CDP Reporter Services Climate Change Comparative Analysis Report

The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for **COMPANY** using the public responses of peer companies from the CDP 2023 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.

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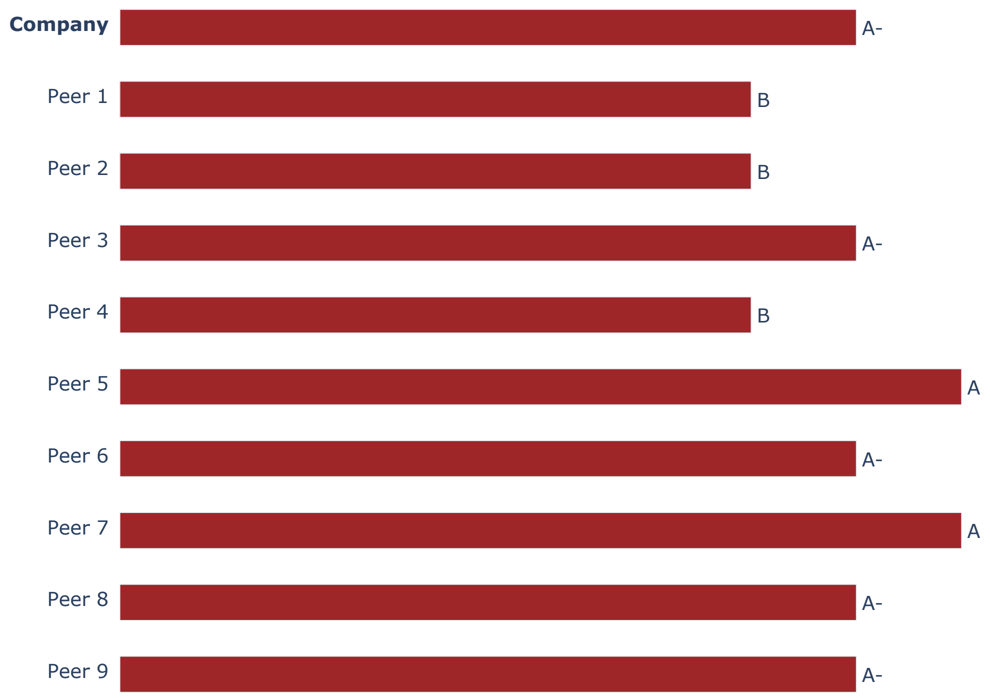
Your score

Average performance

Your score	Average performance		
A-	C	B-	A-
Company	All public responders	Company sector	Report sample



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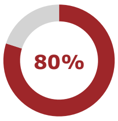
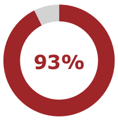
Governance

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

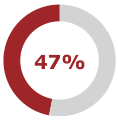


Company sector

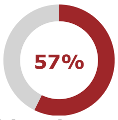
Report sample

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

Board-level competence on climate-related issues indicates that a company has expertise on climate change within its highest decision-making bodies, signaling a commitment to understanding and responding to risks, opportunities, and impacts.



All public responders



Company sector

Report sample

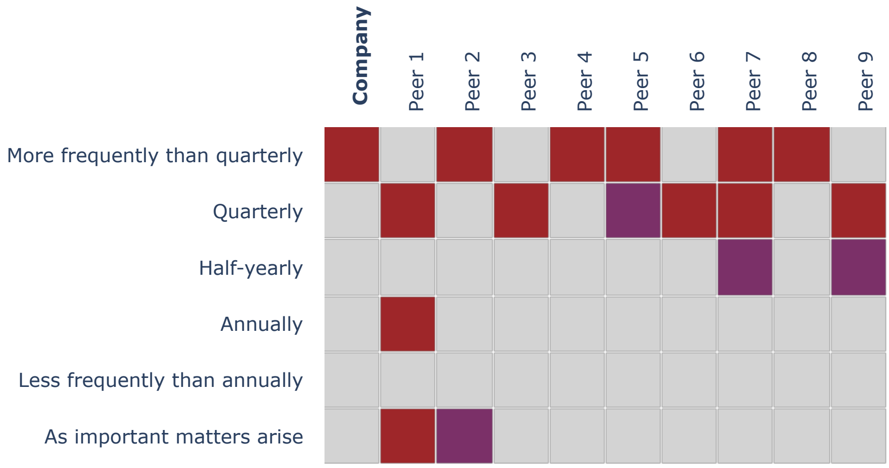
Companies in the report sample with board-level competence: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Company, Peer 9

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues

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

C-suite reporting   Non-C-suite reporting

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

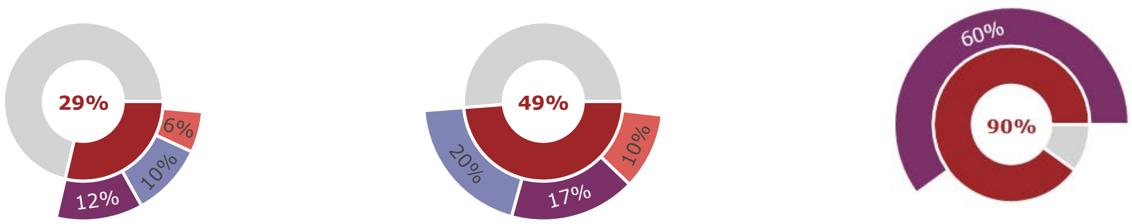


Governance

Companies with monetary 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. By linking climate-related incentives to long-term incentive plans that reward multiyear performance, companies incentivize their board/C-suite to take more ambitious actions that support the achievement of their climate strategy's long-term objectives.

Has incentives · No incentives · Both long and short-term plan · Long-term plan · Short-term plan



All public responders · Company sector · Report sample

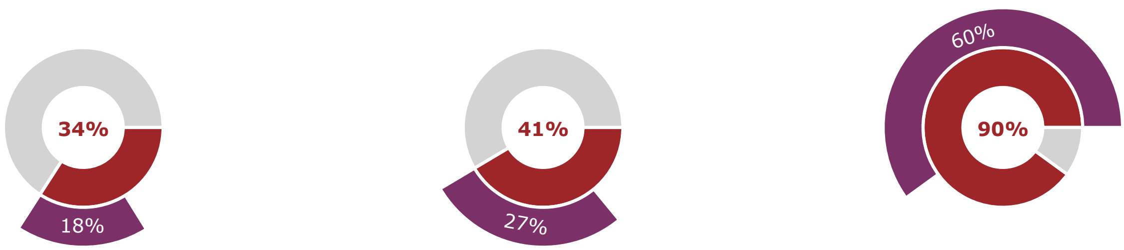
Companies in the report sample with monetary incentives for C-suite/board linked to a long-term incentive plan: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Company

Strategy

Information on transition plans is necessary to inform shareholder 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. Transition plans should be publicly available, and have a defined shareholder feedback mechanism, as well as board-level oversight and management-level responsibility for the development, implementation and/or achievement of the plan.

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

Has climate transition plan · No climate transition plan · Public climate transition plan with feedback mechanism



All public responders · Company sector · Report sample

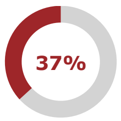
Companies in the report sample with a public 1.5°C aligned climate transition plan and shareholder feedback mechanism in place: Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Company

Strategy

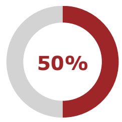
Scenario analysis

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. In line with TCFD, transition scenarios should be 1.5°C aligned, and physical scenarios at least 3.1°C aligned. Only these scenarios are printed in the table below.

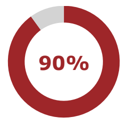
Companies using climate-related scenario analysis (%)



All public responders



Company sector



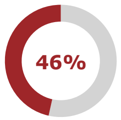
Report sample

Organization	Physical climate scenarios	Transition scenarios
Company	RCP 8.5	IEA NZE 2050
Peer 1	RCP 8.5	
Peer 2		IEA NZE 2050
Peer 3	RCP 8.5	
Peer 4	RCP 8.5	IEA NZE 2050
Peer 5	RCP 8.5	Bespoke transition scenario
Peer 6	RCP 7.0; Customized publicly available physical scenario; RCP 8.5	IEA NZE 2050
Peer 7	RCP 8.5	Customized publicly available transition scenario
Peer 8	RCP 8.5	Customized publicly available transition scenario

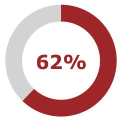
Risks

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. 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

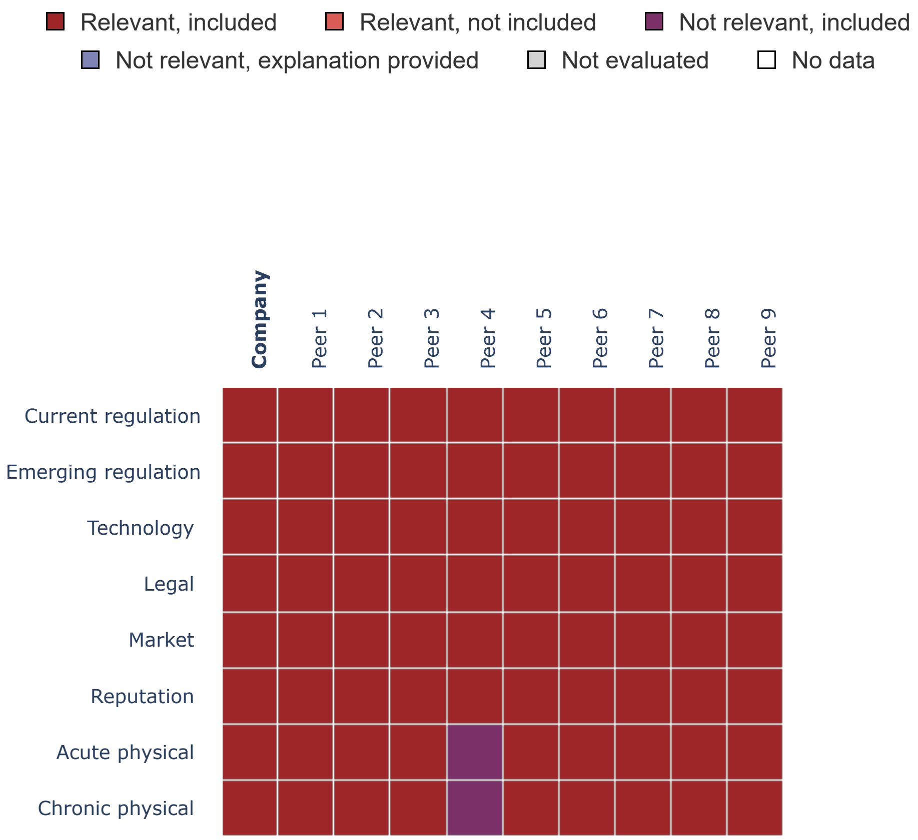
Report sample

Companies in the report sample with risk assessments conducted more than once a year and covering short, medium, and long-term time horizons:

Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Company, Peer 8

Relevant risks under assessment

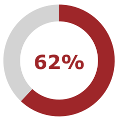
The TCFD divided climate-related risks into two major categories: those related to the transition to a low-carbon economy and risks associated with the physical impacts of climate change. These are known as transition and physical risks, respectively, and are listed below.



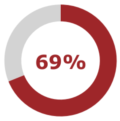
Risks

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

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



All public responders

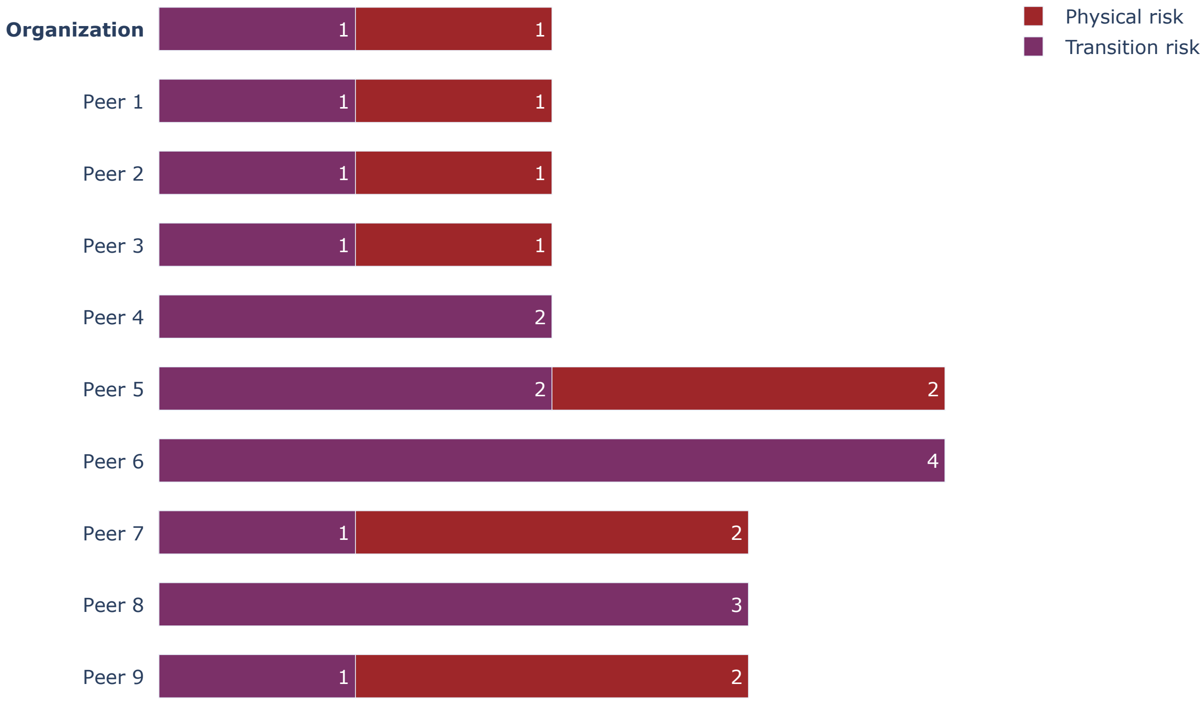


Company sector

Report sample

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	24,557,738.67	18,564,551.14
Report sample	372,328,395.2	59,274,649.57
Company	10,000,000	No data

** Potential financial impact figures have been converted to USD from the currency reported in C0.4. Average exchange rates from 2022 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.

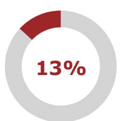
Organization	Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	Revenue (million USD)	Emission Intensity
Peer 1	69,859*	22,175.28	0.0000032
Peer 2	33,018*	5,442.73	0.0000061
Company	490,650*	50,545	0.0000097
Peer 3	1,230,984*	45,839.06	0.000027
Peer 4	1,467,049*	30,236.92	0.000049
Peer 5	217,000*	1,860.96	0.00012
Peer 6	29,832,102*	98,949.15	0.0003
Peer 7	14,741,483*	35,791.35	0.00041
Peer 8	50,244*	0.0013	38
Peer 9	39,393*	0.009	4.4

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

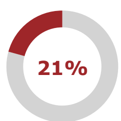
Internal carbon pricing

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.

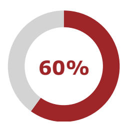
Companies with internal carbon price (%)



All public responders



Company sector



Report sample

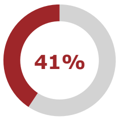
Companies in the report sample with internal carbon pricing: Peer 1, Peer 3, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Company

Emissions metrics

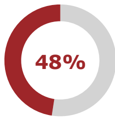
Emissions reductions

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.

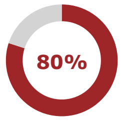
Companies reporting a decrease in absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions (%)



All public responders



Company sector

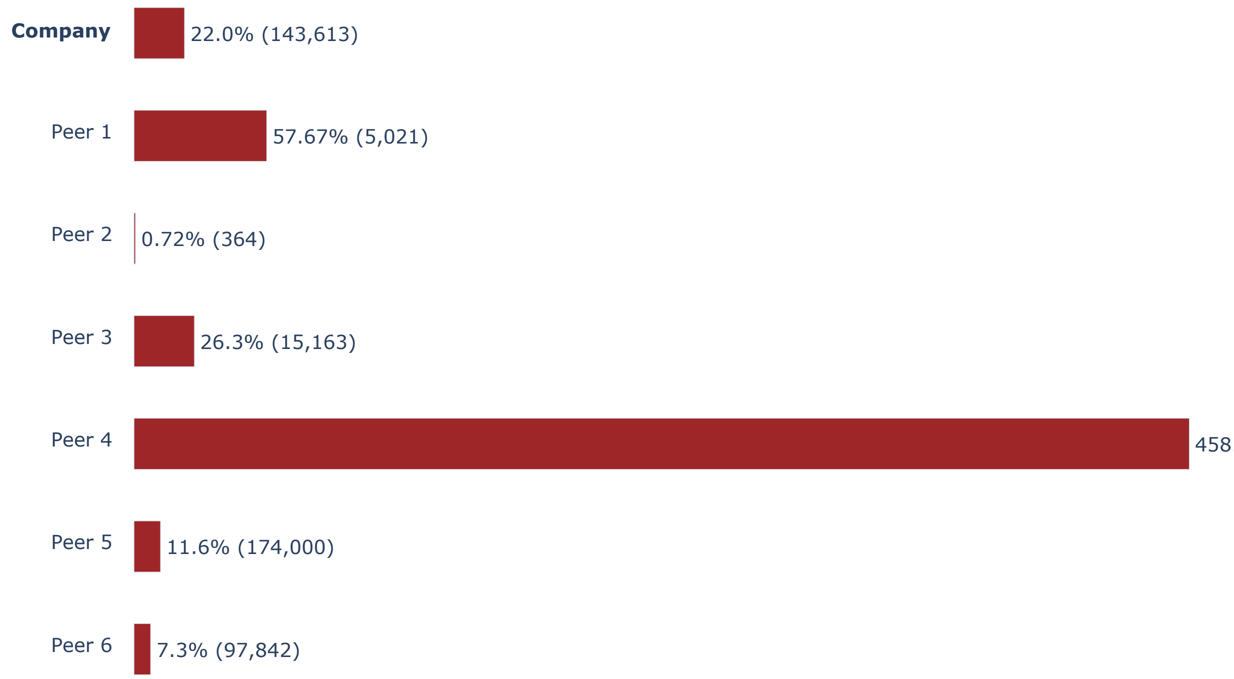


Report sample

Companies in the report sample reporting decreased absolute emissions (Scope 1 & 2): Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8

Absolute emissions reductions by companies in the report 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 due to 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.

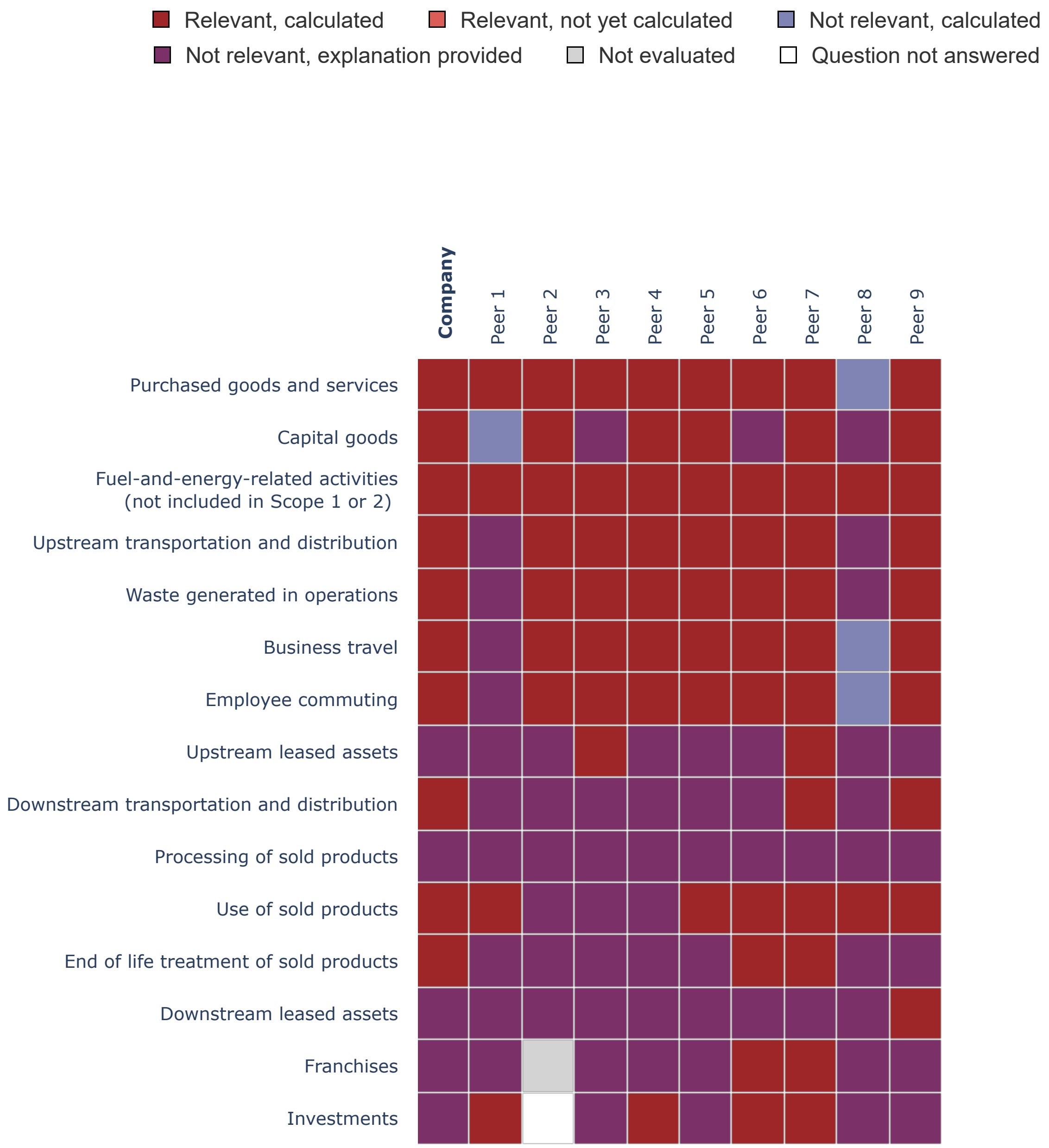


**The above % reduction and metric tons CO2e reduced figures are calculated by summing columns 'Emissions value (percentage)' and 'Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)', respectively, for rows 'Change in renewable energy consumption' and 'Other emissions reduction activities' in C7.9a*

Emissions metrics

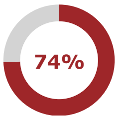
Scope 3 emissions

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.

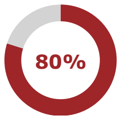


Companies engaging with their value chain on climate-related issues (%)

To reduce the impact of their supply chains on the climate, companies should be actively engaging with a range of actors, in particular their customers and suppliers.



All public responders



Company sector

Report sample

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Targets

Science-based targets

Setting science-based targets indicates that a company is taking short-term action to reduce emissions at a pace that is consistent with keeping warming below 1.5°C, as called for by the Paris Agreement. To achieve this goal, global net zero needs to be reached by 2050. Science-based corporate net-zero targets are therefore a powerful opportunity for companies to demonstrate their long-term commitment to go beyond emissions reductions by also contributing to carbon removal from the atmosphere and accelerating climate action outside of their value chains.

sciencebasedtargets.org

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

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

7.5% All public responders

11% Company sector

10% Report sample

Companies with an approved science-based target (%)

12% All public responders

24% Company sector

70% Report sample

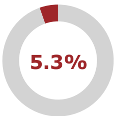
Organization	Near-term target committed or approved by SBTi	Net-zero target committed or approved by SBTi	Temperature alignment
Company	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero committed	1.5C
Peer 1	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero committed	WB2C
Peer 2			
Peer 3	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero committed	1.5C
Peer 4	Near-term committed		
Peer 5	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero committed	1.5C
Peer 6	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero target approved	1.5C
Peer 7	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero target approved	1.5C
Peer 8			
Peer 9	Near-term target approved	Net-Zero committed	1.5C

**Based on SBT data as of January 17, 2024*

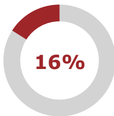
Renewable energy

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.

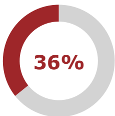
Average percent of energy consumed from renewable sources - Company sector



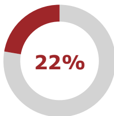
Fuel



Purchased or acquired cooling



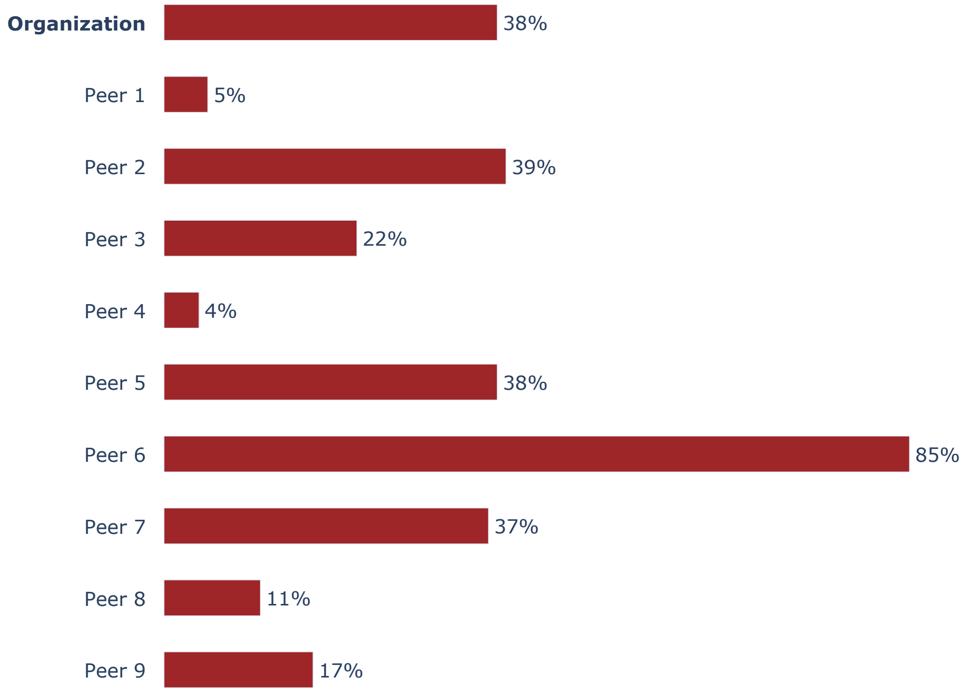
Purchased or acquired electricity



Purchased or acquired heat

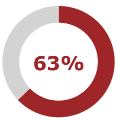
Share of renewable energy consumed

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

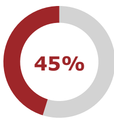


Average percent of electricity generated from renewable sources

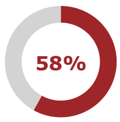
Companies demonstrate good management when they generate at least 50% of their gross electricity generation from renewable sources.



All public responders



Company sector



Report sample

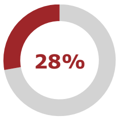
Companies in the report sample with 50% or more of their gross electricity generation from renewable sources:
Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 4, Peer 5

Biodiversity

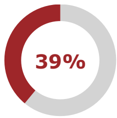
As key ecosystem services diminish, biodiversity loss has become a critical risk for companies and their value chains, and thus an important topic for investors. Disclosure on biodiversity will help companies identify business impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities, which in turn will enhance their business resilience.

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

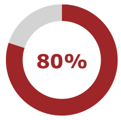
Companies with board oversight or management-level responsibility for biodiversity demonstrate their commitment to addressing biodiversity-related issues and its strategic importance.



All public responders



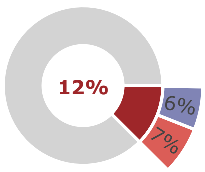
Company sector



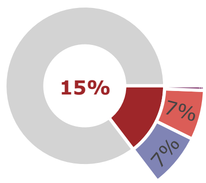
Report sample

Companies assessing their impact and/or dependencies on biodiversity (%)

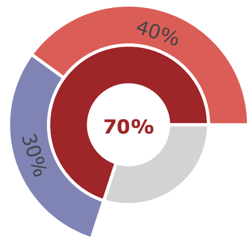
Conduct assessment | Do not conduct assessment | Assess dependencies | Assess impacts | Assess both impact and dependencies



All public responders



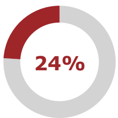
Company sector



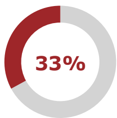
Report sample

Companies in the report sample that assessed their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity: Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 6

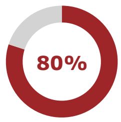
Companies with public commitment and/or endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity (%)



All public responders



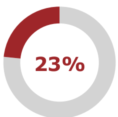
Company sector



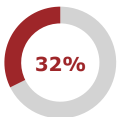
Report sample

Companies in the report sample that made public commitments and/or publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 6, Peer 7, Company, Peer 9

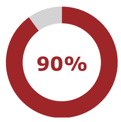
Companies taking actions to progress their biodiversity-related commitments (%)



All public responders



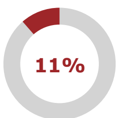
Company sector



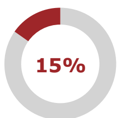
Report sample

Companies using biodiversity indicators to monitor their performance (%)

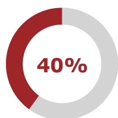
Having strong indicators is crucial for companies to assess their impact on biodiversity, and their progress against biodiversity-related commitments and targets.



All public responders



Company sector



Report 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
Financial Services: Banking (Bank)
Comparative Analysis Report

The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for **ORGANIZATION** using the public responses of peer companies from the CDP 2023 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

A-

Organization

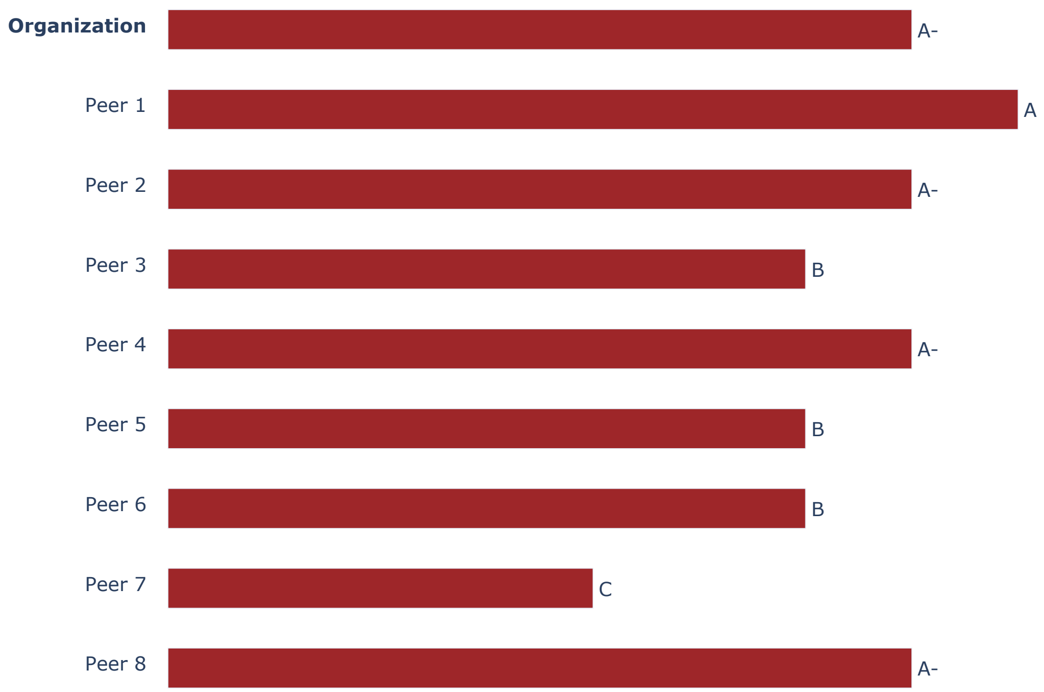
Average performance

B

Sector

B

Report sample



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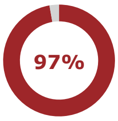
Governance

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.

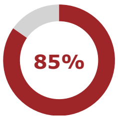


Financial services

Report sample

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

Board-level competence on climate-related issues indicates that an organization has expertise on climate change within its highest decision-making bodies, and thus signals a commitment to understanding and responding to climate risks, opportunities, and impacts.



Financial services

Report sample

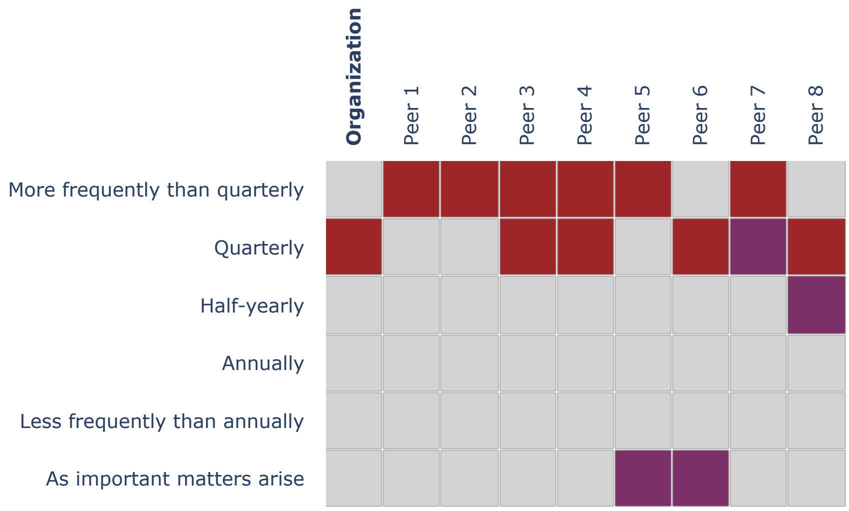
Organizations in the report sample with board-level competence: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Organization

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues

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

C-suite reporting   Non-C-suite reporting

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



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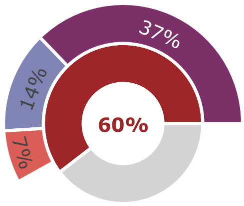
Governance

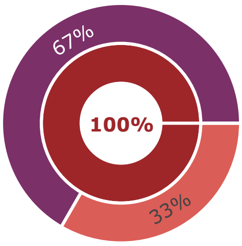
Organizations with climate-related monetary incentives for C-suite/board (%)

CDP considers it best practice to provide monetary incentives to C-suite and board-level employees for climate-related management. By linking climate-related incentives to long-term incentive plans that reward multiyear performance, organizations incentivize their Board/C-Suite to take more ambitious actions that support the achievement of their climate strategy's long-term objectives.

Has incentives · No incentives · Both long and short-term plan · Long-term plan · Short-term plan



Financial services



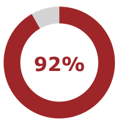
Report sample

Organizations in the report sample with monetary incentives for C-suite/board linked to long-term incentive plans: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Organization

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

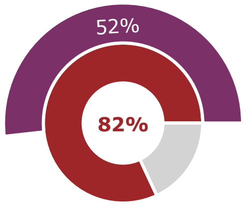
Report sample

Organizations in the report sample conducting qualitative and quantitative assessment of portfolio exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities in the short-, medium-, and long-term: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8

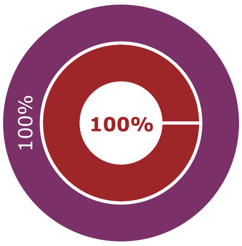
Organizations considering climate-related information about clients/investees as part of due diligence and/or risk assessment process (%)

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. Best practice is to consider client/investee climate transition plans.

Consider climate-related information about clients/investees · Do not consider climate-related information about clients/investees · Consider climate transition plans



Financial services



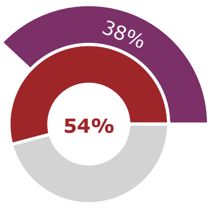
Organizations in the report sample considering investee/client climate transition plans: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3 Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Organization

Strategy

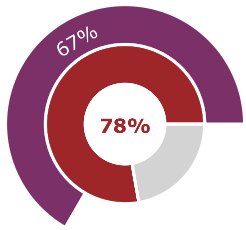
Information on transition plans is necessary to inform shareholder expectations about the future financial performance of a company in a net-zero economy. Aligning transition plans to a 1.5°C future indicates that an organization has a roadmap to reduce their emissions and pivot their business models to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. Transition plans should be publicly available, and have a defined shareholder feedback mechanism, as well as board-level oversight and management-level responsibility for the development, implementation and/or achievement of the plan.

Organizations with a public 1.5°C aligned climate transition plan and shareholder feedback mechanism in place (%)

Has climate transition plan · No climate transition plan
Public climate transition plan with feedback mechanism



Financial services



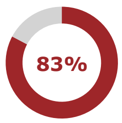
Report sample

Organizations in the report sample with a publicly available transition plan, and shareholder feedback mechanism in place: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Organization

Scenario analysis

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

Organizations conducting climate-related scenario analysis (%)



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Report sample

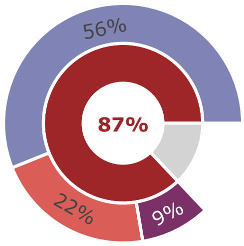
Organization	Physical climate scenarios	Transition scenarios
Organization	RCP 6.0	NGFS scenarios framework
Peer 1	RCP 4.5; RCP 8.5	NGFS scenarios framework; IEA NZE 2050
Peer 2	RCP 4.5; RCP 2.6; RCP 8.5	NGFS scenarios framework; IEA NZE 2050
Peer 3		NGFS scenarios framework
Peer 4		NGFS scenarios framework; IEA NZE 2050
Peer 5	Bespoke physical scenario	IEA B2DS; NGFS scenarios framework; IEA NZE 2050
Peer 6	Customized publicly available physical scenario	NGFS scenarios framework
Peer 7	RCP 4.5; RCP 2.6; RCP 8.5	Customized publicly available transition scenario; NGFS scenarios framework; IEA NZE 2050
Peer 8	RCP 1.9; RCP 7.0; RCP 6.0; RCP 4.5; RCP 3.4; RCP 2.6; RCP 8.5	Customized publicly available transition scenario; NGFS scenarios framework

Strategy

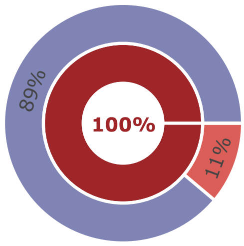
Organizations including climate-related requirements and/or exclusion policies in policy frameworks (%)

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

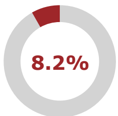


Report sample

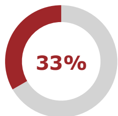
Organizations in the report sample with both climate-related requirements and exclusion policies for clients/ investees: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8

Organizations requiring clients/investees to disclose on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, develop a climate transition plan, and 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.



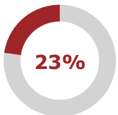
Financial services



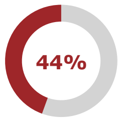
Report sample

Organizations in the report sample requiring clients/investees to disclose on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, develop a climate transition plan, and set a science-based emissions reduction target: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3

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



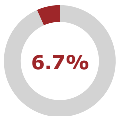
Financial services



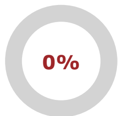
Report sample

Organizations in the report sample with an exclusion policy for all coal, with complete phaseout by 2030: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Organization

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



Financial services



Report sample

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

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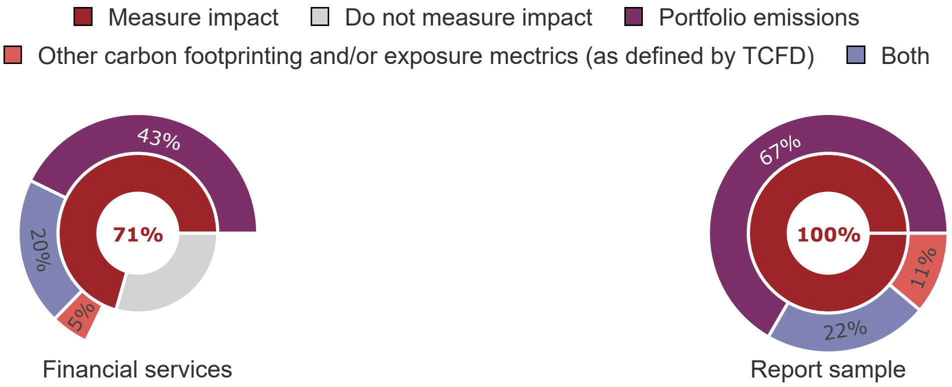
Portfolio impact

Organizations measuring their portfolio impact on the climate (%)

Financial institutions should be measuring 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, weighted average carbon intensity, portfolio carbon footprint, carbon intensity, avoided emissions financed, and carbon removals financed.



Companies in the report sample applying other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics: Peer 1, Peer 4, Peer 6

Portfolio emissions of organizations in the report 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
Peer 2	30390000.0	2.3
Peer 3	90900000.0	25.0
Peer 4	153452.0	100.0
Peer 5	29444728.92	63.0
Peer 6	10887055.0	38.0
Peer 7	55737000.0	94.7
Organization	24200000.0	4.0
Peer 8	23200000.0	82.0

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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.

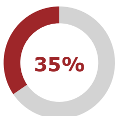
Organization	Scope 1 & 2 Emissions	Revenue (million USD)	Emission Intensity
Peer 1	21,919*	30,868.04	0.00000071
Peer 2	16,457.15*	19,543.25	0.00000084
Peer 3	52,884*	54,919.41	0.00000096
Peer 4	3,033.24*	2,886.28	0.0000011
Peer 5	27,498*	22,784.91	0.0000012
Peer 6	166,012*	53,130.11	0.0000031
Organization	75,868.72*	22,624.48	0.0000034
Peer 7	53,436	0.025	2.1
Peer 8	39,393*	0.009	4.4

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

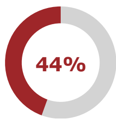
Internal carbon pricing

Financial institutions can use internal carbon pricing to assess climate 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 applying an internal carbon price (%)



Financial services



Report sample

Organizations in the report sample applying an internal carbon price: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Organization

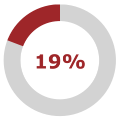
Targets

Science-based targets

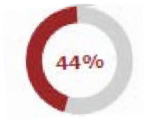
Setting science-based targets indicates that a company is taking short-term action to reduce emissions at a pace that is consistent with keeping warming below 1.5°C, as called for by the Paris Agreement.

sciencebasedtargets.org

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

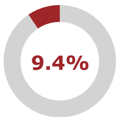


Financial services

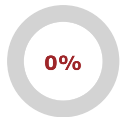


Report sample

Organizations with an approved science-based target (%)



Financial services



Report sample

Organization	Near-term target committed or approved by SBTi	Net-zero target committed or approved by SBTi	Temperature alignment
Organization	Near-term committed	Net-Zero committed	
Peer 1	Near-term committed		
Peer 2			
Peer 3			
Peer 4	Near-term committed		
Peer 5			
Peer 6			
Peer 7	Near-term committed		
Peer 8			

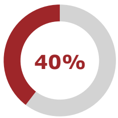
**Based on SBT data as of January 17, 2024*

Portfolio targets

Portfolio targets can act as a pathway for financial institutions to 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

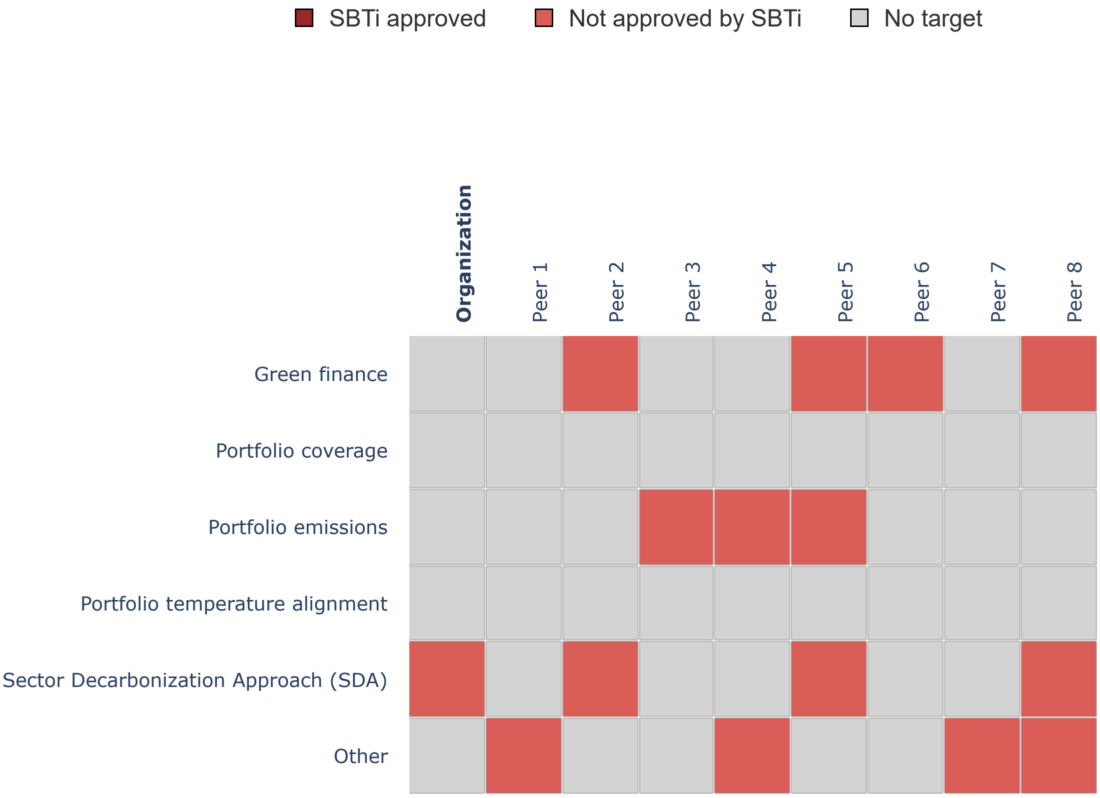
Organizations setting portfolio targets (%)



Financial services

Report sample

Portfolio target types reported by organizations in the report sample

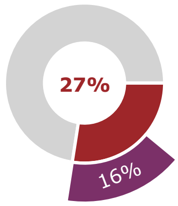


Portfolio engagement

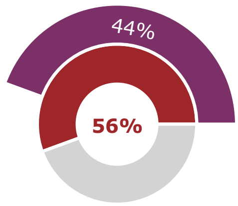
Organizations with investee climate-related engagement strategies (%)

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



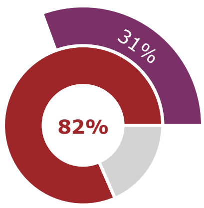
Report sample

Organizations in the report sample engaging with their investees: Peer 1, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 7, Peer 8

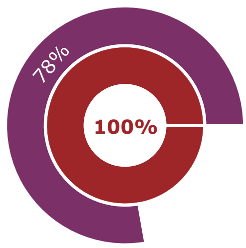
Organizations with client climate-related engagement strategies (%)

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, to engage with clients and potential clients (particularly those with the most GHG-intensive and GHG-emitting activities) on their decarbonization strategies and net-zero transition pathways, 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   Engagement with leading practice



Financial services

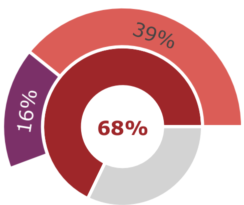


Report sample

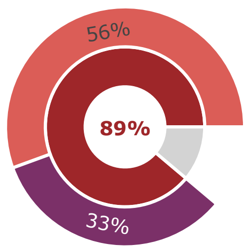
Organizations in the report sample engaging with their clients on climate-related issues: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Organization

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

Aligning with 1.5   Not aligning with 1.5   Assess all investees'/clients' alignment   Assess some investees'/clients' alignment



Financial services



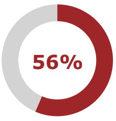
Report sample

Companies in the report sample aligning their portfolio(s) with 1.5°C world: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8

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.

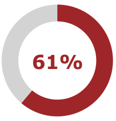
Organizations with board oversight and/or management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues (%)



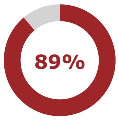
Financial services

Report sample

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



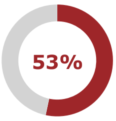
Financial services



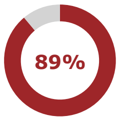
Report sample

Companies in the report sample with public commitments to and/or endorsements for biodiversity-related initiatives: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Organization

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



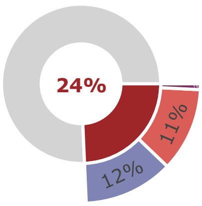
Financial services



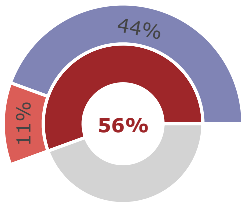
Report sample

Organizations assessing impacts and/or dependencies of their portfolio on biodiversity (%)

Conduct assessment | Do not conduct assessment | Assess dependencies | Assess impacts | Assess both impact and dependencies

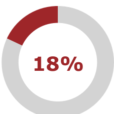


Financial services

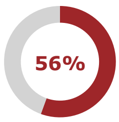


Report sample

Organizations using biodiversity indicators to monitor their performance (%)



Financial services



Report 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 Forests: Timber Products Comparative Analysis Report

The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for **COMPANY** using the public responses of all companies from the CDP 2023 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

B

Company

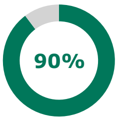
Average performance

B-	B-	A-
All public responders	Company sector	Report sample

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.



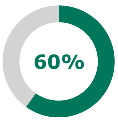
All public responders

Company sector

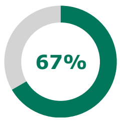
Report sample

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

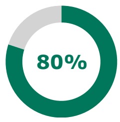
Board-level competence and expertise on forests-related issues ensures transition to a sustainable future and signals a company's commitment to understanding and responding to risks, opportunities, and impacts.



All public responders



Company sector

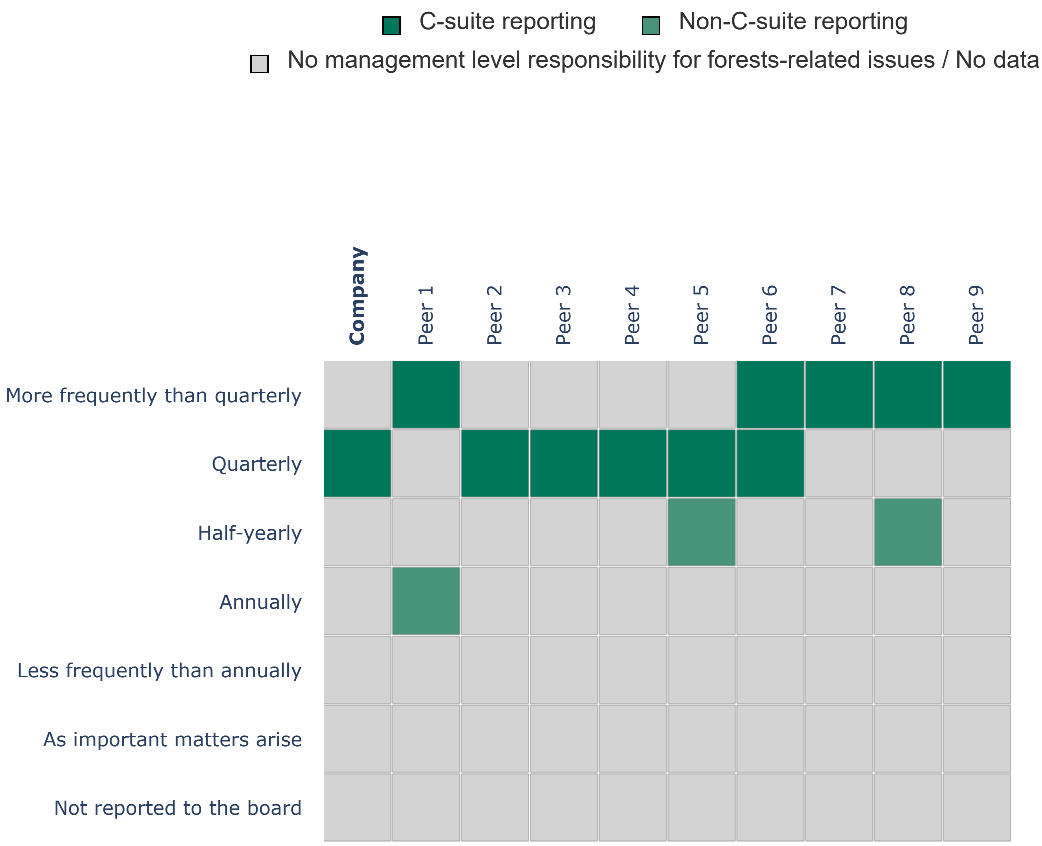


Report sample

Companies in the report sample with board-level competence on forests-related issues: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8

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.



 reporterservices@cdp.net

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 (%)

69% All public responders

100% Company sector

90% Report 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

67% Company sector

90% Report sample

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

45% All public responders

33% Company sector

90% Report sample

Beyond regulatory compliance

36% All public responders

33% Company sector

90% Report sample

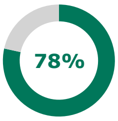
Policies among companies in the report sample

Organization	Eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems	Eliminate deforestation| NDPE	Beyond regulatory compliance
Company	Committed		Committed
Peer 1	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer 2	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer 3	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer 4		Committed	Committed
Peer 5	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer 6	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer 7	Committed	Committed	Committed
Peer 8	Committed	Committed	Committed

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

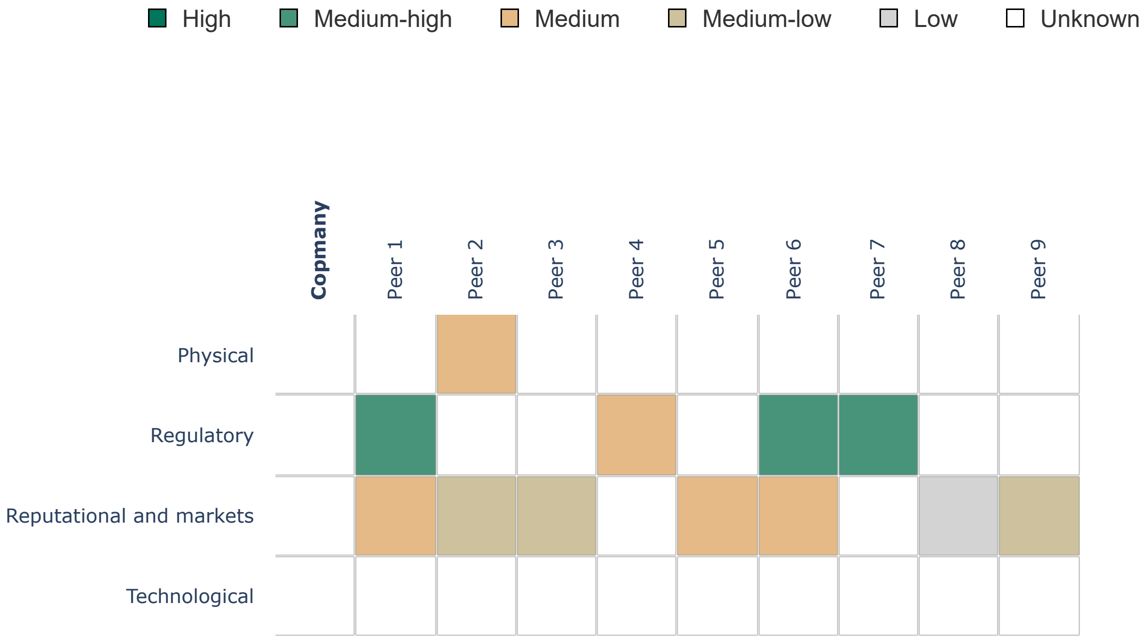
Company sector

Report sample

Companies in the report 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: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5

Risks with potentials to have substantive impact as identified by companies in the report 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.

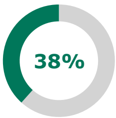
Group	Physical	Regulatory	Reputational and markets	Technological
Company sector	No data	No data	No data	No data
Report sample	No data	6,691,449.33	71,656,465.26	No data
Company	No data	No data	No data	No data

Targets

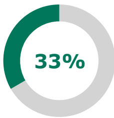
Companies benefit from target-setting by having clear indicators of their progress towards better forest stewardship. Ambitious targets reflect the urgency with which forests issues are being addressed and evaluated by companies. Information disclosed about a company's targets provides stakeholders with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

Companies reporting time-bound targets (%)

Includes companies with targets for 2019-2030 with a linked commitment to no-conversion/deforestation.



All public responders



Company sector

Report sample

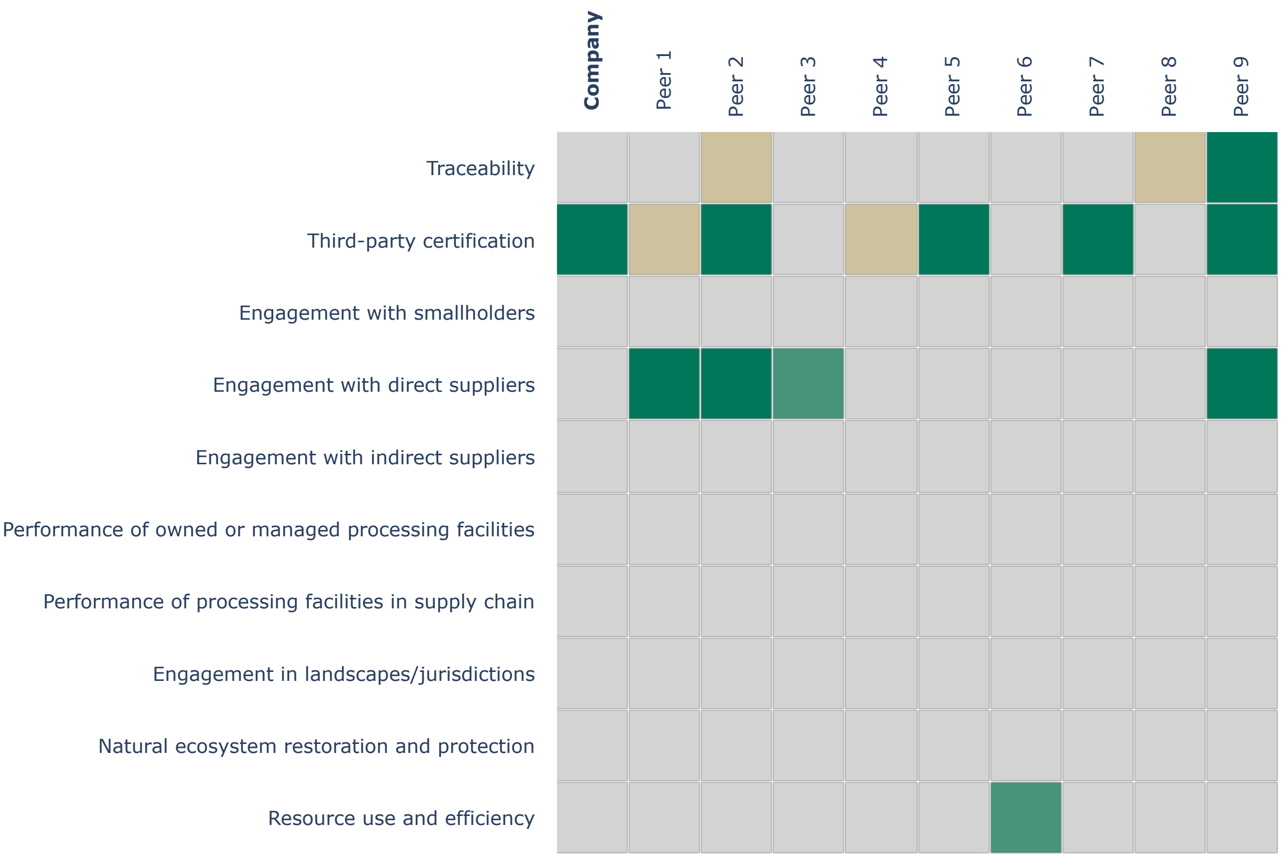
Forests targets of companies in the report sample

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 report sample

**Includes time-bound targets (target year from 2025 or earlier) with a linked commitment to no-conversion/deforestation. Multiple targets per company can display.*

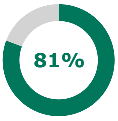
At least 1 target on track · New target(s) set during reporting year · Has target(s) but none on track · No target of this type



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

Report sample

Level of traceability for Timber products

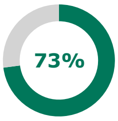
CDP recognizes best practice as having an all-encompassing traceability system which covers the majority of your total production/consumption volume, to a level where data users are able to ascertain compliance with your sourcing commitments. The table below demonstrates the % of total **Timber products** volume of companies in the report 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
Company	0%		
Peer 1	10%		
Peer 2		7%	20%
Peer 3		96%	
Peer 4	4%		
Peer 5	22%	75%	
Peer 6	46%	5%	

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

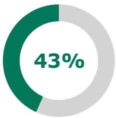
Report sample

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

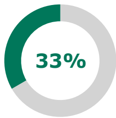
Organization	% of total commodity covered	Third-party certification scheme(s) reported
Company	97.5	FSC (any type);FSC Chain of Custody;FSC Controlled Wood;FSC Forest Management certification;FSC Recycled;PEFC (any type);PEFC Chain of Custody;SFI Fiber Sourcing certification;SFI Chain of Custody;Other scheme(s) not enumerated in the questionnaire
Peer 1	100	FSC Chain of Custody
Peer 2	34.99	FSC Chain of Custody;PEFC Chain of Custody
Peer 3	92	FSC Forest Management certification;FSC Chain of Custody;FSC Controlled Wood;PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification;SFI Fiber Sourcing certification;SFI Forest Management standard
Peer 4	75	FSC (any type);PEFC (any type);SFI Chain of Custody
Peer 5	82.95	FSC (any type);PEFC (any type);Other scheme(s) not enumerated in the questionnaire
Peer 6	6.3	FSC Chain of Custody
Peer 7	81	FSC Chain of Custody
Peer 8	82	FSC Chain of Custody;FSC Forest Management certification;FSC Recycled;PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification
Peer 9	100	FSC Chain of Custody;PEFC Chain of Custody;FSC Controlled Wood

Control systems

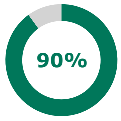
Companies with systems to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments (%)



All public responders



Company sector



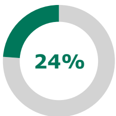
Report sample

Companies in the report sample with control systems in place: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Peer 9

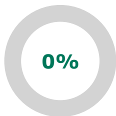
Smallholder engagement

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.

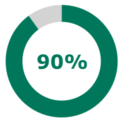
Companies engaging with smallholders (%)



All public responders



Company sector



Report sample

Smallholder engagement approaches by companies in the report sample

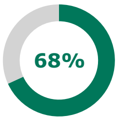
CDP considers it best practice to engage with smallholders, particularly through capacity-building and offering financial and commercial incentives.

Organization	Working with smallholders	Number of smallholders engaged	Capacity building	Supply chain mapping	Financial and commercial incentives
Company	Yes	20000	Yes		Yes
Peer 1	Yes	1000	Yes		Yes
Peer 2	Yes	81825	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer 3	Yes	29		Yes	Yes
Peer 4	No				
Peer 5	Yes	1000000	Yes		
Peer 6	Yes	180000	Yes	Yes	
Peer 7	Yes	80			Yes
Peer 8	Yes	50	Yes		Yes
Peer 9	Yes	350	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

Report sample

Direct supplier engagement approaches by companies in the report 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)*

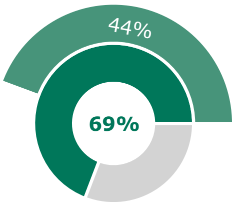
Organization	Working with direct suppliers	% of suppliers engaged	Capacity building	Supply chain mapping	Financial and commercial incentives
Company	Yes	99.0%		Yes	
Peer 1	Yes	100.0%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer 2	Yes	17.9%	Yes	Yes	
Peer 3	Yes	91.0%	Yes	Yes	
Peer 4	Yes	87.0%	Yes	Yes	
Peer 5	Yes	92.0%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer 6	Yes	100.0%	Yes		
Peer 7	Yes	100.0%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer 8	Yes	80.0%	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peer 9	Yes	100.0%	Yes	Yes	

External engagement

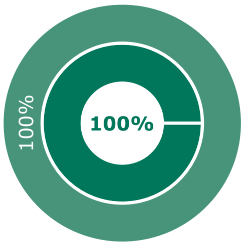
Getting involved in external activities and/or initiatives to influence the market of sustainable raw materials derived from forests risk commodities is important for driving increases in supply and demand for these materials. Similarly, engaging in multi-stakeholder initiatives and jurisdictional approaches 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 (%)

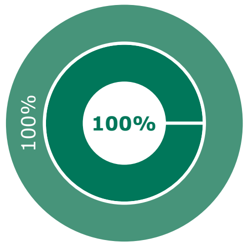
Participate in activities/initiatives | Do not participate | Multi-partnership/stakeholder initiatives



All public responders



Company sector



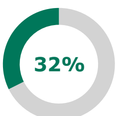
Report sample

External engagement activities by companies in the report sample

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

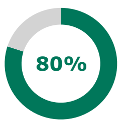
Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

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



All public responders

Company sector

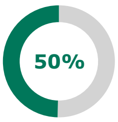


Report sample

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

Report sample

Protection projects by companies in the report sample

Project type	Company	Peer 1	Peer 2	Peer 3	Peer 4	Peer 5	Peer 6	Peer 7	Peer 8	Peer 9
Afforestation									Yes	
Agroforestry					Yes				Yes	
Forest ecosystem restoration		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mangrove protection and restoration				Yes						
Natural regeneration			Yes							
Other ecosystem restoration	Yes									
Reforestation	Yes								Yes	
Soil carbon sequestration										Yes

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 Comparative Analysis Report

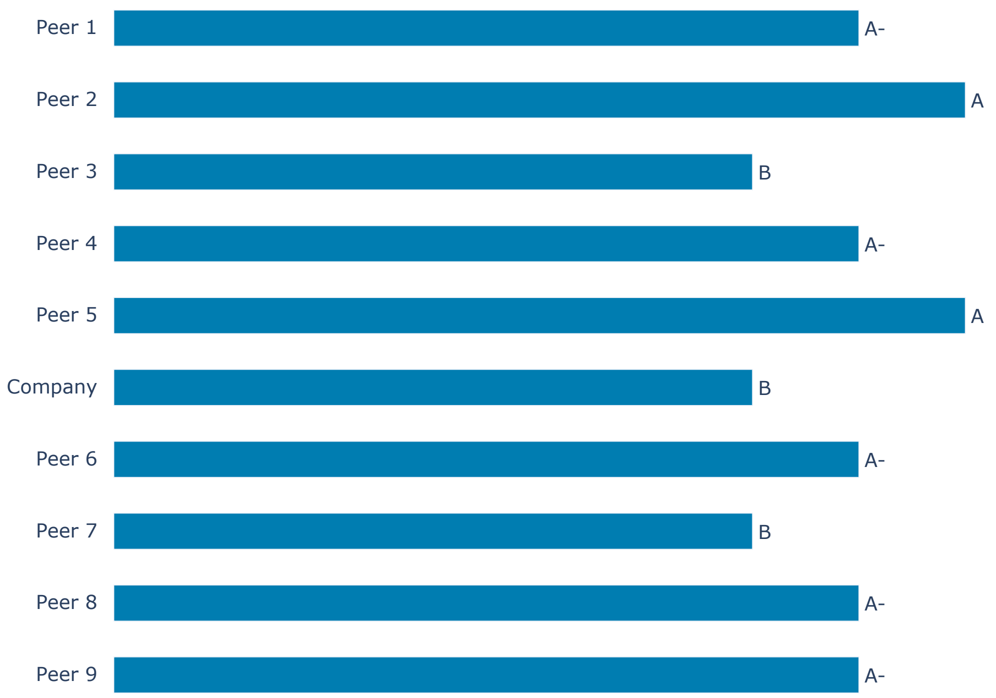
The following custom report has been prepared by CDP Reporter Services for **COMPANY** using the public responses of all companies from CDP's 2023 Water Security disclosure request. This report covers the following key themes of CDP's Water Security questionnaire: Governance, Risks and Opportunities, Targets and Scenario Analysis. CDP's alignment with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) has also informed the content of this report.

cdp.net/en/companies/reporter-services

Your score

Average performance

B	C	B-	A-
Company	All public responders	Company sector	Report sample



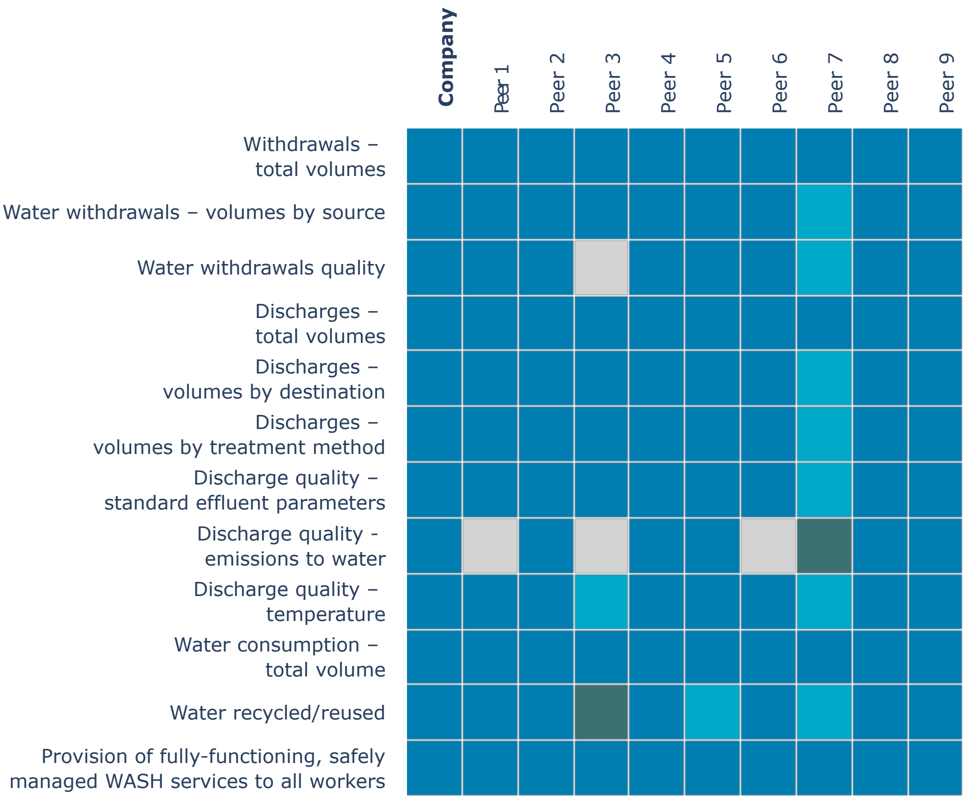
reporterservices@cdp.net

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

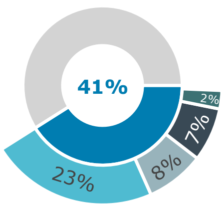
76-100% | 1-75% | < 1%/not monitored | Not relevant | No data/not applicable



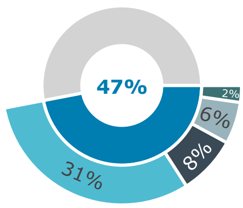
Water withdrawals from stressed areas

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.

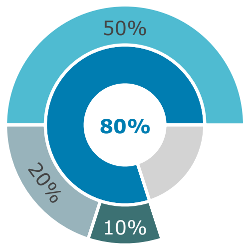
Withdraw from stressed areas | Do not withdraw from stressed areas
Withdraw 25% or less from stressed area | Withdraw 26-50% from stressed area
Withdraw 51-75% from stressed area | Withdraw 76-100% from stressed area



All public responders



Company sector

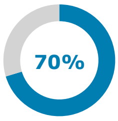


Report sample

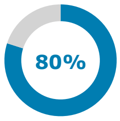
Risks

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

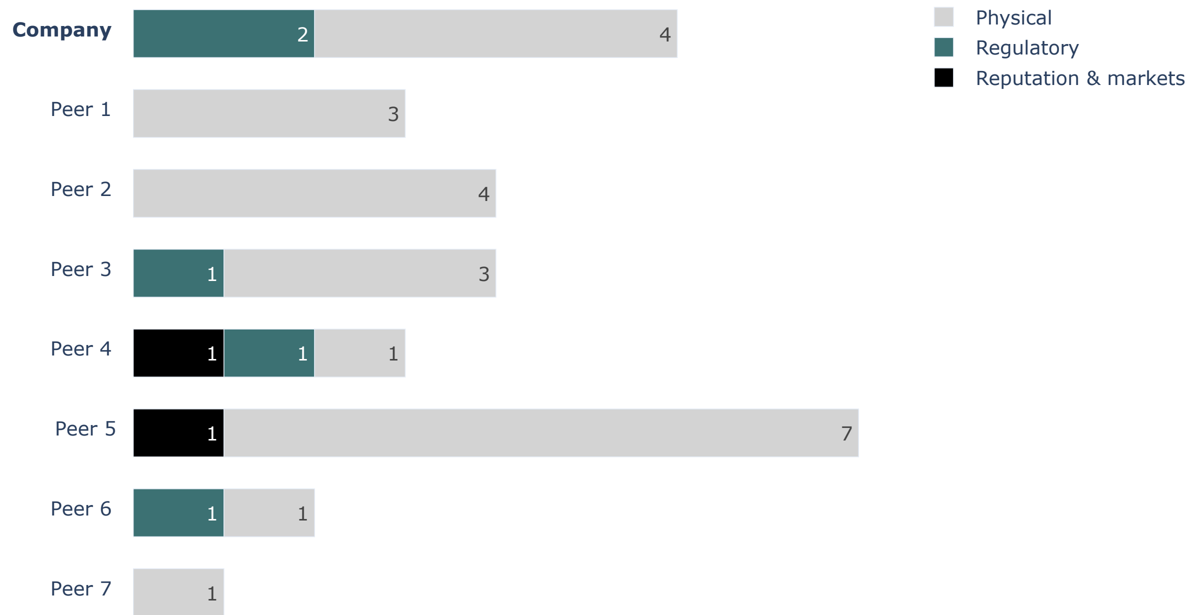


Company sector

Report 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)

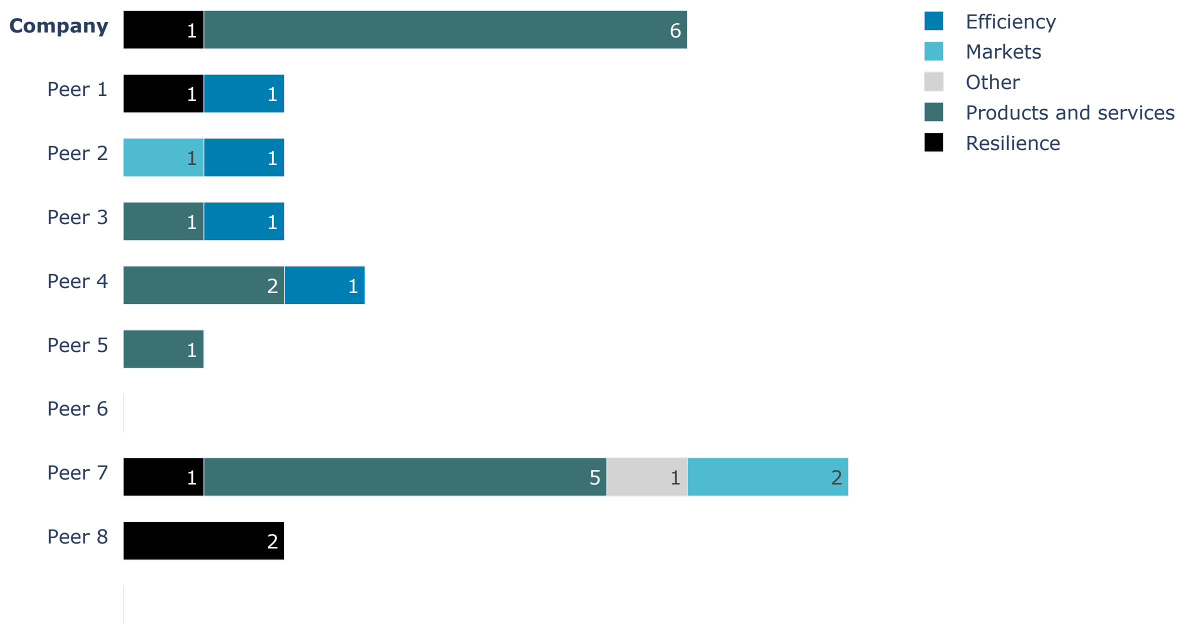
The financial impacts an organization faces can be driven by the exposure to underlying water-related risks and by how effective its risk management decisions and mitigation strategies are. The average financial impact figures (in USD) for substantive risks below are based on risks that have been reported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

Group	Physical	Regulatory	Reputation & markets	Technology
Company sector	42,956,330.88	6,119,718.93	128,799,299.14	134,301,688.75
Report sample	28,601,116.1	1,896,788.79	No data	No data
Company	No data	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 2023.*

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

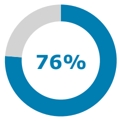
Investors are interested in substantive financial opportunities that arise as companies improve water-use efficiency, enter new markets, and save costs on the path to a water-secure economy. The average financial impact (in USD) for substantive opportunities reported to CDP are presented below.

Group	Efficiency	Resilience	Products and services	Markets
Company sector	9,704,964.51	145,156,184.7	124,746,266.84	95,160,283.0
Report sample	2,503,102.59	49,074,140.99	107,205,043.13	119,228,981.79
Company	No data	4,215,086.19	3,257,910.37	No data

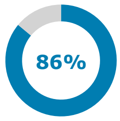
Governance

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.



All public responders



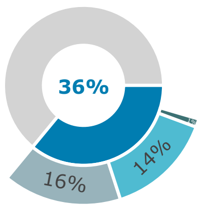
Company sector

Report sample

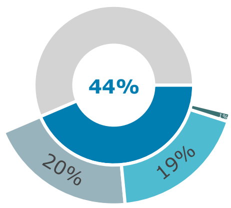
Companies with water-related monetary incentives for C-suite and/or board-level employees (%)

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.

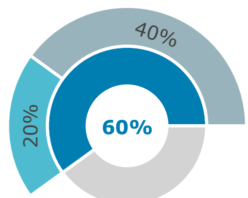
Has incentives | No incentives | Both monetary and non-monetary | Monetary | Non-monetary



All public responders



Company sector



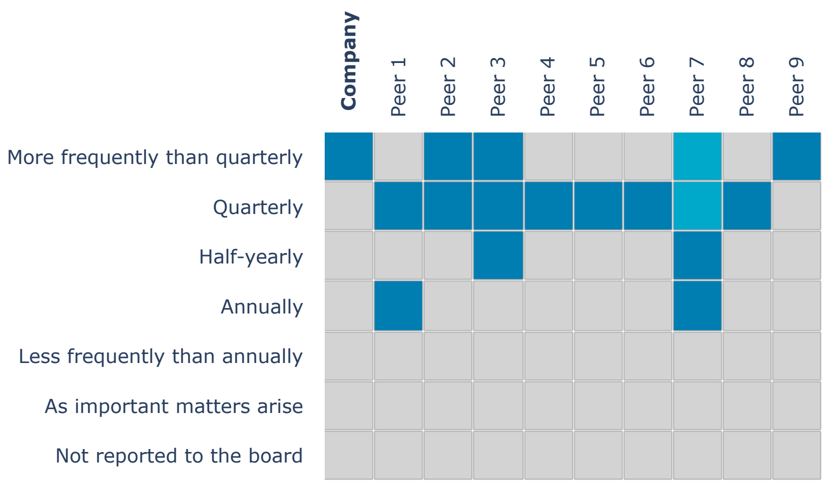
Report sample

Companies in the report sample with monetary incentives for C-suite/board: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Company, Peer 5

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



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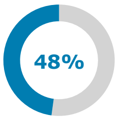
Governance

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.



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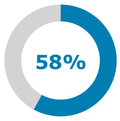
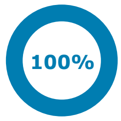


Company sector

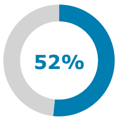


Report sample

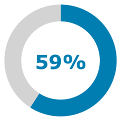
Companies in the report sample with board-level competence on water-related issues: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Company, Peer 9

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

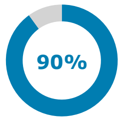
CDP considers it best practice for a company to have a documented and publicly available water policy.



All public responders



Company sector

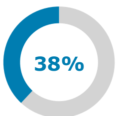


Report sample

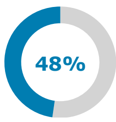
Companies in the report sample with a publicly available water policy: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Company, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 9

Inclusion of water-related information in mainstream reporting

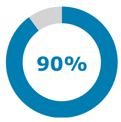
The integration of information on water-related risks into mainstream financial reporting is a TCFD recommendation and a regulatory requirement in some jurisdictions. CDP data users and investors wish to understand whether a company includes, or plans to include, water-related information to facilitate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



All public responders



Company sector



Report sample

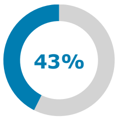
Companies in the report sample that include water-related information in mainstream reporting: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Company, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8

Strategy

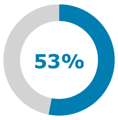
Water-related issues included in climate-related scenario analysis

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.

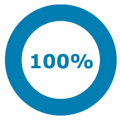
Companies using scenario analysis to inform business strategy (%)



All public responders



Company sector

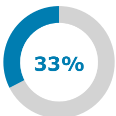


Report sample

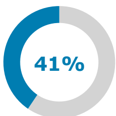
Types of scenario analysis used by companies in the report sample

Organization	Climate-related	Water-related	Socioeconomic	Land-use change
Peer 1	Yes			
Peer 2	Yes	Yes		
Peer 3	Yes			
Peer 4	Yes			
Peer 5	Yes			
Company	Yes	Yes		
Peer 6	Yes			
Peer 7	Yes	Yes		
Peer 8	Yes			
Peer 9	Yes			

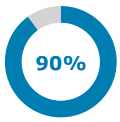
Companies with products classified as low water impact (%)



All public responders



Company sector



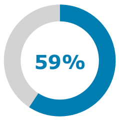
Report sample

Companies in the report sample with products classified as low water impact: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6, Peer 7, Peer 8, Peer 9

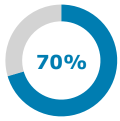
Targets

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.



All public responders



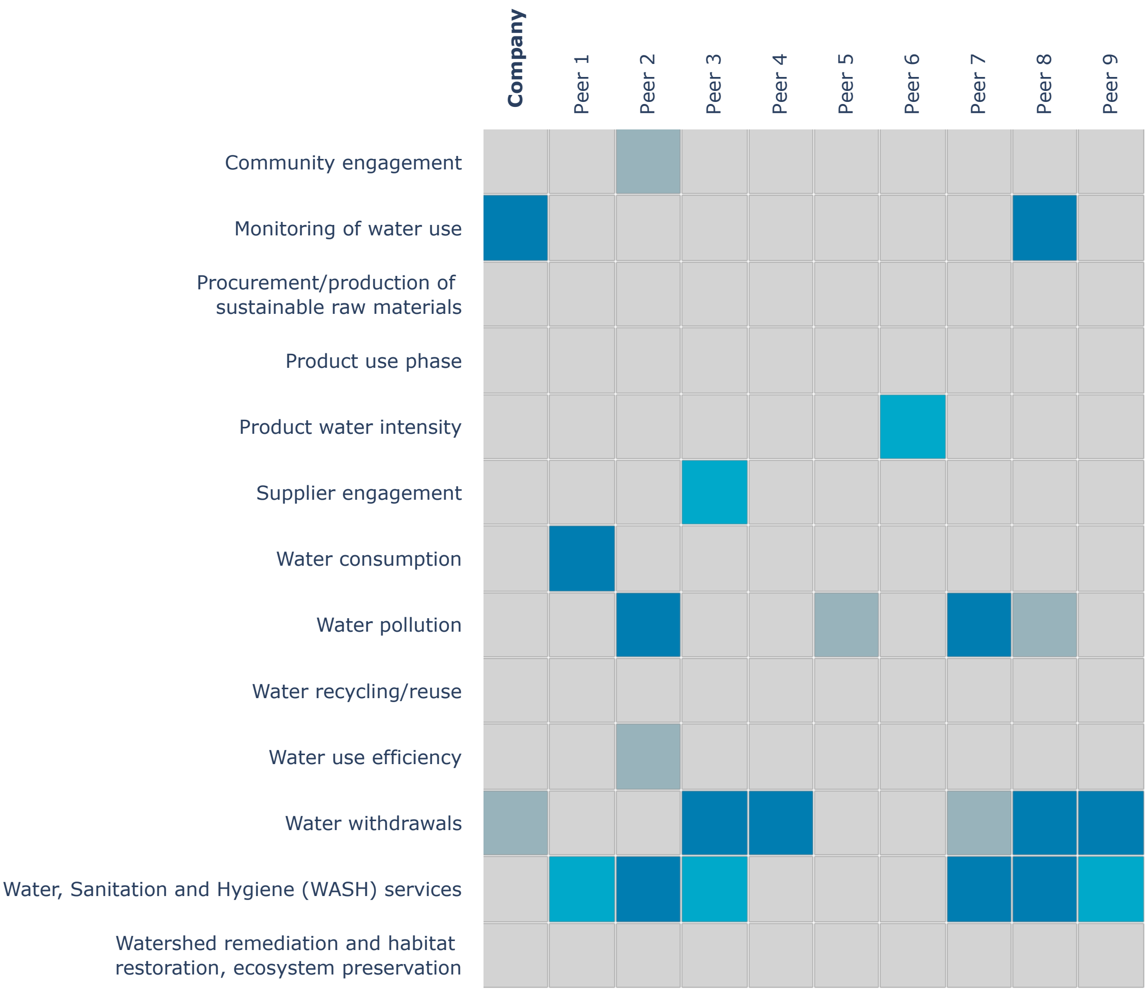
Company sector

Report sample

Targets by companies in the report 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



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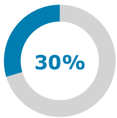
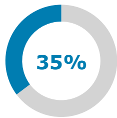
Plastics

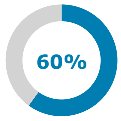
Companies mapping plastic use and/or production (%)



All public responders



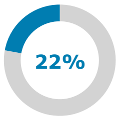
Company sector



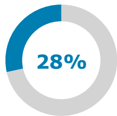
Report sample

Companies in the report sample mapping plastic use and/or production: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5, Peer 6

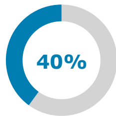
Companies assessing environmental and health impacts of their plastic use and production (%)



All public responders



Company sector

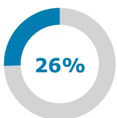


Report sample

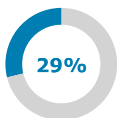
Impact assessment by companies in the report sample

Organization	Direct operations	Supply chain	Product use phase	Other
Company				
Peer 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer 2				
Peer 3				
Peer 4	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Peer 5	Yes			
Peer 6	Yes			
Peer 7				
Peer 8				
Peer 9				

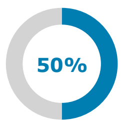
Companies setting plastics-related targets (%)



All public responders



Company sector



Report sample

Companies in the report sample setting plastic-related targets: Peer 1, Peer 2, Peer 3, Peer 4, Peer 5

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.