: *Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 3, Peer company 3, Peer company 7, Peer company 8*

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues

Assigning management-level responsibility indicates that a company is committed to implementing a climate-related strategy. CDP considers it best practice to report to the board at least quarterly.

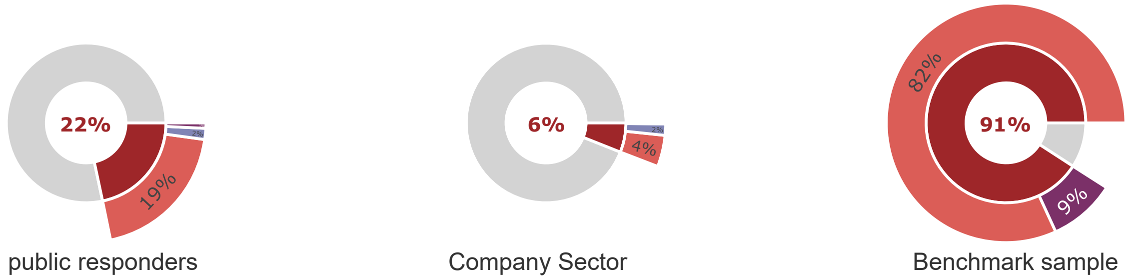


Governance

Companies with climate-related incentives for C-suite/board (%)

CDP considers it best practice to provide monetary incentives to C-suite and board-level employees for climate-related management. These incentives encourage employees to address climate-related issues and their impact on business.

Has incentives | No incentives | Both monetary and non-monetary | Monetary | Non-monetary



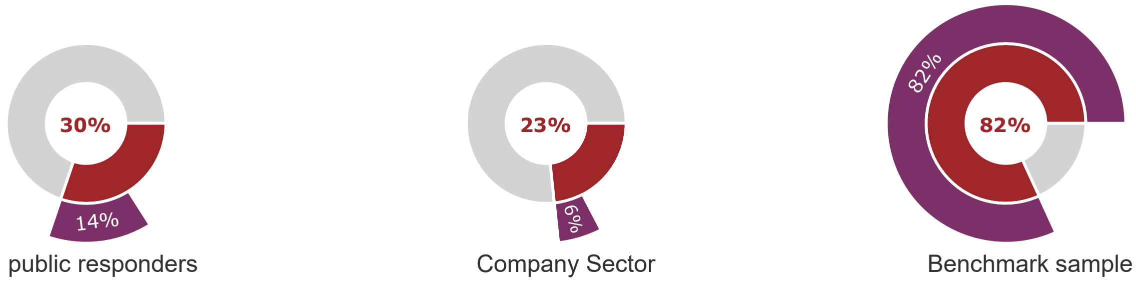
Companies in the benchmark sample with monetary incentives for C-suite/board: *Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7, Peer company 10*

Strategy

A transition plan is built upon the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on a company's business, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material. Information on transition plans is necessary to inform stakeholder expectations about the future financial performance of a company in a net-zero economy. Aligning transition plans to a 1.5°C future indicates that a company has a roadmap to reduce their emissions and pivot their business models to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Companies with a 1.5°C aligned transition plan and stakeholder feedback mechanism in place (%)

Has transition plan | No transition plan | Public transition plan with feedback mechanism



Companies in benchmark sample with a public transition plan and stakeholder feedback mechanism in place:
Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 6, Peer company 9

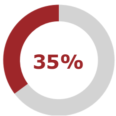
Strategy

The TCFD recommends organizations disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material. Information on climate-related strategy is necessary to inform stakeholder expectations about the future financial performance of an organization.

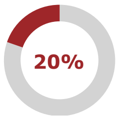
Scenario analysis

There are a number of scenarios available to companies committed to long-term strategic and financial planning. An ambitious scenario is key to testing the strategic and operational resilience of the whole company through the climate transition.

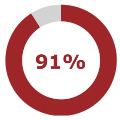
Companies using climate-related scenario analysis (%)



All public responders



Company Sector



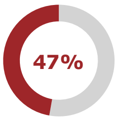
Benchmark sample

Organization	Physical climate scenarios	Transition scenarios
Company Name	RCP 3.4	IEA 2DS
Peer company 1	RCP 1.9; RCP 2.6; RCP 4.5	IEA SDS; IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS); IEA NZE 2050
Peer company 2	RCP 8.5; RCP 2.6; RCP 4.5	Bespoke transition scenario
Peer company 3	RCP 6.0	IEA 2DS
Peer company 4	RCP 8.5; RCP 4.5	Customized publicly available transition scenario; IEA SDS; IEA NZE 2050; IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)
Peer company 5	RCP 2.6	IEA B2DS
Peer company 6	RCP 8.5; RCP 4.5	IEA B2DS
Peer company 7		Customized publicly available transition scenario; IEA NZE 2050
Peer company 8	RCP 6.0	IEA SDS
Peer company 9	Bespoke physical scenario	Bespoke transition scenario

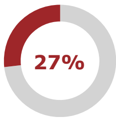
Risk management

Developing a transition plan should include a process to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks. Strong risk management can reduce a company's exposure to these risks and their impacts, and investors evaluate this information to determine a company's risk profile.

Companies integrating climate-related issues into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

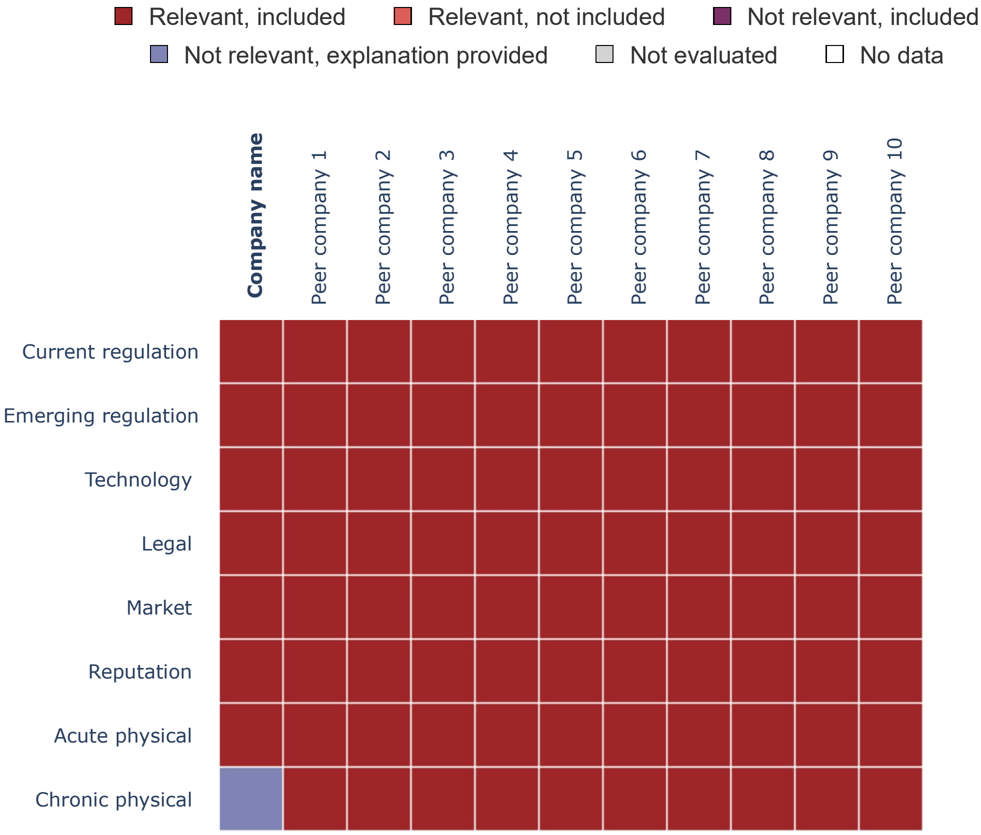
Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample with risk assessments conducted at least annually and covering short, medium, and long-term time horizons:

Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 6, Peer company 9

Relevant risks under assessment

The TCFD divided climate-related risks into those related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy and those related to the physical impacts of climate change. These are known as transition and physical risks, respectively, and are listed below.



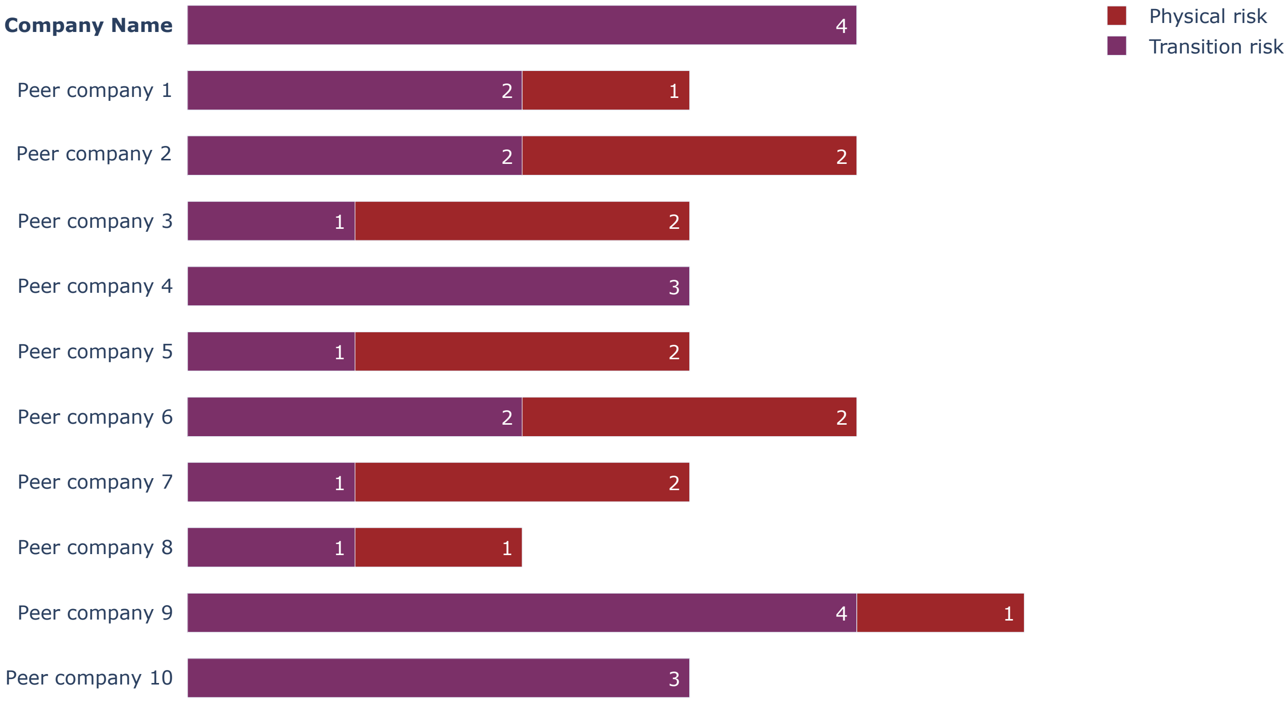
Risk management

The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on a company's business, strategy, and financial planning are critical to defining a climate transition plan.

Companies identifying climate-related risks with potential substantive financial or strategic impact (%)

Climate-related risks: Number of physical vs. transition risks disclosed

Climate-related risks can be divided into two major categories: those related to the **transition** to a low-carbon economy and risks associated with the **physical** impacts of climate change.



Potential financial impact of climate-related risks (Average in USD)

The financial impacts a company faces can be driven by exposure to underlying climate-related risks and by how effective its risk management decisions and mitigation strategies are. The average financial impact figures (in USD) for substantive risks below are based on risks that have been reported as "Very likely" or "Virtually certain" to occur.

Group	Transition risk	Physical risk
Company Sector	19,387,886.16	696,477.51
Benchmark sample	322,792,225.01	38,979,144.37
Compant Name	127,097,945.48	495,447.01

** Potential financial impact figures have been converted to USD from the currency reported in C0.4. Average exchange rates from 2021 are applied.*

Emissions metrics

The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities are key components of developing a climate transition plan and monitoring progress against it.

Emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

Emissions intensity metrics express GHG impact per unit of physical activity or unit of economic output, normalizing emissions to account for growth and facilitating benchmarking across sectors. In the table below, intensity is calculated by dividing the reported Scope 1 & 2 emissions figure (C6.1, C6.3) by reported revenue (C6.10). A company's intensity figure will not be available if no revenue figure is reported in C6.10.

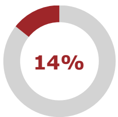
Organization	Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	Revenue (million USD)	Emission Intensity
Peer company 1	26,955*	15,140.12	0.0000018
Peer company 2	159,000*	8,114.16	0.00002
Peer company 3	9,439,861.71*	91,500.76	0.0001
Peer company 4	35,700,000*	205,863	0.00017
Peer company 5	52,011,793*	193,958.0	0.00027
Peer company 6	670,163*	2,310.0	0.00029
Peer company 7	58,684,415*	104,095.45	0.00056
Peer company 8	24,700,000*	40,233.7	0.00061
Peer company 9	1,612,793*	2,595.85	0.00062
Peer company 10	11,932,121	2,028.07	0.0059
Company Name	477,420*	3.06	0.16

** By default Scope 2 market-based figures were used, indicated by an asterisk. If these were not provided, location-based figures were used.*

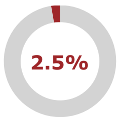
Internal carbon pricing

Internal carbon pricing has emerged as a multifaceted tool that supports companies in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, and transitioning to low-carbon activities. Investors want to better understand how companies attribute a monetary value to these risks and translate them into a uniform metric.

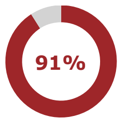
Companies with internal price on carbon (%)



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample with internal carbon pricing: *Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 6, Peer company 9, Peer company 10*

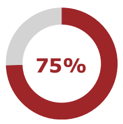
Emissions metrics

Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3 emissions can represent the largest source of emissions for companies and present the most significant opportunities to influence GHG reductions and achieve GHG-related business objectives, offering critical insight to stakeholders on a company's journey to net-zero.

Companies engaging with value chain on climate-related issues (%)

To reduce the impact of their supply chains on the climate, companies should actively engage with at least 40% of their suppliers by procurement spend or total upstream scope 3 emissions.



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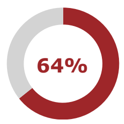

Company Sector

Benchmark sample

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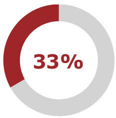
Emissions metrics

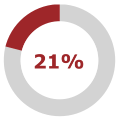
Emissions reductions

Ambitious emissions reductions by companies are essential to fighting climate change and for limiting global warming. CDP considers it best practice for companies to reduce their absolute emissions year-on-year, with an emphasis on increased renewable energy consumption and emissions reduction activities.

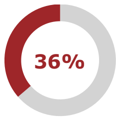
Companies reporting a decrease in absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

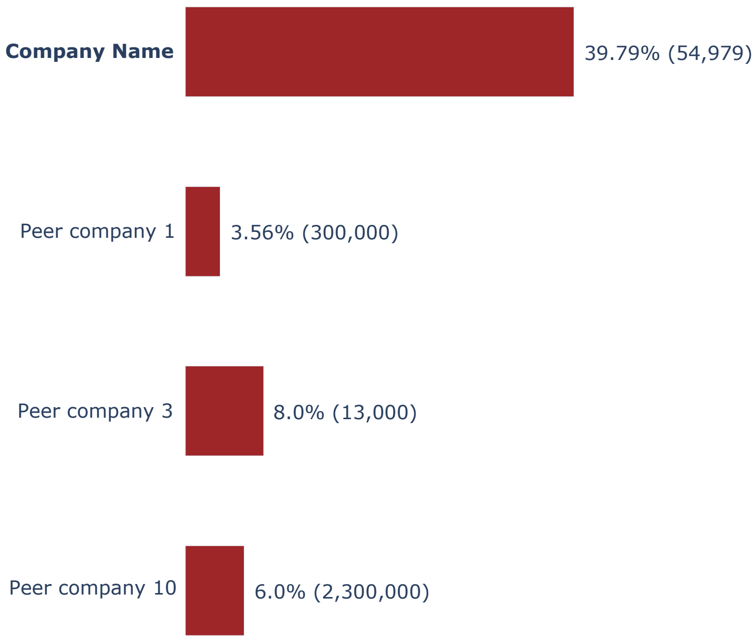


Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample reporting decreased absolute emissions (Scope 1 & 2): Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 6, Peer company 10

Absolute emissions reductions by companies in the benchmark sample (% and metric tons CO2e)

The graph below shows the percentage and amount of absolute CO2 emissions reductions achieved by companies in the reporting year, as a result of increased renewable energy consumption and additional emissions reductions activities. In line with best practice, only companies who reported an overall decrease in absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions are present in the graph.



**The above % reduction and metric tons CO2e reduced figures are calculated by summing columns 'Emissions value (percentage)' and 'Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)', respectively, for rows 'Change in renewable energy consumption' and 'Other emissions reduction activities' in C7.9a*

Targets

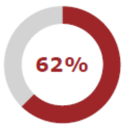
Science-based targets

Science-based targets ensure that a company is taking shorter-term action to reduce emissions at a pace that is consistent with keeping warming below 1.5°C, and are critical to driving their low-carbon transition. Reaching net-zero emissions at the global level is a central goal of the climate action movement. Corporate net-zero targets are a powerful opportunity for a company to go beyond science-based emissions reductions by also contributing to CO_2 removal from the atmosphere and accelerating climate action outside their value chains.

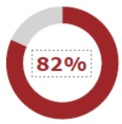
sciencebasedtargets.org

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

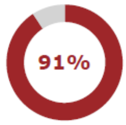
Companies committing to setting a science-based target (%)



All public responders

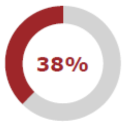


Company Sector



Benchmark sample

Companies with an approved science-based target (%)



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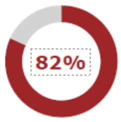
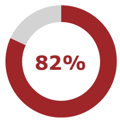


Company Sector



Benchmark sample

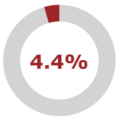
Organization	Absolute target	Intensity target	Near-term target committed or approved by SBTi	Net-Zero target committed or approved by SBTi	Temperature alignment
Comapny Name	Yes		Approved		WB2C
Peer Company 1	Yes		Approved	Committed	1.5C
Peer Company 2	Yes		Approved		1.5C
Peer Company 3	Yes	Yes	Approved	Committed	1.5C
Peer Company 4		Yes	Approved		2C
Peer Company 5	Yes		Approved		1.5C
Peer Company 6	Yes	Yes	Approved	Committed	1.5C
Peer Company 7		Yes	Approved	Committed	1.5C
Peer Company 8	Yes	Yes			
Peer Company 9	Yes				
Peer Company 10	Yes		Approved		WB2C

**Based on SBT data as of December 13, 2022*

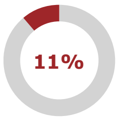
Renewable energy

Energy-related activities often represent the most significant source of GHG emissions. Shifting to renewable energy consumption showcases climate resilience and is part of a successful climate transition. Many companies identify climate-related opportunities in procuring energy from renewable sources.

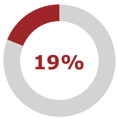
Average percent of energy consumed from renewable sources - *Company Sector*



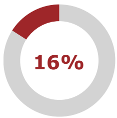
Fuel



Purchased or acquired cooling



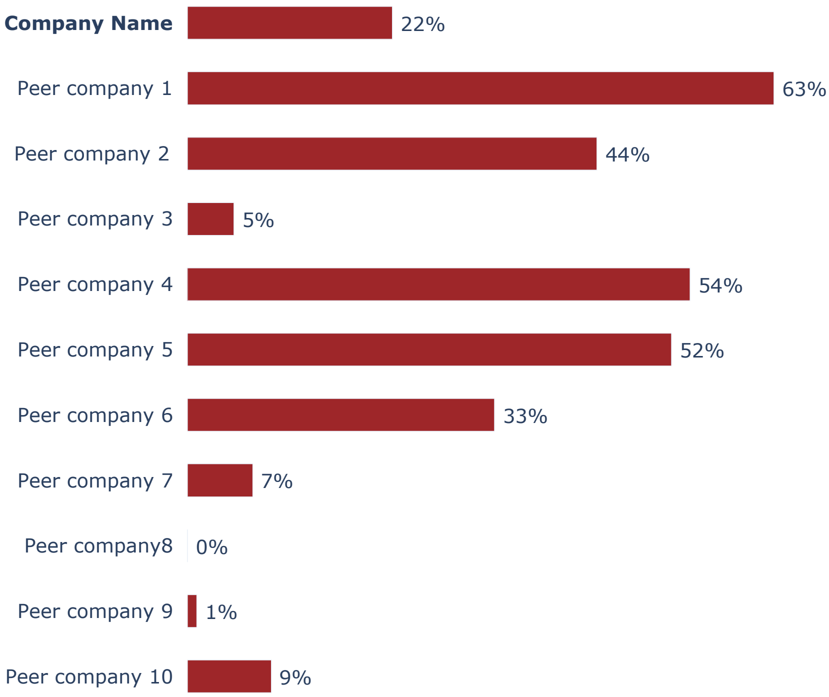
Purchased or acquired electricity



Purchased or acquired heat

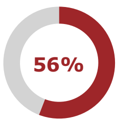
Share of renewable energy consumed

CDP considers it best practice to consume 100% of energy from renewable sources.

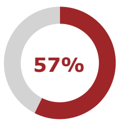


Average percent of electricity generated from renewable sources

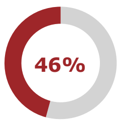
CDP considers it best practice for companies to have 50% or more of their gross electricity generation from renewable sources.



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

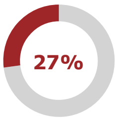
Companies in the benchmark sample with 50% or more of their gross electricity generation from renewable sources:
Peer company 5, Peer company 10

Biodiversity

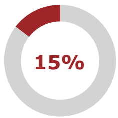
Biodiversity loss is an increasingly critical risk for companies and their value chains as key ecosystem services are increasingly depleted and is therefore an important topic for investors. Disclosure on biodiversity will help companies identify business impacts, risks and opportunities, and will inform understandings of the interdependence between biodiversity and business resilience.

Companies with board oversight and/or management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues (%)

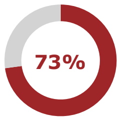
Companies with board oversight or management-level responsibility for biodiversity demonstrate their commitment to addressing biodiversity-related issues and its strategic importance.



All public responders



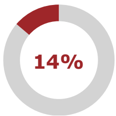
Company Sector



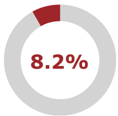
Benchmark sample

Companies assessing their impact on biodiversity in both their upstream and downstream value chain (%)

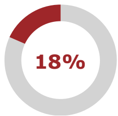
Biodiversity loss poses a significant risk to companies and their supply chains. Disclosure on biodiversity can help companies assess the potential impacts, risks, and opportunities, and can also provide insights into the link between biodiversity and business resilience.



All public responders



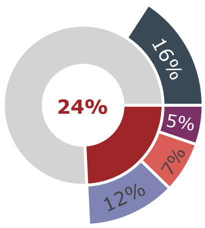
Company Sector



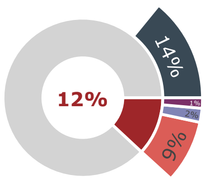
Benchmark sample

Companies with public commitment and/or endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity (%)

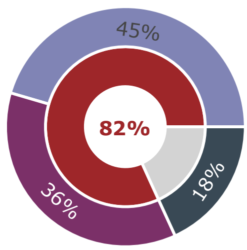
Has public commitment/endorsement · No public commitment/endorsement · Made public commitment(s) · Endorse initiative(s) · Both · Plan to within next 2 years



All public responders



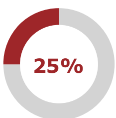
Metal products manufacturing



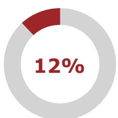
Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample that made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3

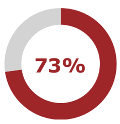
Companies taking actions to progress their biodiversity-related commitments (%)



All public responders

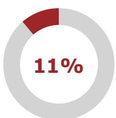


Company Sector

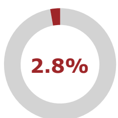


Benchmark sample

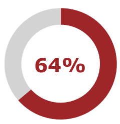
Companies using biodiversity indicators to monitor their performance (%)



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

Having strong indicators is crucial for companies to assess their impact on biodiversity, and their progress against biodiversity-related commitments and targets.

If you are interested in diving deeper into the data presented in this report, please reach out to your account manager or email reporterservices@cdp.net.

CDP Reporter Services Financial Services: Banking (Bank) Benchmark Report

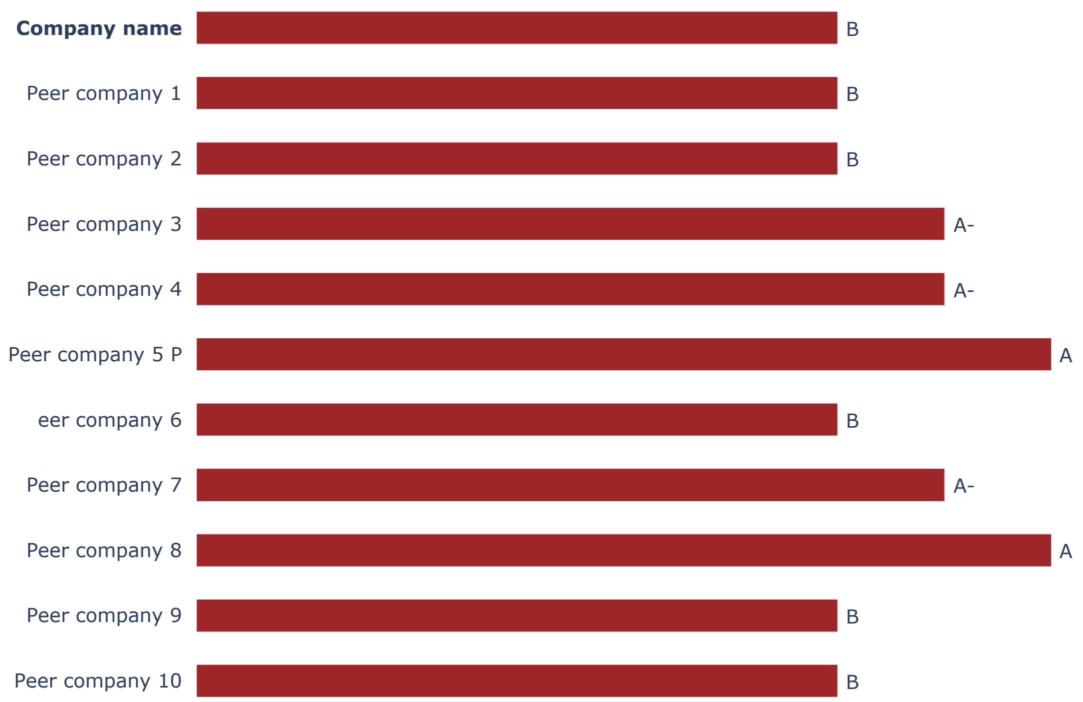
The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for **Company Name** using the public responses of peer companies from the CDP 2022 Climate Change disclosure request. CDP's Climate Change questionnaire provides a de-facto template for companies to disclose their climate transition plans and to report on their progress, in line with the TCFD recommendations. This report highlights the following themes: Governance, Strategy, Portfolio Impact, Operational Emissions, Targets, Portfolio Engagement and Biodiversity.

cdp.net/en/companies/reporter-services

Your score

Average performance

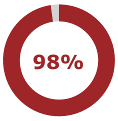
B	B-	A-
Company Name	Financial services	Benchmark sample



Governance

Organizations with board oversight (%)

Inclusion of climate-related issues at the board-level indicates an organization's commitment to putting climate change issues at the forefront of their business strategy, risk management policies, budgets, and objectives.

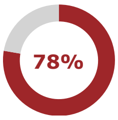


Financial services

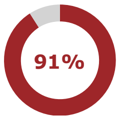
Benchmark sample

Organization with board-level competence on climate-related issue (%)

Board-level competence and expertise on climate-related issues ensure transition to a sustainable future and signals an organization's commitment to understanding and responding to risks, opportunities, and impacts.



Financial services



Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample with board-level competence: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 3, Peer company 3, Peer company 7, Peer company 8

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues

Assigning management-level responsibility indicates that an organization is committed to implementing a climate-related strategy. CDP considers it best practice to report to the board at least quarterly.

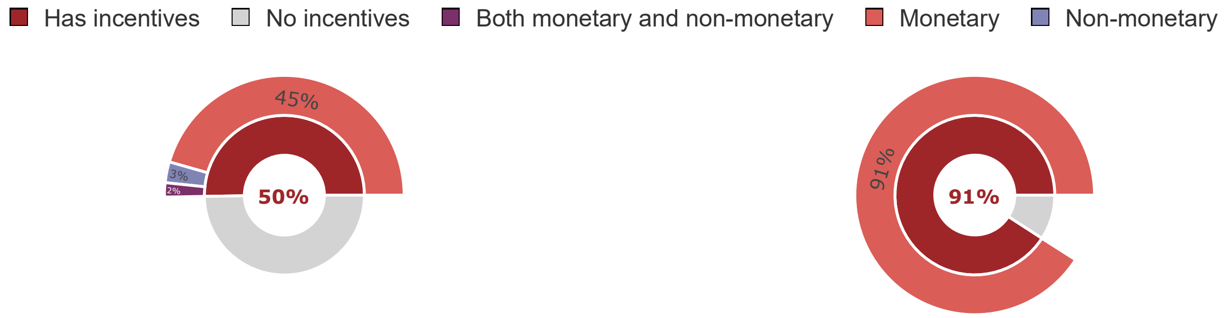
C-suite reporting   Non-C-suite reporting

No management level responsibility for climate-related issues/No data

Governance

Organizations with climate-related incentives for C-suite/board (%)

CDP considers it best practice to provide monetary incentives to C-suite and board-level employees for climate-related management. These incentives encourage employees to address climate-related issues and their impact on business.



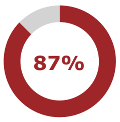
Financial services — Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample with monetary incentives for C-suite/board: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7, Peer company 10

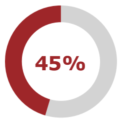
Portfolio risk management

Organizations assessing portfolio exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities (%)

To understand the impacts that climate change could have on their business, financial institutions should be evaluating their portfolios' exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.



Financial services

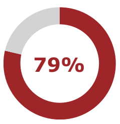


Benchmark sample

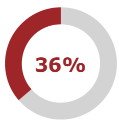
Organizations in the benchmark sample conducting qualitative and quantitative assessment of portfolio exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities in the short-, medium-, and long-term: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7

Organizations considering climate-related information about clients/investees as part of due diligence and/or risk assessment process (%)

Considering climate-related information about clients/investees in the initial phases of risk assessment and/or as part of an organization's due diligence process helps financial institutions better understand their exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.



Financial services



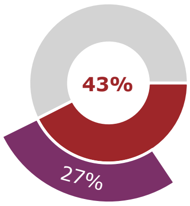
Benchmark sample

Strategy

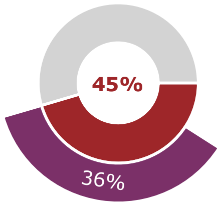
Organizations with a 1.5°C aligned transition plan (%)

Information on transition plans is necessary to inform stakeholder expectations about the future financial performance of an organization in a net-zero economy. Aligning transition plans to a 1.5°C future indicates that an organization has a roadmap to reduce their emissions and pivot their business models to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Has transition plan | No transition plan | Public transition plan with feedback mechanism



Financial services



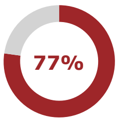
Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample with a publicly available transition plan, and stakeholder feedback mechanism in place: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7

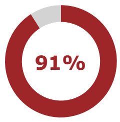
Scenario analysis

Financial institutions can use scenario analysis to test their resilience, and that of their portfolios, through the climate transition.

Organizations using climate-related scenario analysis (%)



Financial services



Benchmark sample

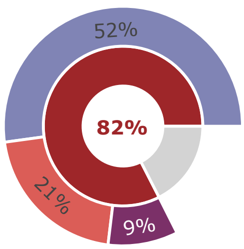
Organization	Physical climate scenarios	Transition scenarios
Company Name		IEA NZE 2050
Peer Company 1	RCP 8.5	Customized publicly available transition scenario; NGFS scenarios Framework
Peer Company 2	RCP 8.5	IEA NZE 2050
Peer Company 3		Bespoke transition scenario; NGFS scenarios Framework
Peer Company 4	RCP 8.5; RCP 2.6; RCP 4.5	IEA NZE 2050; NGFS scenarios Framework
Peer Company 5		IEA SDS; IEA NZE 2050; NGFS scenarios Framework; IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)
Peer Company 6	RCP 8.5; RCP 2.6; RCP 4.5	IEA SDS; IEA APS; IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)
Peer Company 7	RCP 8.5	NGFS scenarios Framework
Peer Company 8	RCP 8.5; RCP 4.5	NGFS scenarios Framework
Peer Company 9	Bespoke physical scenario; RCP 4.5	Bespoke transition scenario

Portfolio strategy

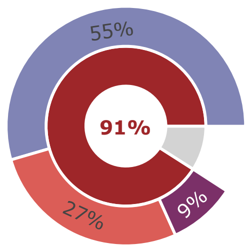
Organizations including climate-related requirements and/or exclusion policies in policy frameworks (%)

Including climate-related requirements for clients/investees and having exclusion policies can reduce portfolio exposure to climate-related risks, supports the implementation of climate-related commitments, and contributes to reducing portfolio impact.

Include requirements/exclusion policies · No requirements/policies · Requirements · Exclusion policies · Both



Financial services

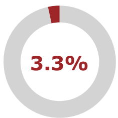


Benchmark sample

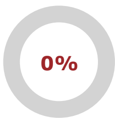
Organizations in the benchmark sample with both climate-related requirements and exclusion policies for clients/investees: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7

Organizations requiring clients/investees to disclose on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, and to set a science-based emissions reduction target (%)

Leading practice is for policies to be publicly available, and for a financial institutions' clients/investees to be compliant with requirements as a prerequisite for business or at the latest within the following year.

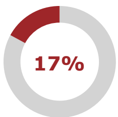


Financial services

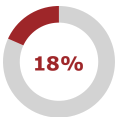


Benchmark sample

Organization with an exclusion policy for all coal, with complete phaseout by 2030 (%)



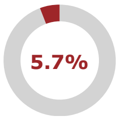
Financial services



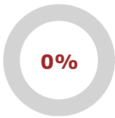
Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample with an exclusion policy for all coal, with complete phaseout by 2030: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7

Organizations with an exclusion policy for all fossil fuels, with complete phaseout by 2030 (%)

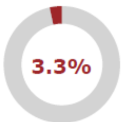


Financial services

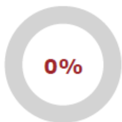


Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample with an exclusion policy for all fossil fuels with complete phaseout by 2030:



Financial services



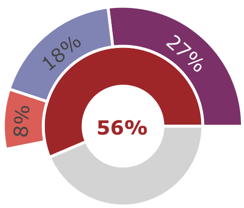
Benchmark sample

Portfolio impact

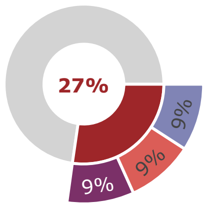
Organizations measuring their portfolio impact on the climate (%)

It is important for financial institutions to measure their financed emissions, as these form the majority of their climate impact. A number of portfolio metrics and/or exposure metrics have been established, including: portfolio emissions, weight average carbon intensity, portfolio carbon footprint, carbon intensity, avoided emissions financed, and carbon removals financed.

Measure impact Do not measure impact Portfolio emissions
Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure mectrics (as defined by TCFD) Both



Financial services



Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample applying other carbon footprint and/or exposure metrics: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 7

Portfolio emissions of organizations in the benchmark sample

Portfolio emissions express the absolute GHG emissions associated with a portfolio in tons CO2e. Communicating a portfolio's carbon footprint is consistent with the GHG Protocol (Scope 3, Category 15), and can be used to track changes in portfolio GHG emissions and for portfolio decomposition and analysis.

Organization	Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year	Portfolio coverage
Company Name	33682052.4	3.39
Peer Company 6	63400000.0	5.8

Operational emissions metrics

Emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

Emissions intensity metrics express GHG impact per unit of physical activity or unit of economic output, normalizing emissions to account for growth and facilitating benchmarking across sectors. In the table below, intensity is calculated by dividing the reported Scope 1 & 2 emissions figure (C6.1, C6.3) by reported revenue (C6.10). A company's intensity figure will not be available if no revenue figure is reported in C6.10.

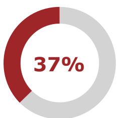
Organization	Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	Revenue (million USD)	Emission Intensity
Peer company 1	2,038*	22,106	0.000000092
Peer company 2	33,964*	89,687.49	0.00000038
Peer company 5	55,359*	118,200.61	0.00000047
Peer company 4	8,188*	15,931	0.00000051
Company Name	46,910.85*	43,409.58	0.0000011
Peer company 7	83,097*	54,887.68	0.0000015
Peer company 3	80,531.39*	24,586.14	0.0000033
Peer company 9	103,937	24,925.46	0.0000042
Peer company 10	272,191*	49,306.19	0.0000055
Peer company 6	252,111*	22,296	0.000011
Peer company 8	160.02*		

** By default Scope 2 market-based figures were used, indicated by an asterisk; if these were not provided, location-based figures were used.*

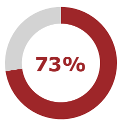
Internal carbon pricing

Financial institutions can use internal carbon pricing to assess carbon risks and identify opportunities to move capital from high- to low-carbon investment and lending, to decarbonise portfolios, and to increase their resilience in a net-zero future. Internal carbon pricing can also be a useful tool to drive emissions reductions.

Organizations with internal price on carbon (%)



Financial services



Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample with internal carbon pricing: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 9

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Targets

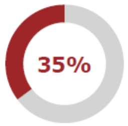
Science-based targets

Science-based targets ensure that an organization is taking shorter-term action to reduce emissions at a pace that is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and are critical to driving its low-carbon transition.

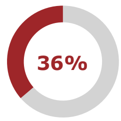
sciencebasedtargets.org

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

Organizations committing to setting a science-based target (%)

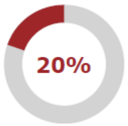


Financial services

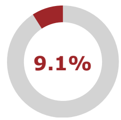


Benchmark sample

Organizations with an approved science-based target (%)



Financial services



Benchmark sample

Organization	Absolute target	Intensity target	Near-term target committed or approved by SBTi	Net-Zero target committed or approved by SBTi	Temperature alignment
Company Name	Yes		Committed		
Peer Company 1	Yes				
Peer Company 2	Yes	Yes	Committed		
Peer Company 3	Yes				
Peer Company 4	Yes				
Peer Company 5	Yes				
Peer Company 6	Yes				
Peer Company 7	Yes		Approved		1.5C
Peer Company 8	Yes		Committed	Committed	
Peer Company 9	Yes	Yes	Committed	Committed	
Peer Company 10	Yes				

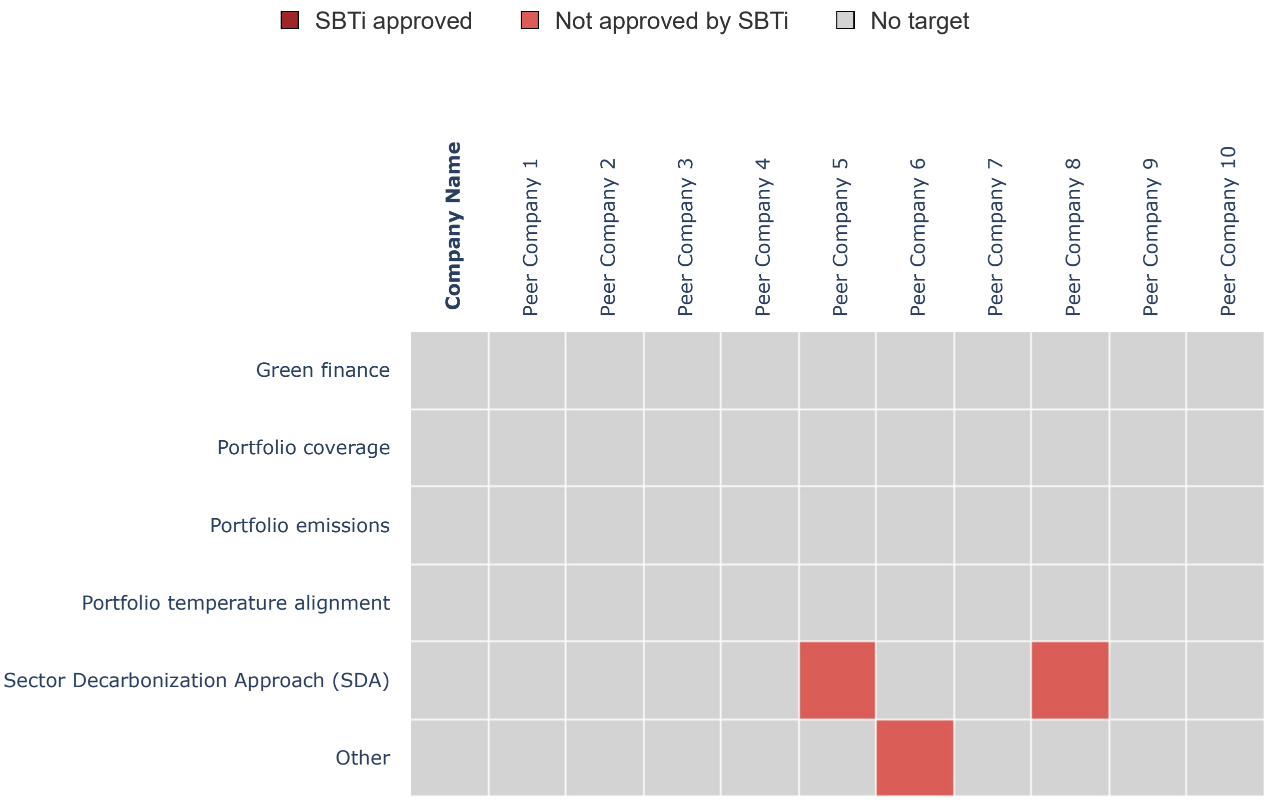
**Based on SBT data as of December 13, 2022*

Portfolio targets

Portfolio targets can act as a pathway for financial institutions align their financing, investment and/or insurance underwriting to a 1.5°C degree world.
In partnership with WWF, CDP have developed a temperature ratings methodology to support financial institutions in their target-setting, giving a clear, science-based and uniform standard for taking and measuring ambition towards a sustainable economy:
www.cdp.net/en/investor/temperature-ratings

Organizations setting portfolio targets (%)

Portfolio target types reported by organizations in the benchmark sample

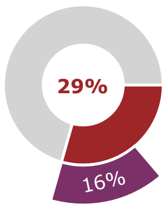


Portfolio engagement

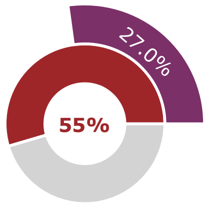
Organizations with investee climate-related engagement strategies (%)

Through their unique ability to influence portfolio companies, financial institutions can reduce their financed emissions and progress towards their decarbonization objectives with a targeted climate-related engagement strategy. Leading practice is to encourage investees to set science-based emissions reduction targets.

Engage with investees | Do not engage with investees | Encourage investees to set science-based targets



Financial services



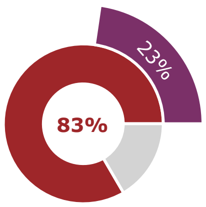
Benchmark sample

Organizations in the benchmark sample engaging with their investees: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 9

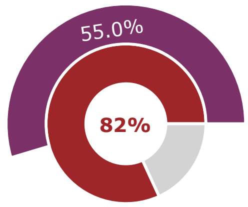
Organizations with client climate-related engagement strategies (%)

Asset managers, insurers, and banks can work with their clients to drive best practice in mitigating climate change. Leading practice is to encourage clients to set science-based emissions reduction targets, and (if applicable) to work with asset owner clients on decarbonization goals consistent with an ambition to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 or sooner across all assets under management .

Engage with customer/client | Do not engage with customer/client | Some stuff



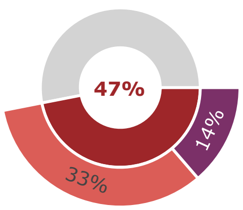
Financial services



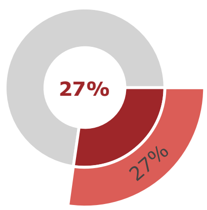
Benchmark sample **Organizations in the benchmark sample engaging with their clients on climate-related issues:** Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 9

Organizations aligning their portfolios with a 1.5°C world (%)

Aligned with 1.5 | Not aligned with 1.5 | Assess all investees'/clients' alignment | Assess some investees'/clients' alignment



Financial services



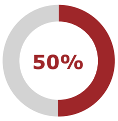
Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample with 1.5°C world alignment: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 10

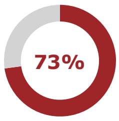
Biodiversity

To support the transition to a nature-positive, net-zero future, financial institutions should measure the exposure of their portfolio(s) to biodiversity risks and impact on biodiversity, and encourage their clients and investees to reduce their biodiversity impact.

Organizations with board oversight and/or management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues (%)



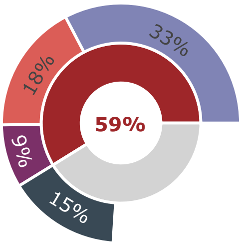
Financial services



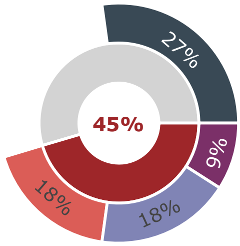
Benchmark sample

Organizations with public commitments to and/or endorsements for biodiversity related initiatives (%)

Has public commitment/endorsement · No public commitment/endorsement · Made public commitment(s) · Endorse initiative(s) · Both · Plan to within next 2 years



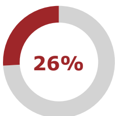
Financial services



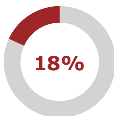
Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample that made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity: Company name, Peer company 1, Peer company 2, Peer company 3, Peer company 4, Peer company 9

Organizations assessing impacts on biodiversity in both their upstream and downstream value chain (%)

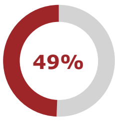


Financial services

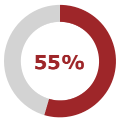


Benchmark sample

Organizations taking actions to progress their biodiversity-related commitments (%)

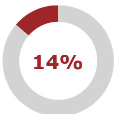


Financial services

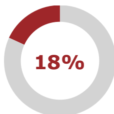


Benchmark sample

Organizations using biodiversity indicators to monitor their performance (%)



Financial services



Benchmark sample

If you are interested in diving deeper into the data presented in this report, please reach out to your account manager or email reporterservices@cdp.net.

CDP Reporter Services Water Security Benchmark Report

The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for ***Company Name*** using the public responses of all companies from CDP's 2022 Water Security disclosure request. This report covers the following key themes of CDP's Water Security questionnaire: Governance, Risks and Opportunities, Targets and Scenario Analysis. CDP's alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TFCD) has also informed the content of this report.

cdp.net/en/companies/reporter-services

Your score

Average performance

A-	C	B-	A-
Company Name	All public responders	Company Sector	Benchmark sample

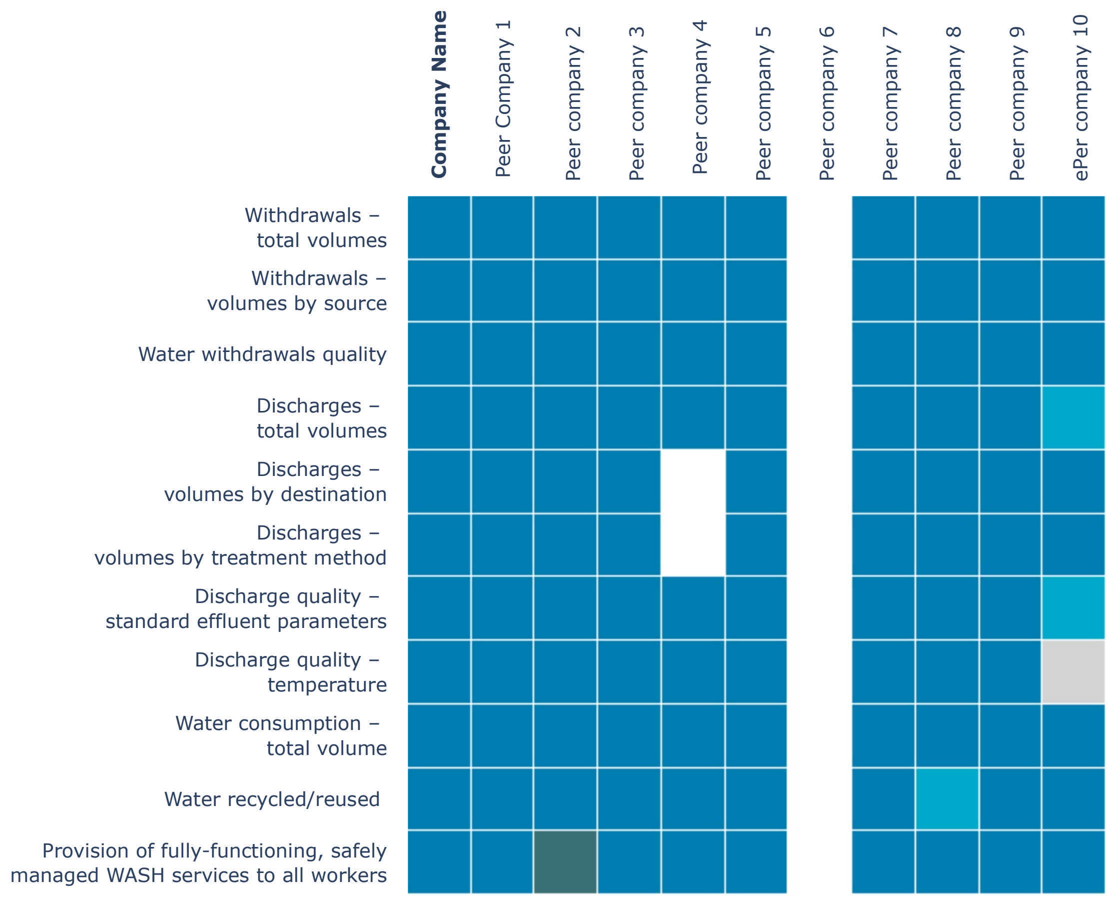
reporterservices@cdp.net

Current state

Increasing scarcity of clean freshwater can impact operations relying on large volumes of water – either through absolute availability or through rising costs. Comprehensive water accounting is a first step in understanding the importance of water and potential water-related impacts on a company.

Proportion of water aspects regularly measured and monitored

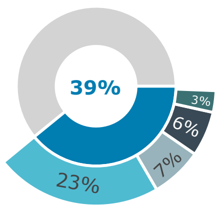
76-100% 1-75% < 1%/not monitored Not relevant No data/not applicable



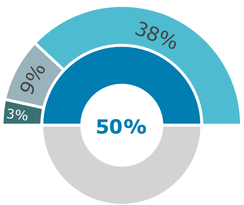
Water withdrawals from stressed areas

Companies are encouraged to disclose reliance on water from areas of water stress and to prioritize action in these areas. Knowledge of water-related hot spots helps companies identify where water stress may be affecting their operations and prioritize sustainable water management practices.

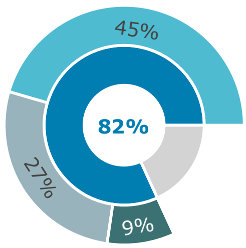
Withdraw from stressed areas Do not withdraw from stressed areas
Withdraw 25% or less from stressed area Withdraw 26-50% from stressed area
Withdraw 51-75% from stressed area Withdraw 76-100% from stressed area



All public responders



Company Sector

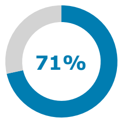


Benchmark sample

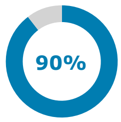
Risk assessment

Companies undertaking water-related risk assessment (%)

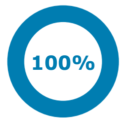
CDP considers it best practice for a company to carry out water-related risk assessments across the whole of their direct operations and supply chain with risks being considered at least 3 years into the future. This enables companies to have a comprehensive understanding of the water risks throughout their value chain.



All public responders



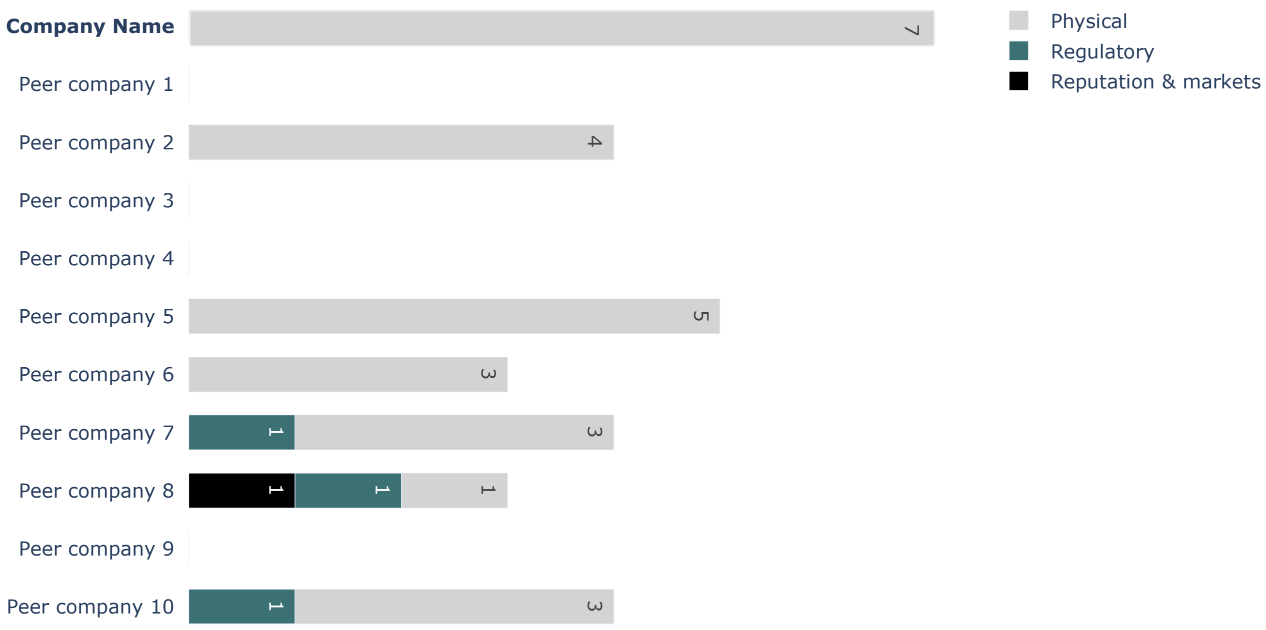
Company Sector



Benchmark sample

The TCFD recommends that companies disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on their business, strategy, and financial planning. In alignment, CDP asks companies to report substantive water-related risks, the potential impacts of those risks, and the details of their associated response strategies. This information helps investors assess the potential financial impacts to valuations and the adequacy of a company's risk response.

Water-related risks in direct operations & supply chain: Number and type of risks disclosed



Potential financial impact of water-related risks disclosed in direct operations & supply chain (Average in USD)

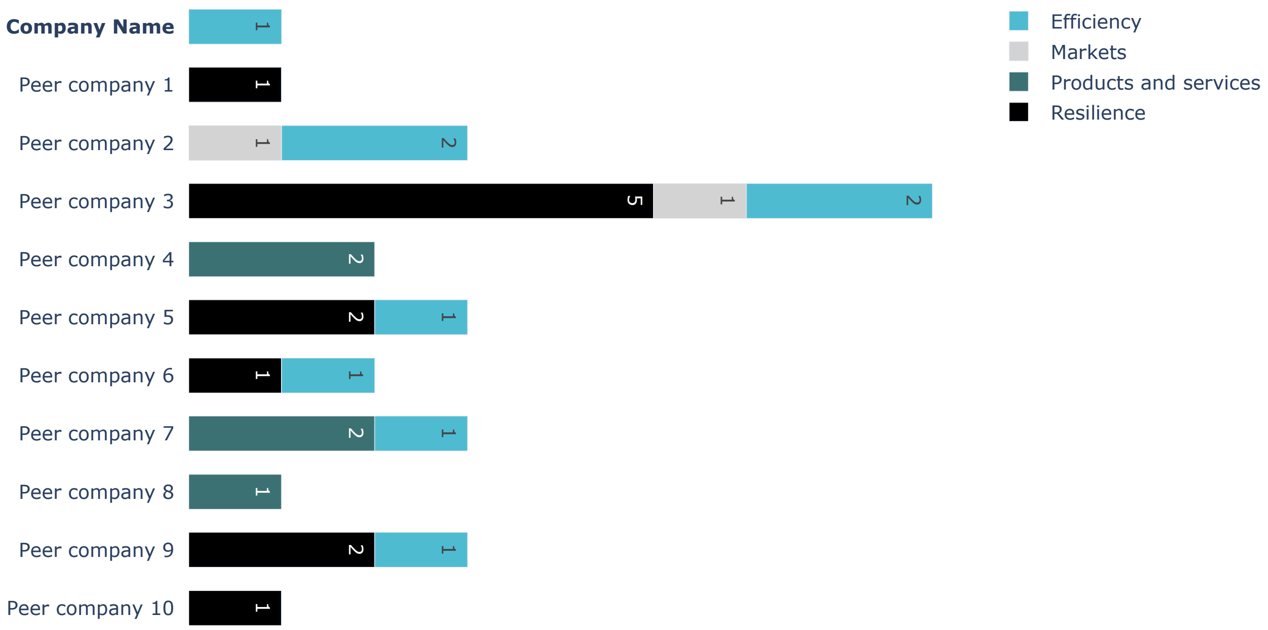
The financial impacts an organization faces can be driven by the exposure to underlying water-related risks and by how effective its risk management decisions and mitigation strategies are. The average financial impact figures (in USD) for substantive risks below are based on risks that have been reported as "Very likely" or "Virtually certain" to occur.

Group	Physical	Regulatory	Reputation & markets	Technology
Company Sector	29,051,120.41	No data	100,000,000	No data
Benchmark sample	50,411,705.55	2,129,079.99	14,567,715.99	No data
Company Name	1,031,190.11	No data	No data	No data

Opportunities

Companies are encouraged to disclose information on water-related operational or market opportunities that can substantively benefit their business. Water-related opportunities can stem from changes in water availability, climatic conditions, and other water-related developments. Potential financial impacts are especially important to aid stakeholders in evaluating companies' plans and environmental strategies.

Water-related opportunities: Number and type of opportunities disclosed



** Companies with no information shown did not disclose any opportunities in 2022.*

Potential financial impact of water-related opportunities disclosed (Average in USD)

Investors are interested in substantive financial opportunities that arise as companies improve water-use efficiency, enter new markets, and save costs on the path to a water-secure economy. The average financial impact (in USD) for substantive opportunities reported to CDP are presented below.

Group	Efficiency	Resilience	Products and services	Markets
Company Sector	154,555.03	6,928,941.56	10,345,601.08	4,041,555.63
Benchmark sample	32,797,233.72	12,766,129.16	385,797,180.43	8,338,896.64
Company Name	591,411.11	No data	No data	No data

Governance

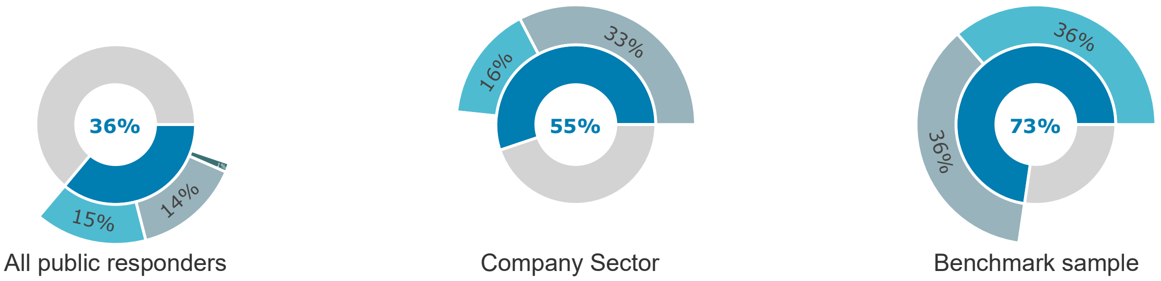
Companies with board-level oversight (%)

Inclusion of water-related issues at the board-level indicates a company's commitment to putting water security risks at the forefront of their business strategy, risk management policies, budgets, and objectives.

Companies with water-related monetary incentives for C-suite and/or board-level employees (%)

CDP considers it best practice to provide monetary incentives to C-suite and board-level employees for water-related management. These incentives encourage employees to address water-related issues and their impact on business.

Has incentives | No incentives | Both monetary and non-monetary | Monetary | Non-monetary

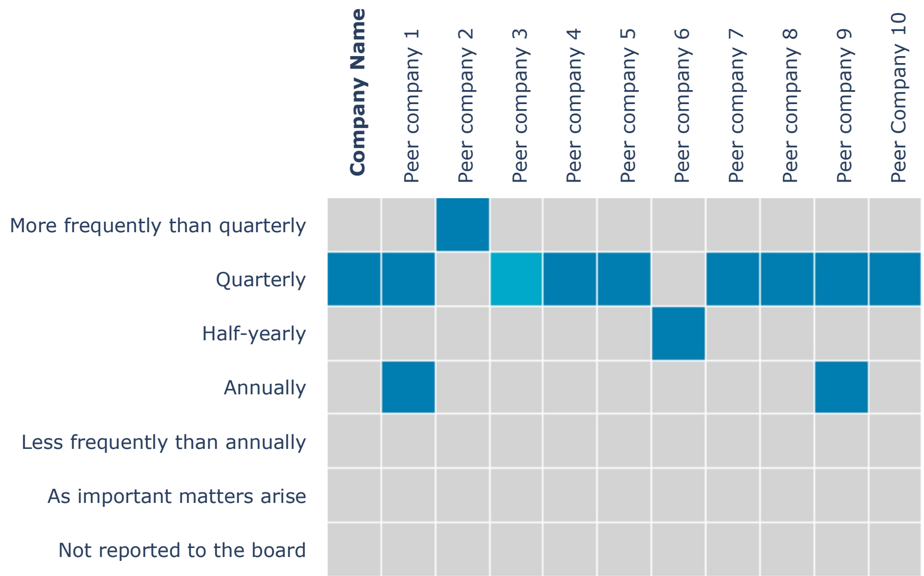


Companies in the benchmark sample with monetary incentives for C-suite: *Company Name, Peer Company 1, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 6, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 10*

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Assigning management-level responsibility indicates that a company is committed to implementing a water-related strategy. CDP considers it best practice to report to the board at least quarterly.

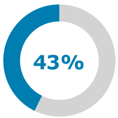
C-suite reporting | Non-C-suite reporting | No management-level responsibility for water-related issues



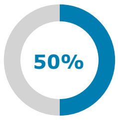
Governance

Companies with board-level competence on water-related issues (%)

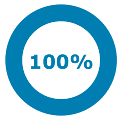
Board-level competence and expertise on water-related issues ensures transition to a water-secure future and signals a company's commitment to understanding and responding to risks, opportunities, and impacts.



All public responders



Company Sector

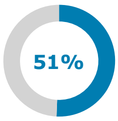


Benchmark sample

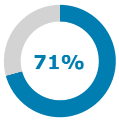
Companies in the benchmark sample with board-level competence on water-related issues: *Company Name, Peer Company 1, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 6, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 10*

Companies with a water policy that is publicly available (%)

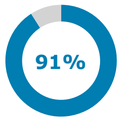
CDP considers it best practice for a company to have a documented and publicly available water policy.



All public responders



Company Sector

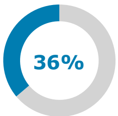


Benchmark sample

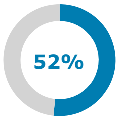
Companies in the benchmark sample with a publicly available water policy: *Company Name, Peer Company 1, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 6, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 10*

Inclusion of water-related information in mainstream reporting

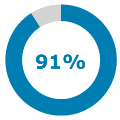
The integration of information on water-related risks into mainstream financial reporting is a TCFD recommendation and a regulatory requirement in some jurisdictions. CDP data users and investors wish to understand whether a company includes, or plans to include, water-related information to facilitate their understanding of the company's response to water risk and progress towards water security.



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

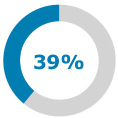
Companies in the benchmark sample that include water-related information in mainstream reporting: *Company Name, Peer Company 1, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 6, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 10*

Strategy

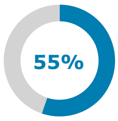
Water-related issues included in climate-related scenario analysis

TCFD recommends using scenario analysis to assess and better understand how a business might perform under different types of future scenarios. It is a tool that enhances critical strategic thinking and CDP encourages companies to actively consider water- related issues in their development of possible future scenarios. Water-related outcomes of the different scenarios can help inform decision makers on their strategy for water management and governance.

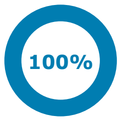
Companies using scenario analysis to inform business strategy (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

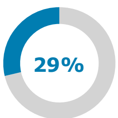


Benchmark sample

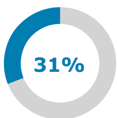
Types of scenario analysis used by companies in the benchmark sample

Organization	Other, please specify: Product LCA-related	Climate-related	Socioeconomic	Water-related	Land-use change
Peer Company 1		Yes			
Peer Company 2		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 3		Yes			
Peer Company 4		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 5		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 6		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 7	Yes	Yes			
Peer Company 8		Yes			
Peer Company 9		Yes			
Company Name		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 10		Yes		Yes	

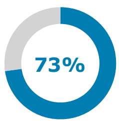
Companies with products classified as low water impact (%)



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

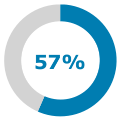
Companies in the benchmark sample with products classified as low water impact: *Company Name, Peer Company 1, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 6, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 10*

Targets

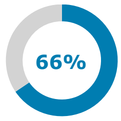
Companies with water targets at corporate level (%)

Setting a water target monitored at the corporate level is important for demonstrating business ambition, catalyzing action on water-related risks and helping to achieve water security.

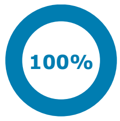
**The pie charts include all targets with a target year of 2021 or later*



All public responders



Company Sector

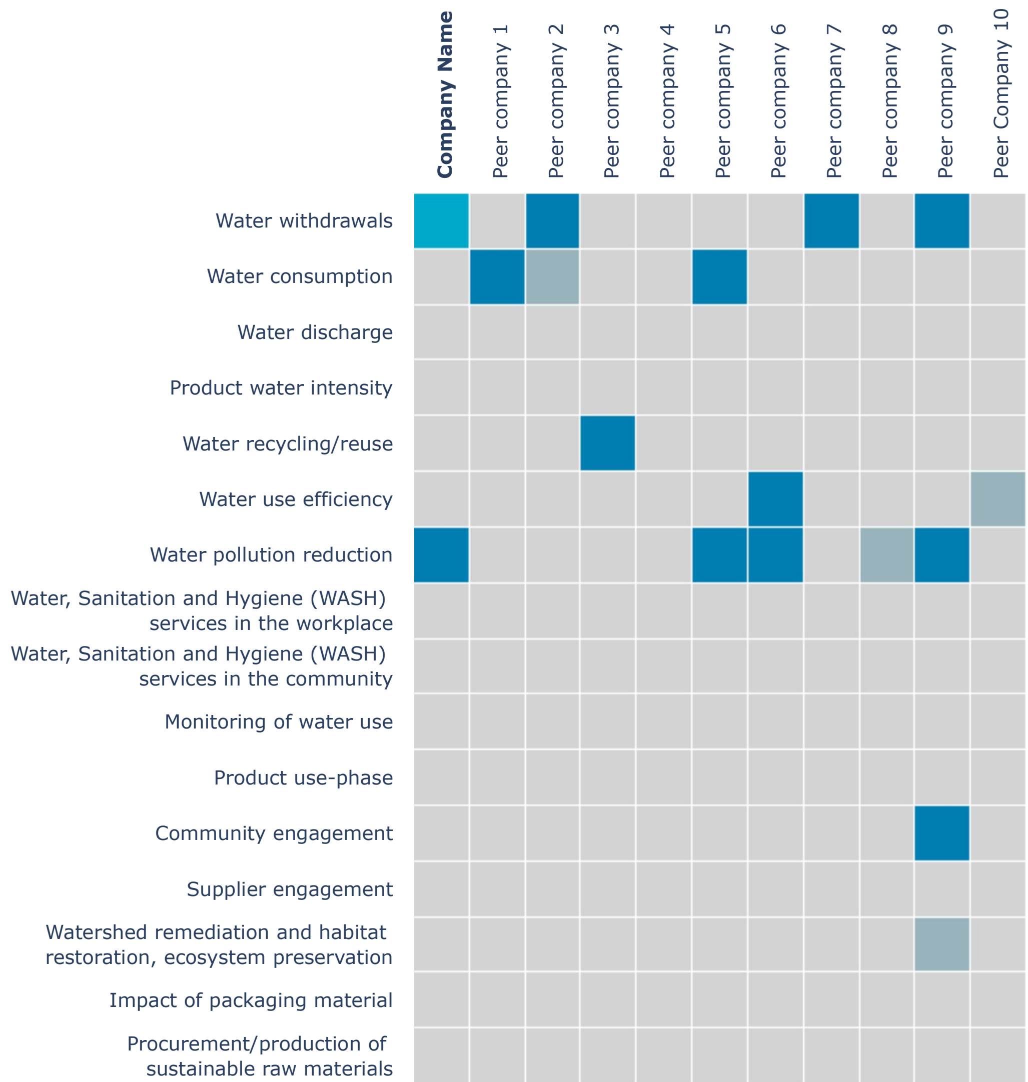


Benchmark sample

Targets by companies in the benchmark sample

CDP encourages companies to consider both water quantity and water quality for target-setting. Targets that progress on a linear annual basis are considered "On track" and best practice. The below chart includes targets with target years of 2021 and after.

At least 1 target on track | New target(s) set during reporting year | Has target(s) but none on track | No target of this type



If you are interested in diving deeper into the data presented in this report, please reach out to your account manager or email reporterservices@cdp.net.

CDP Reporter Services Forests: Timber Products Benchmark Report

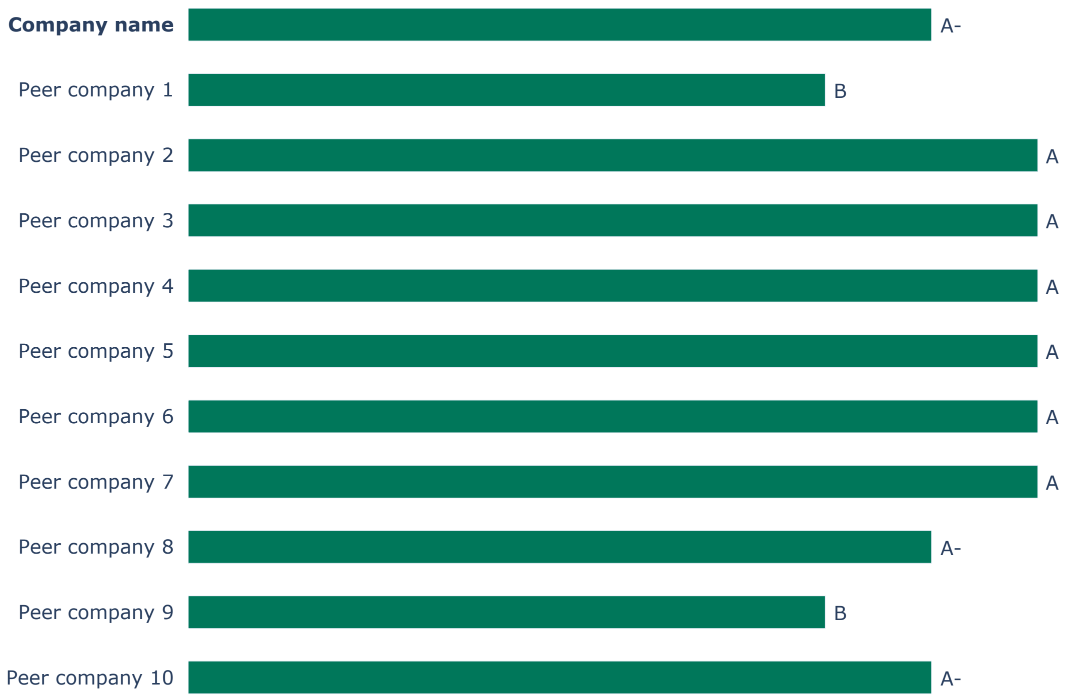
The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for ***Company Name*** using the public responses of all companies from the CDP 2022 Forests disclosure request. CDP's alignment with the Accountability Framework initiative's (AFi) core principles for setting, implementing, and monitoring commitments on deforestation has informed the contents of this report. This report covers the following themes from CDP's Forests questionnaire: board oversight, policies, risk assessment, targets, traceability, compliance, control systems, certifications, engagement, and restoration.

cdp.net/en/companies/reporter-services

Your score

Average performance

A-	B-	B	A-
Company Name	All public responders	Company Sector	Benchmark sample

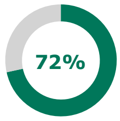


reporterservices@cdp.net

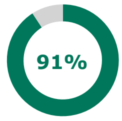
Governance

Companies with board oversight of forests-related issues (%)

Inclusion of forests-related responsibilities at the board level indicates a company's commitment to putting deforestation risks at the forefront of their business strategy, risk management policies, budgets, and objectives.



All public responders

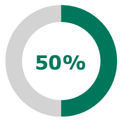


Company Sector

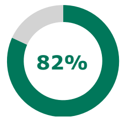
Benchmark sample

Companies with board competency on forests-related issues (%)

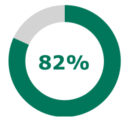
Board-level competence and expertise on forests-related issues ensures transition to a sustainable future and signals a company's commitment to understanding and responding to risks, opportunities, and impacts.



All public responders



Company Sector

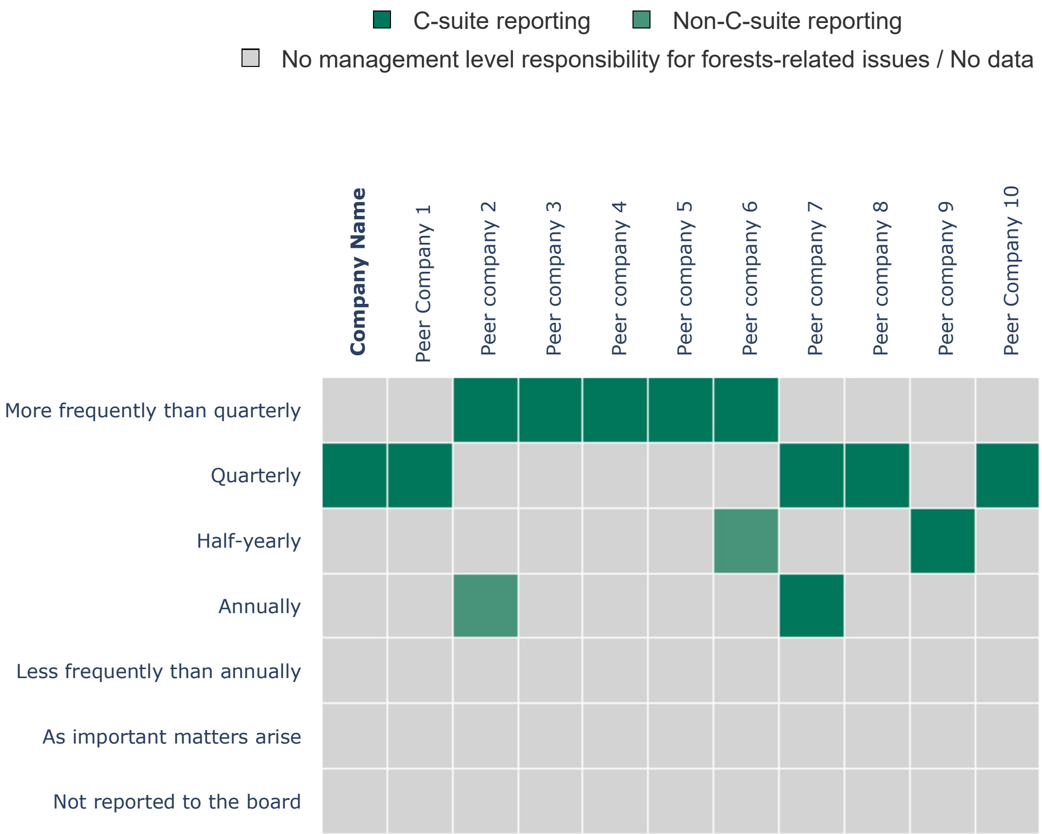


Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample with board-level competence on forests-related issues: *Company Name, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 4, Peer Company 5, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 9, Peer Company 10*

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues

Assigning management-level responsibility indicates that a company is committed to implementing a forests-related strategy. CDP considers it best practice to report to the board at least quarterly.



Governance

Forests policy

CDP considers it best practice for a company to have a documented and publicly available forests policy which recognizes the importance of forests-related issues to its business and sets clear goals and guidelines for action. Setting a corporate policy for forests-related issues indicates that a company recognizes its responsibility in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in its own operations and value chain.

Companies with a forests policy that is publicly available (%)

68% All public responders

79% Company Sector

100% Benchmark sample

Companies with best practice forests policies (%)

The content of a forests policy informs stakeholders of the key principles a company has adopted to address deforestation and degradation of forests and other natural ecosystems. Company-wide commitments to **eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems**, **to eliminate deforestation**, **to no deforestation**, **to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)**, and **commitments beyond regulatory compliance** are indicators of a robust forests policy.

Eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems

37% All public responders

52% Company Sector

91% Benchmark sample

Eliminate deforestation / No deforestation, no planting on peatlands and no exploitation (NDPE)

48% All public responders

64% Company Sector

82% Benchmark sample

Beyond regulatory compliance

36% All public responders

55% Company Sector

100% Benchmark sample

Policies among companies in the benchmark sample

Organization	Eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems	Eliminate deforestation|NDPE	Beyond regulatory compliance
Comapny name	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer Company 1			Committed
Peer Company 2	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer Company 3	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer Company 4	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer Company 5	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer Company 6	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer Company 7	Committed	Committed	

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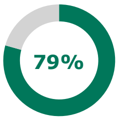
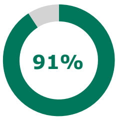
Risk assessment

Investors and data users are interested in how a company identifies, assesses, and manages forests-related risks. This information is evaluated to determine a company's risk profile and the adequacy of its risk management strategies.

Companies with forests-related risk assessment (%)



All public responders



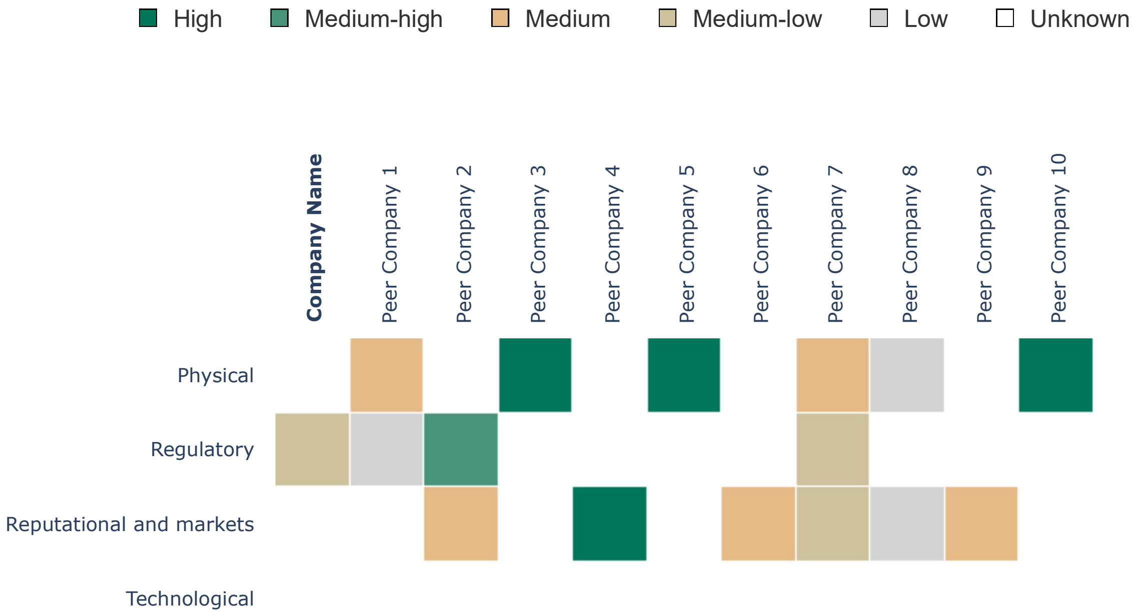
Company Sector

Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample that have thorough risk assessment in place, with full coverage and defined procedures, tools, and methods, which is conducted at least annually, and considers risks more than 6 years into the future: Company Name, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 4, Peer Company 5, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 8, Peer Company 9, Peer Company 10

Risks with potentials to have substantive impact as identified by companies in the benchmark sample

Information on companies' substantive risk exposure is critical to stakeholders' decision making. Understanding risks identified by a company's peers can help identify gaps in its own risk identification and expose hot spots.



Potential financial impact of forests-related risks (Average in USD)

The financial impacts a company faces can be driven by exposure to underlying forests-related risks and by how effective its risk management decisions and mitigation strategies are. The average financial impact figures (in USD) for substantive risks below are based on risks that have been reported as "Very likely" or "Virtually certain" to occur.

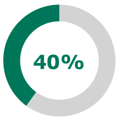
Group	Physical	Regulatory	Reputational and markets	Technological
Chemicals	No data	No data	18,876,273.7	No data
Benchmark sample	69,459,719	90,000,000	No data	No data
Company Name	No data	11,000,000	No data	No data

Targets

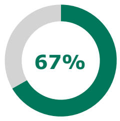
Companies benefit from target-setting by having clear indicators of their progress towards better forest stewardship. Ambitious targets reflect the urgency with which forests issues are being addressed and evaluated by companies. Information disclosed about a company's targets provides stakeholders with a way of tracking progress towards sustainability.

Companies reporting time-bound targets (%)

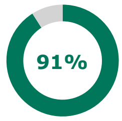
Includes companies with targets for 2019-2030



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

Forests targets of companies in the benchmark sample

CDP recognizes best practice as having set ambitious, time-bound and measurable targets linked to no-conversion/deforestation commitments, with clear milestones towards achieving them. Investors expect companies to demonstrate linear progress towards full compliance with targets.

Forests targets of companies in the benchmark sample

**Includes time-bound targets (target year between 2019 and 2030) with a linked commitment to no-conversion/deforestation. Multiple targets per company can display.*

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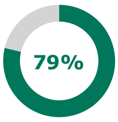
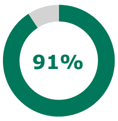
Traceability

It is critical for a company to have a system in place to track and monitor the origin of raw materials derived from forest risk commodities, in order to understand exposure to forests-related risks and ensure that its sourced/traded forest risk commodities meet specified sustainability requirements.

Companies with traceability system in place (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

Benchmark sample

Level of traceability for Timber products

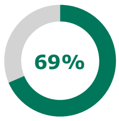
CDP recognizes best practice as having an all-encompassing traceability system which covers the majority of your total production/consumption volume, to a level where data users are able to ascertain compliance with your sourcing commitments. The table below demonstrates the % of total **Timber products** volume of companies in the benchmark sample that is traceable at an accepted level (excludes: Country, State or equivalent, Municipality or equivalent, Not traceable)

Organization	Forest management unit	Mill	Tree plantation
Peer Company 1	2%	82%	1%
Peer Company 5	100%		
Peer Company 10	100%		
Peer Company 8	100%		
Peer Company 2	20%	77%	
Peer Company 3	22%	0%	
Peer Company 6			100%
Company Name		100%	
Peer Company 4			100%

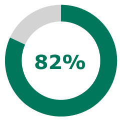
Certification

To demonstrate responsible business practice to stakeholders, companies should have credible third-party certification processes for all forms of their forests risk commodities, that cover at least 90% of the total production or consumption volume.

Companies with third party certification of Timber products (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

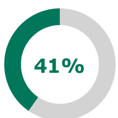
Benchmark sample

Third-party certification schemes of Timber products employed by companies in the benchmark sample

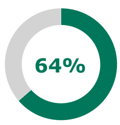
Organization	% of total commodity covered	Third-party certification scheme(s) reported
Company Name	92.9	FSC Forest Management certification;FSC Recycled;PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification
Peer Company 1	81.9	FSC (any type);SFI Fiber Sourcing certification;PEFC (any type);SFI Chain of Custody
Peer Company 2	100	FSC Chain of Custody
Peer Company 3	95	FSC (any type)
Peer Company 4	96	FSC Forest Management certification;PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification
Peer Company 5	100	FSC Chain of Custody;FSC Forest Management certification;PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification
Peer Company 6	77	FSC Chain of Custody
Peer Company 7	48	FSC Chain of Custody;FSC Controlled Wood;PEFC Chain of Custody;Other scheme(s) not enumerated in the questionnaire
Peer Company 8	100	FSC Controlled Wood;FSC Chain of Custody
Peer Company 9	26	FSC Forest Management certification;FSC Controlled Wood
Peer Company 10	100	FSC Chain of Custody;PEFC Chain of Custody;FSC Forest Management certification;PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification;FSC Controlled Wood

Control systems

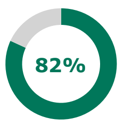
Companies with systems to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments (%)



All public responders



Company Sector



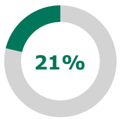
Benchmark sample

Companies in the benchmark sample with control systems in place: Company Name, Peer Company 2, Peer Company 3, Peer Company 4, Peer Company 5, Peer Company 7, Peer Company 10

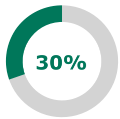
Smallholder engagement

The production of forests risk commodities may offer an opportunity to engage with local stakeholders to drive local economic development and sustainable sourcing practices. Through engaging with smallholders, a company can increase the quantity and quality of its supply, improve its level of traceability, as well as reduce its procurement costs.

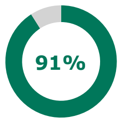
Companies engaging with smallholders (%)



All public responders



Company Sector



Benchmark sample

Smallholder engagement approaches by companies in the benchmark sample

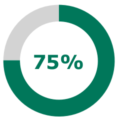
CDP considers it best practice to engage with smallholders, particularly through capacity-building and offering financial and commercial incentives.

Organization	Working with smallholders	Number of smallholders engaged	Capacity building	Supply chain mapping	Financial and commercial incentives
Company Name	No				
Peer Company 1	Yes	272	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 2	Yes	1000	Yes		Yes
Peer Company 3	Yes	207	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 4	Yes	0			Yes
Peer Company 5	Yes	1940	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 6	Yes	50	Yes		Yes
Peer Company 7	Yes	240000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 8	Yes	100	Yes		Yes
Peer Company 9	Yes	81		Yes	
Peer Company 10	Yes	1235	Yes	Yes	Yes

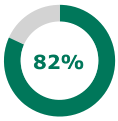
Supplier engagement

Through engagement with suppliers, companies can take the first step in demonstrating commitment to deforestation-free supply chains to investors and data users. Companies can benefit from disclosing this information by understanding the immediate risks and opportunities within their supply chains.

Companies engaging with direct suppliers (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

Benchmark sample

Direct supplier engagement approaches by companies in the benchmark sample

CDP considers it best practice to engage with direct suppliers, particularly through capacity-building and offering financial and commercial incentives.

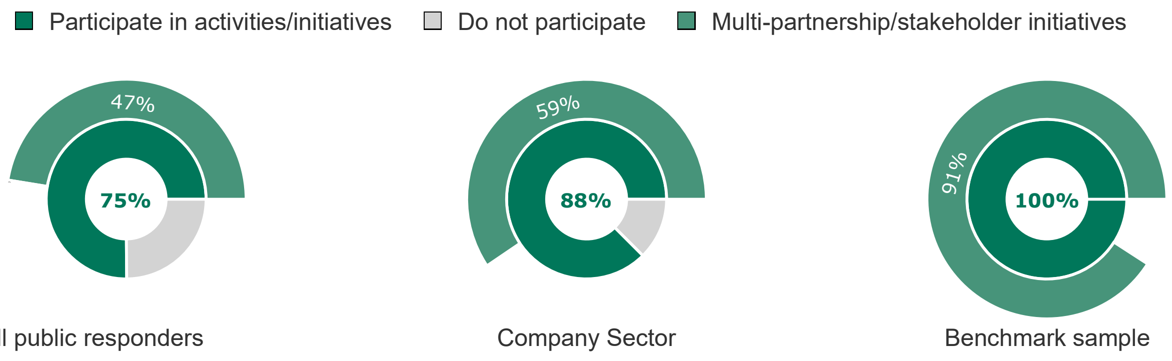
**This question applies to companies who process, trade, manufacture and/or retail forest risk commodities (reported in question F0.4)*

Organization	Working with direct suppliers	% of suppliers engaged	Capacity building	Supply chain mapping	Financial and commercial incentives
Company Name	Yes	100%	Yes		Yes
Peer Company 1	Yes	81-90%	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 2	Yes	91-99%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 3	Yes	100%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 4	Yes	81-90%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 5	Yes	100%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 6	Yes	91-99%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 7	Yes	61-70%	Yes		
Peer Company 8	Yes	100%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 9	Yes	81-90%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 10	Yes	100%	Yes	Yes	Yes

External engagement

Getting involved in external activities and/or initiatives to influence the market of sustainable raw materials derived from forests risk commodities is important for driving increases in supply and demand for these materials. Similarly, engaging in multi-stakeholder initiatives and jurisdictional approaches can offer companies opportunities for collaboration to help improve their risk management strategies and production/sourcing practices.

External engagement to promote implementation of forests-related policies and commitments (%)

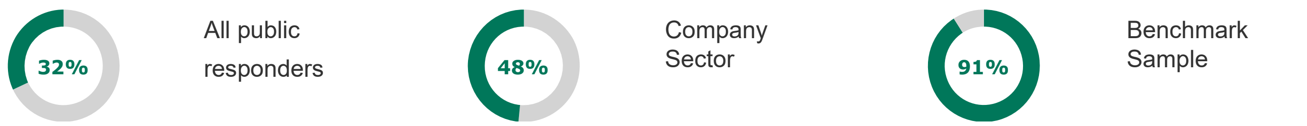


External engagement activities by companies in the benchmark sample

Organization	Participate in activities/initiatives	Multi-partnership/stakeholder initiatives	Engaging with policymakers or governments
Company Name	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 1	Yes		
Peer Company 2	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 3	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 5	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer Company 7	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 8	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 9	Yes	Yes	
Peer Company 10	Yes	Yes	

Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

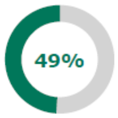
Companies engaging in landscape and jurisdictional approaches to progress shared sustainable land use goals (%)



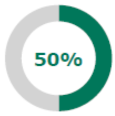
Restoration

Nature-based solutions, such as ecosystem restoration, can contribute to climate change mitigation and ensure ecosystem sustainability, while simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. Recognizing this, companies are increasingly adopting nature-based solutions and are starting to plan and implement corrective actions within their operations to address past impact.

Companies involved in ecosystem restoration and protection (%)



All public responders



Company Sector

Benchmark sample

Progress on restoration and protection projects by companies in the benchmark sample

The below graph shows the projects undertaken by peers, and progress made in terms of percentages of targets achieved and actual hectares of restored or protected forests to date. In line with good practice, the below graph includes projects monitored at least every two years and those which have measured outcomes.

** No company in the benchmark sample has a project that satisfies the criteria for good practice*

If you are interested in diving deeper into the data presented in this report, please reach out to your account manager or email reporterservices@cdp.net.