Schneider Electric

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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01/08/2026, 03:00 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Our global annual reports, including our sustainable reports, can be found on our website: https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/investor-relations/regulatory-information/annual-reports.jsp Publications include: - Universal Registration Document - Sustainable Development Report - Sustainability Report - Vigilance Plan Quarterly extra-financial results of our Schneider Sustainability Impact, as well as our Sustainability Disclosure Dashboard can be found on https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/sustainability/sustainability-reports/ Schneider Electric is the global specialist in energy management and automation. With revenues of €38.2 billion in FY2024, our 147,000+ employees serve customers in over 100 countries, helping them to manage their energy and process in ways that are safe, reliable, efficient and sustainable. From the simplest of switches to complex operational systems, our technology, software and services improve the way our customers manage and automate their operations. Our connected technologies will reshape industries, transform cities and enrich lives. At Schneider Electric, we call this Life Is On. New technologies enabling distributed and connected energy for the first time, challenge us to redefine the way we live. As the leader in energy management and automation, Schneider Electric helps its customers achieve more with fewer resources in a more connected, distributed and smart world and where the need for energy will continue to increase. Schneider Electric's response to the global climate challenge is to reduce its own impact and to offer products, services and solutions which help its customers reduce their energy consumption and CO2 emissions. The Group has taken several concrete commitments to contribute to a Net-Zero world, some of which have been linked to the long-term incentive plan (LTIP) benefiting the Group Senior Management and over 4,500 selected employees. This positive contribution is also measured as Impact revenues, which represent 74% of the Group's total revenues in 2024. In addition, 100% of Schneider Electric's

innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% being either strictly green or neutral. The numerous awards received each year by Schneider Electric and its leadership in the main ESG indices confirm that the Group is headed in the right direction. Schneider Electric has been a leading contributor to the fight against climate change for the past 20 years by implementing its own energy management and industrial automation services across operations, by supporting its clients in achieving their low-carbon and efficiency objectives and by allowing more than 50 million people to gain access to electricity. Schneider also takes an active part in a variety of multistakeholder organizations to promote solutions to climate change, call for a price to CO2 and strengthen CO2 governance globally. Finally, Schneider contributes since 2011 to the Livelihoods funds, which proposes innovative investment models to simultaneously address environmental degradation, climate change and rural poverty, while helping businesses become more sustainable. Schneider Electric is a signatory of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C initiative. Climate ambitions are defined for 2025, 2030 and 2050: - Before 2025, demonstrate that Schneider Electric is carbon positive together with its customers and partners, thanks to CO2 savings delivered by EcoStruxure™; - On the Group's operations (scope 1 and 2): be carbon neutral by 2025 (allowing CO2 offsets) and to comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi in 2030, reaching at least 76% reduction of GHG emissions, as compared to 2021 base year; - On indirect emissions (scope 3) in its supply chain and with customers: reduce GHG emissions by -25% by 2030 (versus 2021) as part of the Group's validated 1.5 °C SBT targets, by actively engaging suppliers to accelerate their climate strategy and sourcing greener materials, as well as reducing offers' emissions on customers' ends; - Become carbon neutral on the Group's full end-to-end footprint by 2040 (scope 1, 2, and 3), 10 years ahead of the 1.5 °C trajectory; - By 2050, Schneider Electric aims to comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi by reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by at least 90% on a 2021 base year The Group's 2030 targets (net-zero GHG emissions on scopes 1 and 2, and -25% on scope 3) are a validated 1.5°C Science-Based near-term target; in addition, the 2050 target (at least - 90% GHG emissions on scope 1, 2 and 3) is approved by the SBTi as a Net-Zero long-term target, as per the SBTi's new Net-Zero Standards. By 2030, we also aim to: - Consume 100% renewable electricity (RE100) - Double energy productivity (vs 2005) (EP100) - Switch to 100% electric cars (EV100) - Provide access to energy to 100 million people
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

38153000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

To rationalize the effort of reporting and to consider the current limits of the Group's reporting processes (e.g., progressive deployment of IT tools to all entities), Schneider Electric is excluding specific entities from its sustainability statements even though these entities are part of the financial statements. Each excluded entity is selected based on its IT landscape and materiality for the Group and on its statements, so that the final coverage is representative of the Group's activities and performance. The number of employees in an entity as well as the amount of gross value of property, plant and equipment are used as a proxy and compared to Group values to consider the materiality of the entity in the Group. This exclusion process ensures that the sustainability statement remains fair to the reader and provides an accurate understanding of Schneider Electric. Excluded entities represent a total of approximately 2,000 employees, hence less than 1.5% of the Group's employees, and 0.6% of the Group's assets. The resulting coverage is deemed representative.
[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Multiple bonds issued such as FR001400SCZ4

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0000121972

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

80687P106

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Euronext Paris: SU.PA OTC (U.S. ADR): SBGSY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

969500A1YF1XUYYXS284

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

275136398

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Iraq

☑ Congo

☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Turkey
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Mongolia
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Guyana
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Réunion
☑ Cambodia
☑ Cameroon
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand

☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Martinique
☑ Mozambique
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ New Caledonia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Guadeloupe
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Turkmenistan
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Schneider Electric has implemented various initiatives to ensure supply chain resilience, engaging in mapping its suppliers beyond tier 1 to gain visibility and qualifying alternative sources for critical components to mitigate potential disruptions from events such as extreme weather events. As for climate risks specifically, Schneider Electric assesses the climate risks within our supply chain up to our Tier 2 suppliers, considering factors such as their geographical location, the potential for disruptions to transportation and logistics, and their dependencies on climate and nature for availability of critical resources. The Group's mapping of its supply chain combined real-time, supplier-validated data to increase supply chain visibility and quantify risks. To determine the share of procurement spending supplied from countries exposed to natural hazards, Schneider assessed the impact of natural hazards on five key raw material streams with a scenario analysis, leveraging from the multitier suppliers mapping to locate its supply chain. Specifically, we map our supply chain using three methods: 1. Internally known information, as we directly interact with many of our Tier-2/3s we have this information available and it only requires to be structured 2. Using a third party to contact some of our suppliers and map their Tier suppliers to our systems where we are currently not aware 3. Using Technology like AI to map information which is publicly available but has to be curated to our needs.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

☑ Other, please specify :Direct operations

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Waste to Energy

☑ Incineration

☑ Leakage

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our short-term vision corresponds to our commitments, by 2025, to reach the 12 commitments of the 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) and the 25 commitments of the 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE). The execution of the Group's 2021-2025 sustainability strategy is tracked through quantitative Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), under two complementary tools: Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) and the new Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE). Collectively, the 11 global SSI programs along with its local Impact program and the 25 SSE programs constitute the Group's short-term sustainability roadmap and its contribution to the 17 UN SDGs. The SSI is the translation of Schneider Electric's six long-term commitments into highly transformative and innovative programs, which are tracked and published quarterly, verified by an independent auditor annually, and linked to short-term incentive plans (STIP) for more than 76,000 employees. The SSE reflects continuous improvement actions taken by the Group, complementing the SSI. This tool brings balance between the innovative transformation plans of the SSI and the need to keep making progress with other long-lasting programs. In this spirit of continuous improvement, and in a holistic vision of sustainability, the SSE tracks annual progress with 25 quantitative KPIs, and some additional qualitative programs.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our mid-term vision is defined in our 2030 objectives: comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi in 2030 on scope 1 and 2, and -25% on scope 3 GHG emissions (from a 2021 baseline) as part of the Group's validated 1.5 °C SBT targets by reducing the carbon emissions of the Group's sites as well as those of its industrial ecosystem including its suppliers and customers. In addition, we aim to quantify the CO2 emissions avoided by customers using our offers, source 100% of electricity from renewable electricity, adopt 100% recycled or certified packaging, recycle 100% of waste, source 100% deforestation-free wood, double the energy productivity compared to 2005, shift 100% of corporate vehicles fleet to EVs, provide access to energy to 100 million people, and continue to contribute to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our long term vision is aligned with most recent climate science to limit global warning under 1.5°C increase by becoming carbon neutral on full end-to-end footprint by 2040 (full scopes 1,2 and 3), 10 years ahead of 1.5°C climate trajectory, and complying with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi by reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by at least 90% by 2050 from a 2021 baseline. In line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, Schneider Electric launched a prospective approach on climate change and energy transition six years ago. Several scenarios to 2050 were developed in 2019. Those included critical reviews of the geopolitical landscape, commodity and resource availability, economic and financial evolutions, climate sensitivity and evolving policies, energy transition pathways, and technology developments, among others, with quantified consequences, taking into consideration ten regions and a number of sectors individually, framing the business landscape in which Schneider operates. Those scenarios have been regularly updated since. In 2021, a set of global scenarios exploring the feasibility of a 1.5°C trajectory was published externally. Key findings are regularly cross-checked with new publications, particularly the ones

from the International Energy Agency, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), among others, as well as shared and discussed with these organizations
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework

Databases
☑ Other databases, please specify :Risilience Climate Hazard Atlas v2.0

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:flash flood**

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify **:freeze**

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Other market, please specify :we see digitization as a driver for efficiency, and an enabler to climate change mitigation. Eg. IoT and its major accelerators of mobility, the cloud, pervasive sensing, big data and analytics.

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Customer sentiment influenced by company's actions to address climate change risk: Public perception surveys of major companies and sectors, across geographies; Future scenarios for customer boycotts against brands

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Other liability, please specify :Litigation brought by plaintiffs against companies for their liabilities in causing harm from climate change

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Schneider Electric proactively identifies and measures climate-related risk and opportunity to assess existing and potential impacts to its business, operations, and value chain. This approach encompasses climate risk, and vulnerability assessments leveraging on scenario analysis and contributes to the Schneider Electric Enterprise Risk Management. Schneider Electric uses a hybrid risk management model with central functions and experts in charge of setting risk management mechanisms, establishing policies, and other activities, while the ownership of the risks belongs to the Business Units, Operating Divisions, or Global Functions who are responsible for deploying the central framework to manage their risks. Starting in 2023 and annually since then, the Group performs a forward-looking climate risk and vulnerability assessment with an independent third party (Risilience) to identify and price the materiality of physical and transition climate risks that may affect the Group's operations and sites, its extended value chain (upstream and downstream), and overall economic activities in the short term, medium term, and long term using scenario analysis. In this study, climate risks are quantified under different emissions pathways between 1.5°C and >4°C temperature rise by 2100. In the forward-looking climate risk and vulnerability assessment, Schneider assessed the impact of natural hazards on five raw material streams to determine the share of procurement spending in those five raw material streams, supplied from countries that are highly exposed to natural hazards.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :GBS – Global Biodiversity Score, STAR – Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Landslide

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify **:Analyse against pressures on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity (IPBES): Climate Change, Land use change, Pollution, Resource exploitation, heat stress**
☑ Declining ecosystem services

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Other market, please specify :Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Technology
☑ Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing recycled and renewable content

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Global level: Regarding tools and methods used to assess impacts: The Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) is used as an essential first step to understand Schneider Electric's impacts and dependencies on nature and take appropriate action. An end-to-end Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA) was first published in 2020, using the GBS tool to help company define relevant and impactful biodiversity strategies, across their entire value chain. The associated outcome of GBS is a detailed and modular result which can be split by input line (for example, by raw materials such as metal, plastic, or timber); by pressures on biodiversity (such as land use, climate change, etc.); or it can be presented by scopes (upstream, direct operations, downstream) in Mean Species Abundance per square kilometre (MSA.km²). The results from the GBS study was used to inform the business end to end sustainability strategy. Since the first BFA, a re-assessment was completed in 2023, evaluating the efficacy of the sustainability strategy. The results confirmed that actions were the correct ones, and identified an opportunity to increase recycled content in metals

and packaging. The GBS methodology provides an overview of Schneider Electric's average dependencies by ecosystem service, both for Scope 1 and Upstream activities. The score ranges from 0% (no known dependency) to 100% (very high dependency to ecosystem services). On Scope 1 dependencies, Schneider Electric' score is low to very low (i.e. no significant dependencies on biodiversity), compared to upstream and downstream. Schneider Electric is more dependent on ecosystem services related to water such as ground water, surface water, water flow maintenance and flood and storm protection. The Upstream Scope 3 critical dependency score is 35%, meaning that 35% of Schneider Electric's materials is critically dependent on at least one ecosystem service. This is particularly relevant in terms of dependency on water (surface and ground), an important resource in metal processing. Site specific: The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) - 2021 multi-site reports – is used to gain an overview on biodiversity priority sites, informing risk management, and addressing potential biodiversity impacts, where the Group ran a multi-site report with it. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The associated outcome is to enable users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting where 3% of the Group's sites are in proximity of a key biodiversity area (defined by IBAT as either "Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE)" or "Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)"). The Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric (STAR) is used for the top 30 sites with IBAT as per risk and exposure. They have been selected to perform a deeper analysis, to quantify the contribution of operating at specific locations and to reduce the threat of species extinction risk.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Schneider Electric recognizes the complex interplay of risks stemming from climate change, which transcend geographical (e.g. national boundaries) and categorical (environmental, social, governmental, economic, technological, etc.) boundaries. In 2022, the Group initiated a comprehensive mapping of various climate-related risks to understand their interconnected nature and then optimize its climate risk mitigation and strategy based on this analysis. Employing innovative methods such as expert elicitation and graph theory, Schneider Electric developed a risk network to analyze these interconnections. Our findings revealed that seemingly minor events can collectively exert significant impacts across the risk landscape, underscoring the indirect benefits of intangible corporate initiatives, such as fostering a culture of continual learning, information sharing, and upholding strong company values, which are challenging to quantify but profoundly influential.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Water The Group recognizes the importance of water to our operations and local communities. The Group monitors the water stress level of all in scope sites using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Sites identified as "high" or "extremely high" using the tool are classified as water-stressed. 76 sites are classified as water-stressed, accounting for about 46% of total water withdrawals. The Group has set the target that 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025 (SSE #11). The action plans require sites to conduct a water use assessment to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements. This covers good practices associated with metering, both water-related technical and general water training for employees, and loss analysis. In 2023, the Group achieved 73% of its 2025 target. Additionally, the Group has been mandating an independent consultant to perform between 60 to 80 site audits per year to assess risks of natural hazard. Risk profiles of each site is regularly updated, and recommendations are made to mitigate and adapt to identified risks. Based on the analysis, out of 214 sites assessed, 30 sites are exposed to risks of flooding, especially in countries and regions at increasing risk such as Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, China, Brazil, Colombia, India, and France. Biodiversity The Group ran a multi-site report with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to identify biodiversity priority sites, inform risk management, and address potential biodiversity impacts. The approach is developed through a partnership with BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), IBAT collects and enhances the underlying datasets and maintains that scientific information. The IBAT report enables SE to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021" include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: • 21% of its sites are in proximity of a protected area as defined by the IUCN, of which: − 8% are in

category 1a, 1b, and 2 (just six sites are in proximity of a category-1-protected area); − 29% are in category 3 or 4; − 31% are in category 5 or 6; and − 32% are not applicable, not assigned or not reported. • 3% of the Group's sites are in proximity of a key biodiversity area Among the sites in proximity of a protected area, 33% are either industrial sites or distribution centers; the remaining 66% are office buildings. All results are made available to sites, so that they can better understand the local threat to biodiversity.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Earning Value at risk (a measure of the total financial impact of the selected scenario over a given time period, discounted to today's value)

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We choose the following thresholds for the metrics to define a risk's substantive nature – likelihood and time horizon. If a risk is likely to occur a likelihood that is "high" (among the options "No likelihood", "Potential Likelihood", "Some Likelihood", "Moderate Likelihood", "Moderately High Likelihood" and "High Likelihood"), it is substantive. The determination of the likelihood is based off a proprietary methodology from Risilience that weights the likelihood of occurrences against the severity of events, to give a weighted index. We use 2050 as our time horizon to assess risks. So long as risks are likely to happen before 2050, we will take action to mitigate them.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We choose the following thresholds for the metrics to define an opportunity's substantive nature: time horizon. If the opportunity might materialize before 2050, we will take action to capitalize on the opportunity.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic is not deemed as a material topic for us as current regulations do not have a substantive impact on our operations. However, we take proactive action to address plastics in our value chain by committing to increase green materials in its products to 50% by 2025. According to Schneider Electric, a green material has a lower environmental and social footprint, meaning low GHG emission, high recycled content, and minimized impact on people and the planet. Therefore, performance could be achieved, either through selecting material and/or supplier with a proven lower environmental footprint (e.g., proof of a material produced out of a 100% recycled content), or strengthening the traceability of sustainable initiatives in the value chain. The first action is particularly relevant for thermoplastics materials. Thermoplastics are qualified as “green” when the supplier provides evidence of a minimum recycled content, biobased content (the minimum threshold depends on

whether the compound is halogenated or not) or is using a green flame retardant. Schneider Electric also continued to engage with industry-wide organizations and contributes actively to the development of those to be seen as a catalyst of change across the supply chain. To minimize the potential harm to the environment and human health, Schneider Electric continues to prioritize the management and substitution of hazardous chemicals from its products, processes, and supply chain. The Group has tackled substance management for many years as part of our environmental programs reducing and managing its waste, emissions- and water-related risks, including pollution. It constantly substitutes substances or substance groups of concern targeted by regulations; when not technically possible, Schneider Electric ensures that the chemical risk is under control at all lifecycle steps. The regionalization of environmental regulations (e.g., California Proposition 65, China RoHS and UAE RoHS) creates complexity, with thousands of suppliers. Therefore, Schneider maintains strong governance, relying on a global approach of environmental product stewardship directives fed by a regional and local environmental steward network. As substance presence identification and traceability are key, the Group is investing in robust digital systems to perform and report the environmental compliance of its wide product portfolio, across several hundreds of thousands of commercial references.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Malta
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ukraine
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Schneider Electric proactively identifies and measures climate related risk and opportunity to assess existing and potential impacts to its business, operations, and value chain. The risk and opportunity assessment covers legal and regulatory risks and opportunities linked to current and emerging climate regulations, as well as market, technology, litigation and reputational risks and opportunities linked to changes in customer behaviors. As climate urgency intensifies, regulation appears to be a key lever in driving a faster and more coordinated transition. We anticipate that carbon pricing mechanisms may begin to increase in coverage of certain industries, with Schneider Electric possibly facing carbon pricing liabilities in the future.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Schneider Electric anticipates possible financial impacts of future carbon emission costs by working to address both its operational and value chain footprints. Schneider Electric's upstream scope 3 footprint is about 55 times that of its scope 1&2 (8.0M tCO2e vs 0.14M tCO2e). Therefore, carbon pricing mechanisms primarily present the potential for indirect impacts, like higher raw materials and manufactured components costs, and increasing costs incurred by consumers during the use of sold products. Schneider estimates the policy risks to its future cash flows. However, the model doesn't consider our GHG reduction initiatives of our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Since 2005 we have fixed annual objectives for reduction and published (internally) the energy consumption of each production & logistics site

each year. Since 2021 we have engaged our top 1,000 suppliers in reducing by 50% their emissions and increase the share of green materials we purchase to 50% by 2025.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

85600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Schneider is using a carbon pricing database for 180 countries with future carbon price scenario for each country and sector, based on Government climate policy ambitions to estimate the policy risks to its future cash flows. The model calculates the operational and financial impact to each facility. Both revenue disruption resulting from the loss of facility output, as well as asset damages (to property, stock, and contents), which are recognized as impairment costs in the cash flow model, are considered. The annual expected loss is calculated as the value of the potential loss multiplied by the probability of event occurrence in a given year (derived from the Climate Hazard Atlas). Although the calculations are too intricate to be fully disclosed, the Group presents an overview of the scenarios and emission pathways considered below. Those include: • A "no policy" scenario (using the emission pathway SSP5-RCP8.5 from the IPCC), whereby the Group's 5-year and 10-year aggregated risk on earning value is EUR 0, representing minimum anticipated financial effects. SSP5 depicts a scenario driven by fossil fuel exploitation, rapid global economic growth, and energy-intensive lifestyles worldwide. It anticipates a peak in global population followed by a decline in the 21st century. This projection is considered a "worst-case" scenario; • A "stated policy" scenario (using the emission pathway SSP2-RCP4.5 from the IPCC), whereby current socioeconomic trends are extended into the future. It anticipates slow progress in global cooperation, moderate global population growth, and persistent income inequality; • A "Paris Ambition" scenario (using the emission pathway SSP1-RCP1.9 from the IPCC), whereby the Group's 5-year and 10-year cumulated risk on earning value is EUR 170M and 608M respectively (amounting to EUR 36M in 2025 and 86M in 2030), representing maximum anticipated financial effects. SSP1 is a 'sustainability' scenario, with high levels of global cooperation, a reduction in income inequality throughout the world, and minimization of material resource and energy usage. This projection is considered an optimistic scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ More ambitious environmental commitments and policies

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

42400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

During the reporting year Schneider Electric invested 41.6 millions of euros CapEx and 0.8 millions of euros OpEx to support the implementation of its transition plan. These spendings are classified in alignment with the Company-wide decarbonization levers, however tracking currently only covers Scope 1 and 2 on a company-wide basis. Overall, to implement the objective of achieving the "Net-Zero ready" target in operations by 2030 on Scopes 1 and 2, it is estimated that around EUR 400 million will be invested from 2024 by 2030, in technologies such as heat pumps to substitute comfort gas or electric vehicles (EV) chargers, and for supporting the shift towards SF6-free products. For more details please refer to section "Type of current and future financial and other resources allocate" on our Universal Registration Document page 137.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Although the cost to response is higher than the anticipated financial effect of the risk of carbon tax, the Group is determined to reduce emissions as part of its long-term strategy. Based on the nature of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Schneider Electric's activities across the three scopes, several decarbonization levers and key actions have been identified to mitigate climate change. While some of these levers are quite generic from one company to another (especially on Scopes 1 and 2 emissions), the specificities of Schneider Electric are being factored in (e.g., the specific emission sources of SF6 in Scopes 1 and Scope 3, the existing sustainability programs, and how the emissions from energy are being tackled by leveraging the portfolio of solutions of Schneider Electric). For Scopes 1 and 2 emissions, our decarbonization levers are: • Energy sufficiency and efficiency actions at sites: this lever encompasses actions resulting in a decrease of energy consumption of a site, with either (i) no change of the form of energy that is consumed, or (ii) a change from a fuel to another fuel (e.g., from fuel oil to natural gas) but not to electricity (captured through another dedicated lever). • Electrification projects at sites • Renewable electricity sourcing • Electrification of fleet • Reductions in SF6 leaks For Scope 3 emissions, the main reduction levers are the following: • On the upstream Scope 3 emissions, the decarbonization lever is suppliers' engagement, to help them reduce their emissions. • On the downstream scope 3 side: phase-down the use of SF6 in Schneider Electric products • Transversally to scope 3 emissions: the eco-design of products for lower carbon footprints. • The decarbonization of the grids is factored in the forecasts of scope 3 GHG emissions, due to the emissions from the use phase of products resulting from the carbon intensity of the electricity where the products are used.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Czechia
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Costa Rica
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Nigeria
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea

☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Group is exposed to the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events, translating into operational risks. The Group performs between 60 to 80 site audits per year to assess risks of natural hazard. Site risk profiles are regularly updated, and recommendations are made to mitigate identified risks. To date, the magnitude of impact is considered medium-low, and likelihood about as likely as not, as there has been no material loss above EUR 3 million over the past 10 years, however the Group is proactively monitoring this risk. In 2024, our physical risk quantification identified that by 2050, 269 out of 521 of our sites will have a high likelihood of being exposed to natural hazards, including flash floods, heatwaves, water stress, and temperate or tropical windstorms. The Group has assessed how those risks might evolve in likelihood and potential severity due to the climate change, conducting a forward-looking climate risk and vulnerability assessment to identify physical & transition climate risks that may affect SE sites, extended supply chain and economic activities under different IPCC scenarios and timelines. Currently, the most disruptive threats faced are drought and water stress. In the future there is a likely increase in exposure of our sites to heatwave, drought, and water stress in China, Spain, France, Australia, the Philippines, UAE and the US.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Without adaptation action and in a Paris Agreement (2C) scenario, the expected aggregated impact to Schneider Electric's discounted cash flows from physical climate-related risks amounts to 2% over the next 10 years.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

35000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Schneider Electric has created a digital replica of its operations, physical footprint, and supply chain across five purchasing categories. The company's reliance on each site has been measured as a percentage of its total revenues, factoring in costs and margins. This "Digital Twin" model is then compared with a bias-corrected multi-model average derived from 18 global climate models to evaluate physical climate risks under various potential future scenarios. These scenarios are based on different emission pathways that explore the impact of global society, demographics, and economics on greenhouse gas emissions and global temperature rise. The Climate Hazard Atlas assesses the impact of climate change on the likelihood of extreme weather events across the global land surface. This information is used to evaluate risks to the company's value chain in terms of facility disruption, raw material supply, and market disruption. The potential financial impacts are assessed under different emission scenarios, ranging from a Paris Ambition scenario (minimum anticipated financial effects) to a No Policy scenario (maximum anticipated financial effects), based on the SSP1-RCP1.9 and SSP5-RCP8.5 pathways from the IPCC. Our figures are taken from the minimum and maximum value at risk for each year (over a ten year period) under the current policy scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :improve maintenance of infrastructure, implement buffer sticks, increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Schneider's management method consists of risk quotations. Climate-related physical risks like floods are part of the risk assessments and standard reviews made by independent global risk experts (GRC), thereby defining potential financial impacts and the cost of response. GRC measures and weighs: • passive threats relating to natural disasters, construction, occupancy • active risks relating to physical protection, human exposure, natural hazards All industrial and logistics sites are evaluated every three years. The Group deploys protection measures to mitigate the risks. Action plans are being developed for sites potentially exposed to floods. Plans may include installing flood gates or moving equipment to a higher level,, delivery increase, etc. The cost of management can be approximated by that of insurance plans. The cost (including tax) of the Group's main global insurance programs, totaled around 30 million in 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Climate-related physical risks in Schneider Electric's own operations and along the value chain are managed through an end-to-end process spanning from upstream value chain, own operations, down to logistic and transportation activities to ensure supply chain flexibility and resilience is continually improved. A comprehensive strategy has been deployed to identify and measure the risk, prevent and protect against incidents, detect in advance any potential event, and respond appropriately in case of crisis. For example, in 2023, several factories in France were identified with exposure to riverine flooding. As a result, the Group took the appropriate adaptation measures to mitigate risk exposure and enhance resilience: • Development of a flood emergency response plan. • Implementation of a flood warning protocol, including the monitoring of local weather forecast and river levels. • Assignment of responsibilities, including designations for safe de-energization and shut-down procedures should an event occur. • Development of a recovery and clean-up plan with personnel designated responsibilities in coordinating post-flood salvage and arranging emergency utility equipment. The Group's Supply Chain has also launched mitigation plans in the logistics and value chain. As of Q4 2024, 95 flow orchestration % of electronic ranges related risks and 71% of electromechanical ranges related risk stand mitigated with a mix of strategic safety stocks and multi-source actions. 91% of critical raw materials have an effective risk mitigation plan, out of which 50% is already fully effective. The resilience multi-year plan targeting building a redundant manufacturing network, and named Power of Two has been significantly increased to cover all critical businesses, 74% is fully operational and most will be live in 2025. As of end 2024, 75% of distribution centers are covered by a logistic back-up powered by flow orchestration through 7 digitized control towers.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change is expected to result in changes in precipitations patterns and extreme variability. For example, chronic changes in the Philippines – where the Group has a facility and collaborates with a few suppliers – may lead to more frequent and severe extreme weather events, thereby interrupting production at site or disrupt supply of critical components, and possibly impacting revenues. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global warming will result in more powerful typhoons hitting the Philippines. This is confirmed by the Philippine atmospheric authority, which indicates that El Niño events are becoming increasingly frequent. When powerful storms hit land, the increasingly higher sea level contributes to storm surges with potentially devastating impacts. The Group works with a third-party company providing predictive risk analytics for its supply chain operations. Risks are assessed on a continuous basis covering sustainability, quality and financial risks, among others and are rated from 0-100 (100 represents a high risk). Based on the assessment, operations and suppliers in the Philippines were identified as particularly exposed to the risk of flash floods. The Group's facility in the Philippines generates revenues and sources a significant share of its procurement spend from local suppliers. As a result, climate change is expected to have an impact in terms of reduced production capacity with potential impacts on revenues.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The potential financial impact of the risk relates to reduced production capacity – either due to discontinued operations at the Group's impacted site, or to lack of supply to this site related to local suppliers being impacted and unable to deliver. This would cause a stoppage in operations, ultimately resulting in decreased revenues.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

7330000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

36630000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact of the risk relates to reduced production capacity – either due to discontinued operations at the Group's impacted site, or to lack of supply to this site related to local suppliers being impacted and unable to deliver, ultimately resulting in decreased revenues. To calculate this potential financial impact, we start by estimating (A) a financial impact ratio per euro turnover, based on the analysis of one specific impacted site, and then multiply this ratio by (B) the % of turnover which could be impacted at Group level. The following parameters are taken into account for calculation of (A) a financial impact ratio per euro turnover:

*site's annual revenues, percentage of orders lost as a result of a single day of disruption and number of days of disruption. The calculations are made under the assumption that (i) revenues are generated evenly throughout the year, (ii) a single day of disruption leads to a hypothetical loss of half of the daily average orders, and (iii) disruption lasts a week. Based on this, the estimated ratio is 0.96%. Revenues at site level are confidential, therefore we provide an explanation for calculation breakdown but cannot disclose detailed numbers. This means that for EUR 100 of turnover, the estimated potential financial impact is EUR 0.96. We then apply this ratio to (B) the % of turnover which could be impacted at Group level, which we assess to be between 2% and 10%, assuming that the likelihood of having several sites impacted on a given year is low. Therefore, the financial impact is assessed to be between (A) * (B), 0.96% * 2% * EUR 38,153 million = EUR 7.33 million (minimum) and 0.96% * 10% * 38,153 million = EUR 36.63 million (maximum). To keep a conservative approach, and given the uncertainties, we estimate an overall impact between EUR 7.33 and 36.63 million.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to the confidentiality of financial details, the Group provides a breakdown of key costs (with no detailed numbers): (A) capital expenditures are related to purchasing and setting proper mechanical tools, test equipment and production setup in the alternate supply location, while (B) operational expenditures are mostly related to resource costs, product validation, engineering samples, product certification, plant audit, and transportation and custom costs. The calculation is made under the assumption that assets are depreciated over a period of 7 years on average. Based on the above, the annual cost of response is assessed to be around EUR 7.5 million for each 10% of turnover. More than 80% of selected CapEx is engaged in the "Power of Two in Manufacturing" project, whereby the Group is proactively working to qualify alternate factories for same products and suppliers for all critical parts and components to improve continuity of supply.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group is working closely with its suppliers and research and development teams to qualify alternate components to support increased demand and improve continuity of supply. Components have been mapped according to risk and business impact. As of end 2024, component mapping is reaching 76% of global revenue. According to internal processes, all medium and high business risks components are having a containment plan. As of Q4 2024, 95% of electronic ranges related risks and 71% of electromechanical ranges related risk stand mitigated with a mix of strategic safety stocks and multi-source actions. 91% of critical raw materials have an effective risk mitigation plan, out of which 50% is already fully effective. The resilience multi-year plan targeting building a redundant manufacturing network, and named Power of Two has been significantly increased to cover all critical businesses, 74% is fully operational and most will be live in 2025. As of end 2024, 75% of distribution centers are covered by a logistic back-up powered by flow orchestration through 7 digitized control towers in case of disruption.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

191000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

191000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Group has developed a scenario-based analysis of climate physical and transition risks, applying climate-related risk scenarios entailing different emission pathways between 1.5°C and >4°C temperature rise by 2100, to a digital-twin of the Company. Five emissions pathways have been considered, based on: SSP5-8.5, SSP3-7.0, SSP2- 4.5, SSP1-2.6, and SSP1-1.9 by 2025, 2030, and 2050. This risk assessment covered a broad spectrum of risks as outlined below: • Policy: Legislation that are or could be enacted by governments to price and penalize Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; • Market consumer: Consumer preferences could shift towards sustainable alternative products and services, transforming market demand; • Technology: Disruptive lower–carbon technology could change in key economic sectors and risks to carbon intensive assets and operations; • Liability: Litigation that could be brought by plaintiffs against companies for their liabilities in causing harm from climate change; • Investor: Investors prioritize returns from lower–carbon companies, driving cost of capital and valuation changes; • Reputation: Customer sentiment could be influenced by company's actions to address climate change risk; • Physical risk: Key facility operational risk and physical asset damage due to extreme weather. Results of the risk assessment are showing that most of those risks do not have a significant impact on the Group future cash flows. This assessment allows us to estimate that both amounts vulnerable to physical risks and transition risks are lower than 0.5% of total revenue, accounting for less than 191million Euro. The 0.5% is the threshold of materiality. However, the model, being conservative, is not considering any upside from the Group's strong long–term position to meet the increasing demand of organizations making meaningful progress on their energy transition and decarbonization goals, neither the actions taken by the Group to decarbonate its value chain.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Carbon taxes and trading schemes are evolving around the world and not taking action could result in financial impacts between EUR 36-86 million per year for our operations (including costs passed on by suppliers). Such regulations could come into force in the next 3 years, for example with EU's carbon border tax set to come into force by 1 January 2026. To mitigate this risk of expanding carbon tax or trading schemes, as well as to reduce the impact of the previous UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC), we are continuously at work to reduce our energy consumption and carbon footprint, as part of our global business strategy and commitments to fight climate change. The 2021-2025 company program includes the following objectives: • improve energy efficiency in our sites by 15% over 5 years compared to 2020 (16% achieved as of end of 2024); • deployment of certification for energy management systems in accordance with standard ISO 50001 in all sites consuming over 5 GWh per year; • identification of opportunities to reduce energy consumption in all sites as a result of the energy action audits; • promotion of renewable energy adoption on sites (mainly solar), integrating Schneider Electric solutions, and purchasing renewable energy when it is available locally. With this program, we are reducing energy consumption in key areas which are HVAC, certain equipment (such as air compressor), lighting and specific industrial processes. The program encompasses both regular use of buildings and manufacturing processes (reduction of energy in industrial production lines like molding, painting an ovens, air compressors). We are also reducing GHG emissions from company vehicles by progressively electrifying all of them.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Hungary
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Schneider Electric believes in an acceleration of digital adoption, more electric and decarbonized energy, and industrial systems, to mitigate climate transition risks for the company, in particular the market risk of changing customer behaviour and technology risk of transition to lower emissions technology and products and limiting climate change adverse consequences. Schneider Electric is strategically positioned to capitalize on the current energy & climate change challenges by providing

products, solutions and services that help our customers reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions. Through the adoption of SSI #2 "Help our customers save and avoid millions of tonnes of CO2 emissions", Schneider Electric enabled our customers to save and avoid 679 MTCO2 e, a continuous improvement on 2023 (+126 MTCO2 e), mainly driven by good progress in Power Purchase Agreements services, assisting customers in procuring Renewable Energy and Variable Speed Drives sales, increasing operational efficiency of motors in industrial applications.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Schneider Electric believes that the current energy & climate change challenges will accelerate digital adoption, making way for the transition to cleaner, more electric and decarbonized energy. Schneider Electric is positioned to capitalize on the risks brought by climate change with products, solutions and services that help customers reduce energy consumption and CO2. Solutions such as our EcoStruxure platforms, including Resource Advisor are used by many global corporations to house key energy, performance, project data and to calculate emissions, directly addresses the data and reporting challenges brought by increasing sustainability regulations. It is expected that in the short term, the accelerated digital adoption and energy transition will almost certainly increase demand for the Group's decarbonization and energy efficiency solutions.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1900000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

3100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*We estimate the annual financial positive implications of this opportunity with our Impact revenues is 74%*38.2bn = 28.2 bn per year and growing. Schneider Impact Revenues (formerly known as Green revenues) are defined as offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. Schneider Impact revenues can be split into four categories: 1. Energy efficiency architectures bringing energy and/or resource efficiency to customers. 2. Grid reinforcement and smart grid architectures contributing to electrification and decarbonization. 3. Products with differentiating green performance. 4. Services that bring benefits for circularity (prolonged asset lifetime and uptime, optimized maintenance operations, repair, and refurbish) and energy efficiency (maintenance to maintain the operational performance of equipment and avoid a decrease of energy efficiency over time). Additionally, revenues derived from activities with fossil sectors and others are systematically excluded, including Oil & Gas, coal mining, and fossil-power generation, in line with prevailing corporate responsibility reporting and sustainable finance practices, even though Schneider Electric's technologies deliver resource and carbon efficiency in such sectors as well. In line with Schneider Electric's strategy to phase out SF6 from offers by 2025, SF6-containing switchgear for medium voltage applications are also excluded. In addition, neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. In the short term, Schneider Impact revenues are expected to remain between 70% and 80%, while the financial target 2024-2027 is an organic revenue growth between 7% and 10%. In the short-term time span of 1 year, the minimum and maximum is calculated as follows: Minimum Figure: 70% (Green Revenue) * 38bn (Total Revenue) * 7% (CAGR opportunity) = 1.9 Bn Maximum Figure: 80% * 38 Bn * 10% = 3.1 Bn*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Around 90% of R&D investments are considered as Sustainable, according to Schneider Electric's definition, as those investment support the development of sustainable features, such as energy and process efficiency, resource optimization and process optimization. Thus, knowing that R&D represents 5.9% of our €38.2bn annual revenues, we estimate our Sustainable R&D costs to be: 90%*5.9%*38.2bn=2bn per year*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Within its Purpose, Schneider Electric clearly places green offers to customers as essential: "At Schneider Electric, we believe access to energy and digital is a basic human right. We empower all to make the most of their energy and resources, ensuring Life Is On everywhere, for everyone, at every moment. We provide energy and automation digital solutions for efficiency and sustainability. We combine world-leading energy technologies, real-time automation, software and services into integrated solutions for Homes, Buildings, Data Centers, Infrastructure and Industries. We are committed to unleash the infinite possibilities of an open, global, innovative community that is passionate about our Meaningful Purpose, Inclusive and Empowered values." In line with this Purpose, Schneider Electric activities and revenues evolve, to bring more efficiency and sustainability everywhere. Timescale wise, the Group has set a target to grow its Impact Revenues to 80% by 2025 (SSI #1). Schneider Electric plans to do so by further developing its integrated offering of market- leading solutions, promoting the transition towards more electric, digital, decarbonized and decentralized energy. For example, the Sustainability Business (SB) services division works with thousands of clients around the world to help them proactively manage their energy, carbon, and resource footprints. SB is the foremost advisor to corporations on global energy procurement, including renewable energy and emission- reducing technologies. It has received recognition for its microgrid solutions, sustainability consulting, and EcoStruxure Resource Advisor software, and was honored as a leading ESCO and Energy-as-a-Service provider.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Italy

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Thailand
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Since 1950, chemical production has increased fiftyfold and is expected to triple from 2010 to 2050, with only a small number of the 350,000 chemicals in use fully assessed for safety. Beyond being a health concern, substances can contribute to climate change as they emit GHG throughout their lifecycle. To minimize the potential harm to the environment and human health, as well as reducing its proportion of revenues vulnerable to regulatory and market risks in the transition towards a low carbon economy, Schneider Electric continues to prioritize the management and substitution of hazardous chemicals from our products, processes, and supply

chain. Compliance with RoHS and REACH regulations is a key pillar of Schneider's Environmental Data Program (building on its predecessor, the Green Premium Program). A greater number of customers, regulators, and standards bodies request quality and detailed environmental data. Many building standards and local regulations demand or promote offers providing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). Environmental footprint assessment is a mandatory requirement in the Environmental Data Program, reducing the Group's exposure to reputational risks in the transition to a low-carbon economy, as well as regulatory and market risks. Ultimately, this opportunity provides our suite of solutions competitive differentiation against our peers due to a comprehensive range of products with environmental data.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

It is expected that consumer preferences shift to sustainable alternative products and services, increasing the demand for products with accessible, transparent environmental data. Through the Environmental Data Program, products representing 70% of our turnover currently have their environmental data easily available on their online product pages, they are disclosing at least 14 environmental data attributes, with an aim to eventually increase turnover coverage to 80% by end 2025. Starting July 2025, customers can consult substance conformity declarations, PEPs, and end-of-life instructions on product pages, on the mySchneider Portal (https://www.se.com/myschneider/), replacing the former "Check a Product" website. This will very likely increase revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services as consumer preferences continue to shift in favour of products with greater environmental transparency.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1050000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1620000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The annual revenue in 2024 was EUR 38.2 bn. In 2024, 82% of product revenues (which was 50% of annual revenue in 2024) are covered by the Environmental Data Program representing EUR 15.7bn in revenue (Annual revenue product revenue percentage* GreenPremium coverage). Our commitment is to maintain this coverage (ranging from at least 79% to at most 85%) by 2025. The financial target 2024-2027 is an organic revenue growth between 7% and 10%. To calculate the short term financial impact, we consider a one year time span, assuming the organic revenue growth is at least 7% and at most 10% for both years. Likewise change from 1.1 to 0.1 and 1.07 to 0.07 Minimum: 79%*50%*38.2*0.07=1.05bn Maximum: 85%*50%*38.2*0.1= 1.62bn Do note that 70% of products are now covered by EDP (https://www.se.com/sg/en/about-us/sustainability/environmental-data-program/), so we are to retire this paragraph using Green Premium with the 70% figure (at least 70 by end of 2024, supposed to be up to 80% by 2025)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

22538000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

About 1% of total Research and Development envelope (5.9% of annual revenues) is devoted to Eco-design and Green Premium

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Schneider Electric responds to product labelling regulations, providing customers environmental information on products through the Environmental Data Programme (EDP), which builds on our legacy Green Premium program. In 2024, Schneider Electric decided to go one step further regarding product sustainability transparency by launching the Environmental Data Program and retiring the Green Premium™ label. The Environmental Data Program is the way Schneider Electric measures, categorizes, and compares the environmental attributes and footprint of their products. The program uses a fact-based methodology to provide up to 35

environmental data points to Schneider Electric products. The data are classified in five categories covering the entire product lifecycle (materials and substances, energy efficiency, lifetime extension, repack and remanufacture, and environmental footprint) and are available on Schneider Electric's digital platforms. Various strategies are engaged to deliver even more transparent information to our customers: In 2021, the Group launched a pilot project to produce more granular Product Environmental Profile (PEP) data and start sharing them with a few strategic customers. In 2024, the PEP digitization program has been deployed, using artificial intelligence (AI) and a dedicated software, enabling the Group to extrapolate and digitize quality data on more than 100,000 products. It is now possible to share PEP data at product level with more customers, positioning Schneider Electric as a key player of the sustainable transformation of our markets using quantitative data issued from LCAs. To minimize the potential harm to the environment and human health, Schneider Electric continues to prioritize the management and substitution of hazardous chemicals from our products, processes, and supply chain. Since 2023, the Group updated its definition of green products to align with the EU Taxonomy Appendix C. It also updated its Substance in Products Directive giving the main orientations and strategy to follow for products in our portfolio. EcoDesign allows businesses to implement our environmental commitments into new product development processes. In 2023, the Group structured the EcoDesign strategy while developing multiple assets to better support all Design and R&D teams.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Other capital flow and financing opportunity, please specify :Investments, partnerships, and incubations with/of climate tech startups and disruptive technology

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Canada

☑ United States of America

☑ France

☑ Israel

☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

“SE Ventures” is a corporate venture capital fund created in partnership with Schneider Electric. SE Ventures current portfolio is composed of direct investments in various start-up companies and funds of funds. SE Ventures is Schneider’s sole corporate venture capital function, with backing of 1 billion EUR. This includes the fund’s second 500M EUR fund that was launched in Nov 2022. SE is focused on building strong relationships with entrepreneurs to advise, invest, and act as strategic accelerants for high potential startups with a focus on energy management, electric mobility, cybersecurity, AI, and Industry 4.0. Currently around half of our portfolio companies are in climate technology/sustainability space.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

With climate change's increasing consequences on the world and the acceleration of demand for low-emission technologies, SE Ventures, Schneider's sole corporate venture capital function, with backing of 1 billion EUR, is expected to earn Returns on investment in low-emission technology and contribute to build a corporate strategic advantage for the company.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

500000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*There are two main opportunities brought by SE Ventures. The first is through getting a return on capital invested, helping realize the potential of our portfolio companies. We expect both SE Venture funds to generate at least a 1.5x multiple on the EUR 1 billion in invested capital (gross MOIC). The second is through revenue and R&D savings generated through commercial agreements with startups, where we save more time compared to an internal development to get the initial offer to market. Based on the above assumption, the approach to calculating the estimated potential financial impact calculations are as follows: Total estimated potential financial impact = Total expected future value of fund – Total invested capital (1,000,000,000*1.5) - (1,000,000,000) = EUR 500,000,000.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize opportunity equals to the 1 billion invested in the fund.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Examples of projects and companies that we invested since the start of SE Ventures are featured our SE Ventures website under "Portfolio Highlights": https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/ventures/se-ventures.jsp Case Study: In 2019 SE Ventures acquired a stake in AutoGrid to Accelerate AI Adoption in the Power

Sector, which enables Schneider Electric to learn more about the topic while limiting net cash exposure compared to financing a full internal R&D project. After seeing the potential, Schneider has then announced the acquisition of AutoGrid in 2022, aiming to deliver cutting-edge technologies to drive adoption of smart grids and reduction of carbon emissions. As mentioned by the Group's Chief Innovation Officer at Schneider Electric, "with Autogrid, Schneider Electric can deliver significant value to energy companies by delivering cutting-edge technologies to drive adoption of smart grids and reduction of carbon emissions." Announcement of 2019 investment into AutoGrid: https://www.auto-grid.com/news/schneider-electric-acquires-stake-in-autogrid-to-accelerate-ai-adoption-in-the-power-sector/ Announcement of 2022 acquisition of AutoGrid: https://www.auto-grid.com/news/climate-ai-pioneer-autogrid-to-be-acquired-by-schneider-electric-to-accelerate-energy-transition/ [Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

28200000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year 2024, 74% of SE's total revenues (38.2 billion Euro) were classified as Impact revenues, meaning that approximately €28.2 bn was attributable to offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. Schneider Impact revenues are split into four categories described thereafter. Activities included are: 1. Energy efficiency architectures bringing energy and/or resource efficiency to customers. Offers include building management systems, power management systems, lighting and room control, thermal control, variable speed drives, Sustainability Business (SB), and industry automation. Neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. 2. Grid reinforcement and smart grid architectures contributing to

electrification and decarbonization. This includes all technologies and architectures contributing to a “New Electric World”, helping grid and electrification come to life: smart grid and microgrid technologies, electric vehicles charging infrastructure, medium voltage systems to upgrade electricity distribution networks, low voltage connectable offers enabling smart grid management and energy efficiency, secure power and switches that enable security, and security of supply. 3. Products with differentiating green performance, flagged thanks to our Green Premium program. Green Premium products offer environmental transparency (with digital lifecycle analysis and circular end-of-life instructions), superior compliance to stringent environmental regulations, and differentiating environmental performance through specific environmental attributes (note: double-accounting with categories 1 or 2 is removed) 4. Services that bring benefits for circularity (prolonged asset lifetime and uptime, optimized maintenance operations, repair, and refurbish) and energy efficiency (maintenance to maintain the operational performance of equipment and avoid a decrease of energy efficiency over time).
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board of Directors relies on the works of the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee which reviews regularly the relevant changes to the composition of the Board of Directors and its committees depending on the Group's strategy. • Its composition reflects the international nature of the Group's activities and of its shareholders by having a significant number of members of non-French nationality; • It protects the independence of the Board through the competence, availability, and courage of its members; • It ensures open and unrestricted speech; • It pursues its objective of diversifying the Board of Directors in compliance with the legal principle of attaining balanced gender representation on the Board; • It appoints persons with the expertise required for developing and implementing the Group strategy while considering the objectives of diversity based on criteria such as age, professional skills, nationality, and background; • Employee shareholders

and employees shall continue to be represented on the Board in compliance with the provisions set forth in Articles 11.3 and 11.4 of the Articles of Association; and • It preserves the continuity of the Board by changing some of its members at regular intervals, if necessary, by anticipating the expiry of members' terms of office. For more information, please see our Universal Registration Document 2024 p.414-419, Section 4.1.1.4 Skills & Diversity.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board chair
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The board of directors, through the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee, has oversight of climate-related issues. The committee advises on the sustainability strategy and acts as internal advisor for sustainable development. The committee meets at the initiative of its Chairman or at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the CEO. The agenda is drawn up by the Chairman, after consulting with the Chairman of the Board of Directors. This

committee met 11 times in 2024 and reported to the board on the CSR performance, including the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI). 3 of the 12 indicators of the SSI 2021-2025 specifically address climate-related issues. In 2023, the Board of Directors, after having establish a climate strategy validated by SBTi, invited Schneider Electric shareholders to express their views on the Company's climate strategy in a consultative vote at the Annual General Meeting on May 4, 2023. More than 97.5% of shareholders voted in favor of the climate strategy presented. Schneider Electric's Board of Directors has publicly stated that it intends to repeat this consultation at the 2026 Annual General Meeting to allow shareholders to express their views on the progress made in implementing the strategy and on the strategy itself. This will coincide with the launch of the new Schneider Sustainability Impact cycle, with the current plan ending in 2025. Additionally, an item related to the Company's Climate strategy (without a resolution submitted to a shareholder vote) was included on the agenda for the Annual General Meetings held on May 23, 2024 and May 7, 2025 which was an opportunity to present an update since the Say on Climate resolution in 2023. In 2020, the Board validated the 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact ("SSI"), defining six new objectives to be achieved by 2025, which are then translated into 11 highly transformative and innovative programs, including 3 specifically on Climate (Grow our Schneider Impact revenues to 80%, Help our customers save and avoid 800 million tons of CO2, Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1,000 suppliers' operation by 50%). Each year, the Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (replacing the Human Resources & CSR Committee) and then the Board of Directors review the progress made and the achievement of objectives of the SSI which are tracked and published quarterly. The annual variable compensation of both the Chief Executive Officer and that of the 76,000 employees, includes ESG criteria, part of which relates to Climate. In addition, in 2024, new sustainability performance conditions for the LTIP (Long-term Incentive Plan) linked to the reduction of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 (upstream) CO2 emissions have been introduced in order to align executive remuneration with the Group commitment in terms of climate transition and Schneider Electric's sustainable value creation direction.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board-level oversight: At board level, the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee, which met 11 times in 2024, monitors risks management in relation to ESG policy and initiatives including biodiversity-related issues. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) makes reports annually to the Board Committee, discussing key environmental topics including biodiversity and presenting the progress on the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials programs, covering biodiversity-related issues (see SSI #3, 4, 5 and SSE #6, 8, 9, 10 especially).
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic
☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Anders Runevad: Master of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Lund (Sweden)

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Schneider Electric's Chief Sustainability Officer is the head of the Global Environment team, leading the overall environmental vision, strategy, and program execution, including climate. The Global Environment team participates in the Group Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, which identifies, assesses, and prioritizes risks and, through regular reporting and discussion, assists senior management and the Board with governance of risk. The team gathers input from climate experts across the company to support this reporting. The CSO monitors and steers sustainability topics for the Group, in coordination with other members of the Executive Committee, in particular through the Function Committee (management board). The EVP (ExCom level) in charge of Global Supply Chain is also directly responsible for steering our action plans on CO2 reduction (scopes 1, 2, and 3). Three Committees involving Group Executive Vice-Presidents and Senior Vice-Presidents are dedicated to oversee the implementation of the Group's decarbonization roadmap, respectively focusing on the supply chain, low-carbon product design, and the decarbonization of Schneider's operational emissions. In addition, environmental transformations are driven by a network of leading experts in various environmental fields (eco-design, energy efficiency, circular economy, CO2, etc.). On an annual basis, a process identifies and recognizes those individuals who own a specific expertise that the company is keen to maintain and grow. Various governance bodies enable these communities of experts and leaders within the environmental function to meet every month or every quarter, depending on the topics and entities, to ensure consistent adoption of environment policies and standards throughout the Group. To implement these policies, Environment leaders coordinate a network of more than 600 managers responsible for the environmental management of sites, countries, product design, and marketing.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer is responsible for managing environmental-related issues, including biodiversity. In 2022, the Group Sustainability Committee (created in 2010) became the Function Committee. The committee is composed of the Executive Committee members in charge of key Functions: Governance, Global Marketing, Human Resources, Strategy, Sustainability, Finance and Digital. The committee meets quarterly. The Committee regularly discusses and monitors the sustainability strategy and initiatives, for example through the definition and review of the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials programs, which comprise several biodiversity-related initiatives (see SSI #3, 4, 5 and SSE #6, 8, 9 and 10 especially).

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Since 2011, the SSI (Schneider Sustainable Impact) score is included in the variable compensation of global functions and Company leaders. In 2024, the SSI performance impacted the short-term incentive plans for over 76,000 employees (20% of collective share), including the Executive Committee members and the Chief Executive Officer. Additionally, the Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index (SSERI) measures Schneider's performance in four major ESG external ratings: CDP Climate Change, Moody's (ex-Vigeo Eiris), DJSI and EcoVadis. The SSERI impacts 25% of the long-term incentives (LTI) for 4,500+ top leaders. A revised compensation policy was voted during the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Group, whereby Scopes 1, 2, and 3 (upstream) CO2 emissions reduction targets are used instead of SSERI to calculate 25% of Long-Term Incentive Plans starting in 2024, to align executive remuneration with SE's climate transition commitments.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 comprised 11 key performance indicators (KPI) scored out of 10. The average score, with each indicator weighted equally, provides the overall performance of the SSI. Departments directly affected by the progress plans (Human Resources, Environment, Access to Energy, etc.), each represented by a project leader, implement measures to achieve the objectives of the plans. The SSI score is included in the variable compensation of more than 76,000 collaborators globally (20% of annual variable compensation depends directly upon the score achieved). The SSI's indicators are generally part of the variable compensation of the teams in charge of them. Additionally, the SSERI (Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index) is used to calculate long-term incentive plans for 4,500+ top leaders for all plans granted since July 2019. The final vesting of 25% of the performance shares granted to the Chairman & CEO depends upon this new index which is calculated based on external recognitions from 4 major ESG ratings: - CDP Climate Change - DJSI World Index - Euronext Vigeo - EcoVadis. A revised compensation policy was voted during the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Group, whereby Scopes 1, 2, and 3 (upstream) CO2 emissions reduction targets are used instead of SSERI to calculate 25% of Long-Term Incentive Plans starting in 2024, to align executive remuneration with SE's climate transition commitments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Among the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 score (out of 10), 5 out of the 11 targets are directly linked to climate change or have a direct impact on climate change: - SSI #1 Grow our Schneider Impact revenues to 80% - SSI #2 Help our customers save and avoid 800M of tonnes of CO2 emission - SSI #3 Reduce by 50% the CO2 emission of our top 1,000 suppliers' operation - SSI #4 Increase by 50% the green material content in our products - SSI #5 Primary and secondary packaging free from single-use plastic, using recycled cardboard. Among the 20% of the annual variable compensation depending on the SSI, 45% are linked to Climate change. 9% of the annual variable compensation of employees eligible to short term incentive plan are therefore linked to targets impacting climate change.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 comprised 11 key performance indicators (KPI) scored out of 10. The average score, with each indicator weighted equally, provides the overall performance of the SSI. Departments directly affected by the progress plans (Human Resources, Environment, Access to Energy, etc.), each represented by a project leader, implement measures to achieve the objectives of the plans. The SSI score is included in the variable compensation of more than 76,000 collaborators globally (20% of annual variable compensation depends directly upon the score achieved). The SSI's indicators are generally part of the variable compensation of the teams in charge of them. Additionally, the SSERI (Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index) is used to calculate long-term incentive plans for 4,500+ top leaders for all plans granted since July 2019. The final vesting of 25% of the performance shares granted to the Chairman & CEO depends upon this new index which is calculated based on external recognitions from 4 major ESG ratings: - CDP Climate Change - DJSI World Index - Euronext Vigeo - EcoVadis. A revised compensation policy was voted during the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Group, whereby Scopes 1, 2, and 3 (upstream) CO2 emissions reduction targets are used instead of SSERI to calculate 25% of Long-Term Incentive Plans starting in 2024, to align executive remuneration with SE's climate transition commitments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Among the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 score (out of 10), 5 out of the 11 targets are directly linked to climate change or have a direct impact on climate change: - SSI #1 Grow our Schneider Impact revenues to 80% - SSI #2 Help our customers save and avoid 800M of tonnes of CO2 emission - SSI #3 Reduce by 50% the CO2 emission of our top 1,000 suppliers' operation - SSI #4 Increase by 50% the green material content in our products - SSI #5 Primary and secondary packaging free from single-use plastic, using recycled cardboard. Among the 20% of the annual variable compensation depending on the SSI, 45% are linked to Climate change. 9% of the annual variable compensation of employees eligible to short term incentive plan are therefore linked to targets impacting climate change.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :All employees

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 comprised 11 key performance indicators (KPI) scored out of 10. The new SSI 2021-2025 is the translation of our 6 long-term commitments into a selection of 11 highly transformative and innovative programs and 1 local commitment. Another tool has also been created: the Schneider sustainability essentials (SSE). It tracks annual progress of 25 quantitative KPIs, and some additional qualitative programs. The average score, with each

indicator weighted equally, provides the overall performance of the SSI. Departments directly affected by the progress plans (Human Resources, Environment, Access to Energy, etc.), each represented by a project leader, implement measures to achieve the objectives of the plans. This project leader works directly with local managers in their respective areas. The SSI score is included in the variable compensation of more than 76,000 collaborators globally.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Among the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 score (out of 10), 5 out of the 11 targets are directly linked to climate change or have a direct impact on climate change: - SSI #1 Grow our Schneider Impact revenues to 80% - SSI #2 Help our customers save and avoid 800M of tonnes of CO2 emission - SSI #3 Reduce by 50% the CO2 emission of our top 1,000 suppliers' operation - SSI #4 Increase by 50% the green material content in our products - SSI #5 Primary and secondary packaging free from single-use plastic, using recycled cardboard. Among the 20% of the annual variable compensation depending on the SSI, 45% are linked to Climate change. 9% of the annual variable compensation of employees eligible to short term incentive plan are therefore linked to targets impacting climate change.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

See our publicly available Schneider Electric Environmental Sustainability Policy for details (https://www.se.com/ww/en/download/document/SE_Environmental_policy/?ssr=true). In addition to this publicly available document, the elements aside are further covered in our internal Environmental Directive to ensure a successful implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS), as well as in our Universal Registration Document 2024.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1_Schneider Electric Environmental Sustainability Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100
☑ Terra Carta
☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

RE100: Committed to sourcing 100% of its electricity from renewables by 2030 TCFD: The CEO of Schneider Electric signed a statement of support for the TCFD recommendations in 2017. SBTi: Schneider Electric was one of the first companies to have its Net-Zero targets validated by the most recent SBTi "Corporate Net-Zero Standard" in August 2022. The Group is committed to be "Net-Zero Ready" in its operations and to reduce its scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, and to be Net-Zero across its full value chain by 2050. UN Global Compact: Schneider Electric has signed the Global Compact in December 2002. Commitment is also evidenced by the participation of Schneider's Chairman who sits on the global Board of the United Nations Global Compact. World Business Council for Sustainable Development: Participation in various workstreams such as PACT (Partnership for Carbon transparency) on carbon accounting, avoided CO2 emissions, SOS1.5 (a cross-sectoral framework to assist businesses in modernizing their processes and preparing for 1.5°C enabling businesses to see the obstacles to be overcome and the steps required to hasten change). For other participation in collaborative frameworks, initiatives and commitments, please see section For other participation in collaborative frameworks, initiatives and commitments, please see section 2.1.3.1 Global and local external partnerships on p.84-87 in our 2024 Universal Registration Document.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Corporate Knights Action Declaration on Policy Engagement (2022)

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11_2024-universal-registration-document (p.84-87, 88-89, 307).pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Schneider Electric presents information about its lobbying activities in the French High Authority for Transparency in Public Life, in the EU Transparency Register (46302264606-44), and in the US Lobbying Disclosure Act Registration.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Please see our Universal Registration Document 2024 sections 2.1.3.1 Global and local external partnerships p.84-87 and 2.1.3.2 Schneider Electric contribution to Standardization p. 88-89; 2.3.3.1 Responsible lobbying, political activity and donations p. 307 In 2022, Schneider Electric signed Corporate Knights' Action Declaration on Climate Policy Engagement together with more than 50 other companies to support climate action aligned with the Paris Agreement, when engaging with policymakers, work with trade associations to advance alignment with the Paris Agreement and monitor and disclose climate policy alignment. In its Trust Charter, Schneider Electric has defined an unequivocal position regarding impact on climate change and CO2 emissions in its code of conduct ("Trust Charter"), which applies to everyone working at Schneider or any of our subsidiaries. Hence, we train our employees yearly on the Trust Charter and regularly ask that they confirm their acceptance of its content. As indicated in the Charter, "We share our carbon-neutrality responsibility and ambitions with our employees, customers and other stakeholders." - The Group has been a leading contributor to the fight against climate change for the past 15 years by implementing its own energy management and industrial automation solutions across operations, by supporting its clients in achieving their low-carbon and efficiency objectives, and by allowing more than 30 million people to gain access to electricity. Schneider also takes an active role in a variety of multi-stakeholder organizations to promote solutions to climate change, call for a price to CO2, and strengthen CO2 governance globally. Since 2011, the Group has also been contributing to the Livelihoods Funds, which proposes innovative investment models to simultaneously address environmental degradation, climate change, and rural poverty.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :Climate related targets

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in voluntary government programs

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive does not directly impact Schneider Electric's progress towards our climate transition plan. However, as the directive aims at fostering energy efficiency and to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources in the building sector, this aligns with Schneider Electric's mission to be the digital partner for sustainability and efficiency for our partners, and creates opportunities for us to collaborate with more companies to improve energy efficiency. We are particularly pleased by the creation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards for non-residential buildings, the extension of requirements for Building Automation & Control Systems, and the approval of the Smart Readiness Indicator. The law was passed in 2024 and subsequent efforts have related to supporting its deployment and implementation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Electrification Action Plan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Electricity grid access for renewables

☑ Energy attribute certificate systems

☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The European Union did not and does not have a dedicated electrification policy. There is now a consensus on the need for policy which switching fossils to electrons on an equal footing as one which switching carbon-intensive electrons to green electrons, notably thanks to publications by the Rocky Mountain Institute and by Ember. This is a matter of decarbonisation, of efficiency, and of synergy. However, at the time, this was not a mainstream view and was not on the agenda. After the European elections, we campaigned for the programme of the incoming Commission to include a dedicated Electrification Action Plan. It is now scheduled for 2026.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ SmartEN

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

SmartEn describes itself as "the European business association integrating the consumer-driven solutions of the clean energy transition, (aiming) to create opportunities for every company, building and car to support an increasingly renewable energy system." SmartEN works with the European Institutions advocating for 100 Public electrification, demand-response electricity and decentralised energy, helping better integrate intermittent renewables. We support these goals. In 2024, we were members but no longer on the Board.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

35000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Electrification Action Plan, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Electricity Market Design reform and provide input to Commission consultations

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ WindEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WindEurope describes themselves as "WindEurope is the voice of the wind industry, actively promoting wind energy across Europe". WindEurope advocates for policies which support renewable energy. Further, it supports the matching of renewable energy with end-consumers, including industry and hydrogen. We support these goals; we do not hold leadership positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

14000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Electrification Action Plan, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Electricity Market Design reform and provide input to Commission consultations

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ BusinessEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

BusinessEurope is a federation of European business, representing national business federations, including a large number of enterprises of all sizes and sectors and focusing on growth and competitiveness of European industry. Schneider Electric supports the growth and competitiveness messages of BusinessEurope, but believes that messages should be more ambitious on climate policy, particularly on the phasing out of fossil fuels. As a member of the Corporate Advisory and Support Group of BusinessEurope, we can and are taking part in different Working Groups (such as Energy and Climate, Trade and Climate workings groups) and trying to shape the positioning of the Association, but we have limited leverage since we are not full members as national business federations and don't have a leadership position on any Working Group.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

34000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We hope to better influence and support key climate files and provide input to Commission consultations

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Eurelectric

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Power to Buildings Business Hub "enables smart and sustainable buildings across Europe". We are no longer sponsors but simply business members of the hub. Eurelectric advocates for electrification and the grid investment needed to decarbonise and integrate intermittent renewables. The Buildings Hub was an opportunity to emphasise the importance of electrification of buildings in the context of the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, pushing for high ambition and building automation. We also wanted to show support for Eurelectric's embrace of a holistic view of the electricity system, which included elements outside of the grid proper (including demand-response and decentralised energy)

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

18000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Electrification Action Plan, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Electricity Market Design reform and provide input to Commission consultations

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ SolarPower Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Solar Power Europe describe themselves as "the award-winning link between policymakers and the solar PV value chain (…), on a mission to ensure solar becomes Europe's leading energy source by 2030." Solar Power Europe advocates policies which support renewable energy, electrification, and decentralised energy. We support these goals. We do not hold leadership but are active members in the working groups.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

15000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Electrification Action Plan, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Electricity Market Design reform and provide input to Commission consultations.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Efficient Buildings Europe, List can be found at this link: https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail_fr?id=46302264606-44

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

"EuroACE, the European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (rebranded as Efficient Buildings Europe in 2024) works together with the European Institutions to help Europe move towards an efficient use of energy in buildings, thereby contributing to the EU's commitments on job creation, energy security, and sustainability" We fully support their message on the importance of energy efficiency. Where we previously differed is that they viewed energy efficiency and renewable energy as distinct topics whereas we view them as part of a systemic whole. We were able to influence their position; in 2023, they had studied on how to best integrate solar panels in buildings and support ambitious targets for this.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

35000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Electrification Action Plan, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, Electricity Market Design reform and provide input to Commission consultations

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See our 2024 Universal Registration Document Chapter 2 "Sustainable Development", in particular section 2.1 "Sustainability Vision" pages 69-94, section 2.2 "Sustainability statements | CSRD" pages 95-279, section 2.3 "Sustainable impact for all | Beyond CSRD" pages 281-309, section 2.4.2 "TCFD and SASB correspondence tables" pages 322-329, and section 2.4.4 "Indicators" p.342-356.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This is our annual registration document.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Acute risk to assets and supply chain from extreme weather events as a result of climate change

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor and D&O risk in liability model

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

A ‘middle-of-the-road’ scenario, in which the socioeconomic trends of the present are extrapolated into the future. Slow progress towards increased global cooperation is achieved, there is a moderate growth in global population, and income inequality persists

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This projection is considered to be the most likely to occur, assuming no significant policy changes are enacted

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Acute risk to assets and supply chain from extreme weather events as a result of climate change

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor and D&O risk in liability model

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within the scenarios that are used by the Risilience toolkit to model climate risk are mostly directly linked to the RCP, SSP, and NGFS scenarios we use to define our model narratives. Alongside the inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within these scenario frameworks there are also similar assumptions brought in for each individual model. The transition risk model scenarios build in assumptions around future global macroeconomic conditions, using Risilience's Intelligent Futures Scenario Model which is a macroeconomic Input-output model based on NGFS data. Alongside mapping out macroeconomic conditions, and trade-flows between sector-country pairings, emissions-related flows and growth are also measured within this model, again based on NGFS data & assumptions. Specifically Risilience currently uses the NGFS's "Current Policies", "NDCs", "Below 2C", and "Net Zero 2050" scenarios to define what policies, macroeconomic trends, energy usage / mix etc. exist within our modelled futures. The physical risk models leveraged at Risilience use CMIP6 projected future climate data, observed ERA 5 climate data, and WRI Aqueduct data. The selection of models used in our climate analysis brings with it uncertainties, but using a multi-model mean technique allows a scientific consensus to be filtered out when modelling future climate risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario sets are relevant to Schneider Electric business strategy as the NGFS scenario framework has become the industry standard when investigating financial risks to a business related to the climate transition. The NGFS and SSP scenarios, alongside other data sources including the likes of the IEA, CPLC, IPR, and a host of research around changing preferences, litigation trends, and investor behaviours enable Schneider Electric to quantify their risk exposure to

changing carbon taxes & ETSs across the entire emissions footprint, changing consumer preferences, divestment scenarios, the rise of climate-related litigation, fossil-fuel reliant asset devaluation, and consumer boycotting. The scenarios used to map out physical risks to Schneider Electric's value chain, from raw material supply to key facility disruption and damage, are taken from RCPs and use CMIP6 data. All of the scenarios used in Risilience's modelling empowers Schneider Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Acute risk to assets and supply chain from extreme weather events as a result of climate change

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor and D&O risk in liability model

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within the scenarios that are used by the Risilience toolkit to model climate risk are mostly directly linked to the RCP, SSP, and NGFS scenarios we use to define our model narratives. Alongside the inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within these scenario frameworks there are also similar assumptions brought in for each individual model. The transition risk model scenarios build in assumptions around future global macroeconomic conditions, using Risilience's Intelligent Futures Scenario Model which is a macroeconomic Input-output model based on NGFS data. Alongside mapping out macroeconomic conditions, and trade-flows between sector-country pairings, emissions-related flows and growth are also measured within this model, again based on NGFS data & assumptions. Specifically Risilience currently uses the NGFS's "Current Policies", "NDCs", "Below 2C", and "Net Zero 2050" scenarios to define what policies, macroeconomic trends, energy usage / mix etc. exist within our modelled futures. The physical risk models leveraged at Risilience use CMIP6 projected future climate data, observed ERA 5 climate data, and WRI Aqueduct data. The selection of models used in our climate analysis brings with it uncertainties, but using a multi-model mean technique allows a scientific consensus to be filtered out when modelling future climate risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario sets are relevant to Schneider Electric business strategy as the NGFS scenario framework has become the industry standard when investigating financial risks to a business related to the climate transition. The NGFS and SSP scenarios, alongside other data sources including the likes of the IEA, CPLC, IPR, and a host of research around changing preferences, litigation trends, and investor behaviours enable Schneider Electric to quantify their risk exposure to changing carbon taxes & ETSs across the entire emissions footprint, changing consumer preferences, divestment scenarios, the rise of climate-related litigation,

fossil-fuel reliant asset devaluation, and consumer boycotting. The scenarios used to map out physical risks to Schneider Electric's value chain, from raw material supply to key facility disruption and damage, are taken from RCPs and use CMIP6 data. All of the scenarios used in Risilience's modelling empowers Schneider Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Acute risk to assets and supply chain from extreme weather events as a result of climate change

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor and D&O risk in liability model

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within the scenarios that are used by the Risilience toolkit to model climate risk are mostly directly linked to the RCP, SSP, and NGFS scenarios we use to define our model narratives. Alongside the inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within these scenario frameworks there are also similar assumptions brought in for each individual model. The transition risk model scenarios build in assumptions around future global macroeconomic conditions, using Risilience's Intelligent Futures Scenario Model which is a macroeconomic Input-output model based on NGFS data. Alongside mapping out macroeconomic conditions, and trade-flows between sector-country pairings, emissions-related flows and growth are also measured within this model, again based on NGFS data & assumptions. Specifically Risilience currently uses the NGFS's "Current Policies", "NDCs", "Below 2C", and "Net Zero 2050" scenarios to define what policies, macroeconomic trends, energy usage / mix etc. exist within our modelled futures. The physical risk models leveraged at Risilience use CMIP6 projected future climate data, observed ERA 5 climate data, and WRI Aqueduct data. The selection of models used in our climate analysis brings with it uncertainties, but using a multi-model mean technique allows a scientific consensus to be filtered out when modelling future climate risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario sets are relevant to Schneider Electric business strategy as the NGFS scenario framework has become the industry standard when investigating financial risks to a business related to the climate transition. The NGFS and SSP scenarios, alongside other data sources including the likes of the IEA, CPLC, IPR, and a host of research around changing preferences, litigation trends, and investor behaviours enable Schneider Electric to quantify their risk exposure to changing carbon taxes & ETSs across the entire emissions footprint, changing consumer preferences, divestment scenarios, the rise of climate-related litigation, fossil-fuel reliant asset devaluation, and consumer boycotting. The scenarios used to map out physical risks to Schneider Electric's value chain, from raw material

supply to key facility disruption and damage, are taken from RCPs and use CMIP6 data. All of the scenarios used in Risilience's modelling empowers Schneider Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Acute risk to assets and supply chain from extreme weather events as a result of climate change

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Investor and D&O risk in liability model

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within the scenarios that are used by the Risilience toolkit to model climate risk are mostly directly linked to the RCP, SSP, and NGFS scenarios we use to define our model narratives. Alongside the inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within these scenario frameworks there are also similar assumptions brought in for each individual model. The transition risk model scenarios build in assumptions around future global macroeconomic conditions, using Risilience's Intelligent Futures Scenario Model which is a macroeconomic Input-output model based on NGFS data. Alongside mapping out macroeconomic conditions, and trade-flows between sector-country pairings, emissions-related flows and growth are also measured within this model, again based on NGFS data & assumptions. Specifically Risilience currently uses the NGFS's "Current Policies", "NDCs", "Below 2C", and "Net Zero 2050" scenarios to define what policies, macroeconomic trends, energy usage / mix etc. exist within our modelled futures. The physical risk models leveraged at Risilience use CMIP6 projected future climate data, observed ERA 5 climate data, and WRI Aqueduct data. The selection of models used in our climate analysis brings with it uncertainties, but using a multi-model mean technique allows a scientific consensus to be filtered out when modelling future climate risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario sets are relevant to Schneider Electric business strategy as the NGFS scenario framework has become the industry standard when investigating financial risks to a business related to the climate transition. The NGFS and SSP scenarios, alongside other data sources including the likes of the IEA, CPLC, IPR, and a host of research around changing preferences, litigation trends, and investor behaviours enable Schneider Electric to quantify their risk exposure to changing carbon taxes & ETSs across the entire emissions footprint, changing consumer preferences, divestment scenarios, the rise of climate-related litigation, fossil-fuel reliant asset devaluation, and consumer boycotting. The scenarios used to map out physical risks to Schneider Electric's value chain, from raw material

supply to key facility disruption and damage, are taken from RCPs and use CMIP6 data. All of the scenarios used in Risilience's modelling empowers Schneider Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IRENA

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA 2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ BNEF NEO

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Back to 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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☑ Domestic growth

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[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Schneider Electric quantified its earning value at risk over the next 5 years, 10 years and by 2050, under high emission pathways and with and without considering the climate adaptation and resilience measures taken. On a longer time scale, the impact from chronic physical risks covers the reduction of employees' productivity, the increase of air conditioning loads in buildings, and overheating in data centers, in addition to other indirect impacts. Currently, the most disruptive threats faced are drought and water stress. In the future there is likely to be an increase in exposure of our sites to heatwave, drought, and water stress. Under a Current Policy pathway (based on SSP3-7.0) and without any risk mitigation considered, out of 521 sites assessed, 269 will have a high likelihood of being exposed to natural hazards by 2050. In response to the scenario analysis, the Group has deployed protection measures to mitigate or avoid the risks. For example, Schneider committed for 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas to have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025. In addition, action plans are developed for sites with potential flood exposure. Plans may include installing flood gates or moving equipment to a higher level, production increase or reduction, delivery increase, checking external areas for possible objects that could float, and more. Several factories in France were identified with exposure to riverine flooding. As a result, the Group is taking appropriate adaptation measures to mitigate risk exposure and enhance resilience: • Development of a flood emergency response plan. • Implementation of a flood warning protocol, including the monitoring of local weather forecast and river levels. • Assignment of responsibilities, including designations for safe de-energization and shut-down procedures should an event occur. • Development of a recovery and clean-up plan with personnel designated responsibilities in coordinating post-flood salvage and arranging emergency utility equipment. The Group maintains robust protocols and response measures if a weather incident should occur. The company is integrating physical risk assessment and adaptation solutions across strategies and investments to enhance climate resilience and continuously improve supply chain flexibility and agility, while committing to continuously reduce its environmental impacts. Climate physical risks management and adaptation are part of Schneider Electric's Enterprise Risk Management framework and its Global Supply Chain strategies, which include an increased focus on adaptation and resilience to continuously improve supply chain flexibility and agility. The company's Schneider Performance System monitors the adoption of these strategies, including climate adaptation and supply chain resilience actions, ensuring a holistic approach to risk management across key industrial sites. The Group's Property Damage and Business Interruption program, aligned with ISO 22301 standard, maps substantive risks on the business and ensures crisis management, from the initial phase following an incident all the way to the recovery of critical activities, leading to preventive investment to secure assets and mitigate material climate risks. Climate-related physical risks are part of the on-site assessments made by independent global risk experts (GRC), defining current potential financial impacts as well as the cost of response. All industrial and logistics sites worldwide are evaluated every three years. Risk profiles of each site are thereby updated, and recommendations are made to mitigate and adapt to identified risks. The Group deploys protection measures to mitigate or avoid the risks. In addition, the Group's Supply Chain uses a resiliency index that includes natural and climate-related hazards to assess and mitigate business interruption risks. To mitigate and

adapt to these risks, the Group launched the "Power of Two in Manufacturing", a project to bolster greater supply chain resiliency. Schneider Electric has adopted a global design and qualifies alternate factories for the same products and suppliers for all critical parts and components. By doing so, the Group can dual-source critical components from partners in different geographies to help ensure availability regardless of business disruptions that may occur, such as climate-related disasters, mitigating the risk of business disruption.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Schneider Electric is committed to enabling companies to transition to a sustainable future through the latest technology and energy management solutions. While we acknowledge the global shift towards renewable energy sources, we also recognize the current energy landscape and the ongoing reliance on fossil fuels. Our involvement in the oil & gas and fossil fuel sector is aimed at supporting these industries in carrying out processes in the most efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible manner. We strive to drive positive change within these sectors by offering innovative solutions that improve efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and pave the way for a more sustainable energy future. Our ultimate goal is to facilitate a smooth and responsible transition towards cleaner energy practices while

recognizing the current energy needs of society. We have deployed stewardship actions to prevent ESG risks in our projects through proactive ESG risk identification, assessment, escalation, mitigation and follow-up in line with SE sustainability engagement.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

During its annual general meeting in May 2023, the Group gave shareholders the possibility to vote on the company's climate transition plan and 97.67% of voters approved it. In addition, Schneider Electric frequently engages with investors/shareholders and actively discusses its climate transition plan with them. Questionnaires from investors/shareholders specifically on transition plan (among other sustainability topics) are also frequently received and addressed. In addition, the Group's top management conducts quarterly public presentation on financial and extra-financial performance to investors during which the Schneider Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program including the climate plan is discussed – questions and feedback are received directly during the session and addressed.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Less frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Success and good progress of the transition plan relies on a stable geopolitical and economic environment. More specifically, since Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions which require collaborations across the value chain to be tackled, the reduction of these emissions is dependent on the persistence of climate commitments from our partners, suppliers and customers, along with favorable ecosystemic conditions put in place by the public authorities. To give one example, the decrease of Scope 3 category 11 emissions (use of sold products) is predominantly determined by the progression of low-carbon sources of electricity in the electric mix.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The progress against the transition plan can be tracked by the evolution of our Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions. Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions have seen an absolute reduction of 51.1% as compared to base year 2021. Scope 3 emissions have declined by 19.0% compared to 2021. We are on track to meet our SBTi targets for 2030 i.e. (-76% in Scopes 1 and 2, and -25% in Scope 3). See our 2024 Universal Registration Document 2.1.1.2 Long-term commitments and tools to measure progress pg 71-75, as well as Schneider Electric transition plan and climate change adaptation on pg.133-138.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

5.2_SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf,5.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Resource depletion

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Our transition plan is part of Schneider Electric's broader sustainability strategy. In response to the societal, economic, and ecological worldwide transformations, expectations from its stakeholders, and aligned with its Purpose and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), Schneider Electric has made six long-term commitments (Among which 3 are focused on the environment). By tracking its sustainability performance and publishing quarterly results, Schneider Electric upholds its commitments to the SDGs and industry leadership in corporate social responsibility. The execution of the Group's 2021–2025 sustainability strategy is tracked through quantitative key performance indicators (KPIs), under two complementary tools: the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) and the Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE). Collectively, the 11 SSI Global and Local Impact programs, as well as the 25 SSE programs, are the Group's short-term sustainability roadmap and our contribution to the 17 UN SDGs. Among the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 score (out of 10), 5 out of the 11 targets are directly linked to climate change or have a direct impact on climate change. From these 3 are linked to biodiversity and 1 to plastic. From the Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE), 4 are linked to biodiversity and 1 to water. Biodiversity linked programs: SSI#3 Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1,000 suppliers' operations SSI #4 Increase green material content in our products SSI #5 Primary and secondary packaging free from single-use plastic, using recycled cardboard SSE #6 Grow our product revenues covered with Green Premium™ SSE #8 Deploy local biodiversity conservation and restoration programs in our sites SSE #9 Give a second life to waste in 'Waste-to-Resource' sites SSE #10 Avoid primary resource consumption through 'take-back at end-of-use' since 2017 (metric tons) Plastic linked programs: SSI #5 Primary and secondary packaging free from single use plastic, using recycled cardboard Water linked programs: SSE#11 Deploy a water conservation strategy and action plan for sites in water-stressed areas
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Key takeaways from our analysis until 2040 is the dominant role of: • Efficiency: a critical enabler for decarbonization, resiliency and security • Electrification: the world is becoming more electric, with 2x growth against other sources of energy • Digitization: with the increase in connectivity, complemented by real-time information and competitive computing capabilities, digital technologies play a major role in reaching decarbonization targets while augmenting economic productivity. Based on this analysis, our response to this opportunity is to offer more products, services and solutions that help our customers to reduce their energy consumption and CO2 emissions (medium- to long-term horizon). The solutions Schneider Electric brings to the market are directly linked to activities to mitigate, adapt to and improve our resilience to climate change. Examples include our Green Premium products, our Energy and Sustainability Services -Smart energy management systems, gathered on our EcoStruxure platform -Technologies and solutions for Smart District and Smart Grids -Solutions to help underprivileged populations access clean, safe and reliable energy. Case study of substantial strategic decision: In 2020, building on this analysis, we have taken new 2025 commitments under our SSI, for instance to

generate 80% of Impact revenues by 2025 (vs 70% in 2019), i.e. revenues from offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. In 2020 we launched new innovations, such as EcoStruxure™ Automation Expert and our SM AirSeT switchgear to eliminate SF6 from our systems. For decades, SF6 has been trusted for use in MV switchgear, but it is the most potent greenhouse gas. Powered by air and digital, SM AirSeT uses established air and vacuum technology and keeps its original functionalities and connectivity. SM AirSeT represents a huge step forward for MV distribution, and the planet, combining Schneider's renowned switchgear with innovative green SF6-free technology.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In the medium-term, we have identified that increasing carbon prices through taxes or other mechanisms may impact our suppliers' costs. There is also a risk that growing demand for resources will impact our procurement and transportation costs. These emerging constraints pose a potential regulatory risk that could translate into a financial operational risk driven by the carbon intensity of our operations and upstream value chain. At the same time, this regulatory risks is interlinked with the changes in customer preferences towards low-carbon technologies that represents an opportunity for Green Premium products, offers generating Impact Revenue and to extend our circular manufacturing practices. This has encouraged us to commit to decarbonize our value chain and reduce resources usage both upstream and downstream of our value chain (medium- to long-term horizon), and we have defined clear scope 3 GHG emissions science-based targets for both 2030 and 2050. As a first step, we defined several objectives in 2021 under the Climate & Resources pillar of our 2021-2025 program to address those risks in our supply chain. For example, the Group launched the Zero Carbon Project (TZCP) to galvanize the upstream supply chain and take coordinated actions to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from Schneider's suppliers. The ambition of TZCP is to collaborate with 1,000 suppliers and reduce their operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50% by 2025 (SSI #3). The fundamental tenets of TZCP include: • Quantifying GHG emissions; • Targeting ambitious emission reductions; • Implementing an action plan to achieve the targets. The participating suppliers are required to make public commitments for their reduction targets and share the emission reduction progress with Schneider. The participating companies cover more than 60 procurement categories from various regions, and vary in terms of carbon maturity and size. Progress in each of the SSI programs is disclosed publicly every quarter together with our financial performance. Decarbonizing our Suppliers' own carbon emissions saves potential costs for them as carbon pricing mechanisms come into play, driving up electricity and raw material costs, hence allowing us to preempt any rising costs from being passed to us.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Schneider has been stepping up its investment in R&D, both in value and as a percentage of Group revenues, investing about 4.8% of its turnover in R&D between 2012 and 2016, 5.1% between 2017 and 2021, 5.4% in 2022, 5.6% in 2023, 5.9% in 2024, and, as outlined during its 2023 Capital Markets Day, expects a step-up in strategic R&D investments over the coming years towards 7% of turnover in R&D. In 2024, this represented an investment in R&D of approximately EUR 2.26 billion. The group estimates that around 90% of R&D investments are Sustainable, according to its definition, as those investment support the development of sustainable features, such as energy and process efficiency, resource optimization and process optimization. i) We identified that maintaining the best offers on the market for greener, more efficient products and services that support the transition to a low-carbon economy needs adapted investments in Research and Development in the short term. For Schneider Electric, electrification represents growth opportunities in buildings, industries, infrastructure and grids, data centers, and homes, and is part of the solution to the Climate emergency. The analysis showed that electrification will intensify in line with the energy transition, due to several factors such as − Further electrification of industrial processes currently powered by gas. − The acceleration of electricity demand, due to growth in internet traffic, data center infrastructure, and increased connectivity. − Increased electrification in buildings, driven by the electrification of heating, cooking, and cooling, and new regulations to accelerate decarbonization ii) Building on this, our community of over 1,400 certified R&D engineers are nurtured to fuel our innovation strategy accordingly (medium-term horizon). In 2024, more than 1,400 new patent applications were filed on both our core and digital technologies. In 2024, we launched our all-in-one Battery Energy and Storage System (BESS). BESS is the foundation for a fully integrated microgrid solution that is driven by Schneider Electric's controls, optimization, electrical distribution, and world-renowned digital and field services. It will allow our customers to seamlessly integrate on-site renewable energy solutions with existing grid access, ensuring continuous energy access regardless of weather conditions, speeding up their uptake and convenience.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks related to chronic and acute changes in weather and extreme events have been identified as potential threats to operations in the medium term. Extreme weather events not only pose a threat to Schneider Electric's assets and properties but also to the overall supply chain, potentially resulting in revenue losses, increased costs, and higher working capital requirements. Consequently, delays in production and delivery can impact customer experience. To address these challenges, the Group is collaborating closely with its suppliers and research and development teams to qualify alternate components, aiming to support increased demand and enhance supply continuity. As of the end of 2024, component mapping has covered 76% of global revenue, with containment plans in place for all medium and high business risk components. Additionally, the three-year resilience plan, "Power of Two," launched in 2021, has been significantly expanded to cover all critical businesses, with 74% being fully operational and most will be live in 2025. Furthermore, 75% of distribution centers are supported by a logistic back-up powered by flow orchestration through seven digitized control towers to mitigate disruptions. Leveraging its network of 160 factories, 75 distribution centers, and seven control towers globally, the Group can monitor global transport reliability, labor availability, and overall market dynamics in real time. This allows for adjustments in lead times as necessary, while enacting mitigating actions to ensure minimal lead times.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

REVENUES: i) We have defined our climate change & sustainability portfolio of offers (products, solutions and services), which contributes directly or indirectly to help our customers increase their efficiency in managing their energy and resources. This portfolio represents c.74% of sales in 2024. With this portfolio, in 2024 we've been granted 8th place in worldwide companies with highest turnover serving energy transition, in the Carbon Clean 200 list. In terms of timeframe, we consider the short term since our revenues are already influenced. In our 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact we have defined a specific objective to increase our Impact Revenues (formerly Green Revenues) to 80% in 2025 (vs 70% in 2019). Each year, the performance of the SSI accounts for 20% of the Short term incentive plans (collective share) for 76,000 Schneider employees, including top leadership. In addition we measure the CO2 impact of our solutions for our customers: since 2018, our solutions helped our customers save and avoid 679 million TCO2 and we target 800 million by 2025. OPERATING COSTS: i) We have defined a long-term 1.5 degrees CO2 strategy and a roadmap to 2030, validated by the Science- Based Targets initiative, and also became RE100 members in 2017 and committed to work towards 100% renewable electricity in our mix by 2030. Our Schneider Energy Action program is key to meet our decarbonization targets. During the reporting year Schneider Electric invested 0.8 million of euros OpEx to support the implementation of its transition plan. These spendings are classified in alignment with the Company-wide decarbonization levers, however tracking currently only covers Scope 1 and 2 on a company-wide basis. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: i) For the decarbonization of its own operations, the Group invests progressively in energy efficiency, site electrification, renewable energies, and electric chargers for company vehicles. During the reporting year Schneider Electric invested 41.6 million of euros CapEx to support the implementation of its transition plan. These spendings are classified in alignment with the Company-wide decarbonization levers, however tracking currently only covers Scope 1 and 2 on a company-wide basis.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy ☑ Other methodology or framework	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Schneider Electric Impact Revenue

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

28200000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

74

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

80

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

80

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Schneider Impact revenues are defined as offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. Schneider Impact revenues are split into four categories described thereafter. Activities included are: 1. Energy efficiency architectures bringing energy and/or resource efficiency to customers. Offers include building management systems, power management systems, lighting and room control, thermal control, variable speed drives, Sustainability Business (SB), and industry automation. Neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. 2. Grid reinforcement and smart grid architectures contributing to electrification and decarbonization. This includes all technologies and architectures contributing to a “New Electric World”, helping grid and electrification come to life: smart grid and microgrid technologies, electric vehicles charging infrastructure, medium voltage systems to upgrade electricity distribution networks, low voltage connectable offers enabling smart grid management and energy efficiency, secure power and switches that enable security, and security of supply. 3. Products with differentiating green performance, flagged thanks to our Green Premium program. Green Premium products offer environmental transparency (with digital lifecycle analysis and circular end-of-life instructions), superior compliance to stringent environmental regulations, and differentiating environmental performance through specific environmental attributes (note: double-accounting with categories 1 or 2 is removed). 4. Services that bring benefits for circularity (prolonged asset lifetime and uptime, optimized maintenance operations, repair, and refurbish) and energy efficiency (maintenance to maintain the operational performance of equipment and avoid a decrease of energy efficiency over time). Additionally, revenues derived from activities with fossil sectors and others are systematically excluded, including Oil & Gas, coal mining, and fossil-power generation, in line with prevailing corporate responsibility reporting and sustainable finance practices, even though Schneider Electric’s technologies deliver resource and carbon efficiency in such sectors as well. In line with Schneider Electric’s strategy to phase down SF6 from offers by 2025, SF6-containing switchgear for medium voltage applications are also excluded. In addition, neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. All revenues consolidated in financial accounts are taken into account. Calculation is based on revenues per line of business. Exclusion of fossil revenues is based on orders per customers’ end-segment, with extrapolation to estimate destination of transactional sales.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

94000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-

based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Compliance with the technical screening criteria is assessed along with the eligibility by the offer technical experts at product category level. For example, building management systems (BMS) generally include energy efficiency systems, which are Taxonomy-eligible, and fire safety and access control systems, which are not. In this example, the analysis enables accounting for only energy efficiency systems installed as part of a BMS.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

336000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

21000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Compliance with the technical screening criteria is assessed along with the eligibility by the offer technical experts at product category level. For example, building management systems (BMS) generally include energy efficiency systems, which are Taxonomy-eligible, and fire safety and access control systems, which are not. In this example, the analysis enables accounting for only energy efficiency systems installed as part of a BMS.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the

Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

290000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

12

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

12

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

979000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

49

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

49

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial

teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Compliance with the technical screening criteria is assessed along with the eligibility by the offer technical experts at product category level. For example, building management systems (BMS) generally include energy efficiency systems, which are Taxonomy-eligible, and fire safety and access control systems, which are not. In this example, the analysis enables accounting for only energy efficiency systems installed as part of a BMS.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

6888000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

18

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

18

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

163000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Compliance with the technical screening criteria is assessed along with the eligibility by the offer technical experts at product category level. For example, building management systems (BMS) generally include energy efficiency systems, which are Taxonomy-eligible, and fire safety and access control systems, which are not. In this example, the analysis enables accounting for only energy efficiency systems installed as part of a BMS.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure for rail transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

39000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Compliance with the technical screening criteria is assessed along with the eligibility by the offer technical experts at product category level. For example, building management systems (BMS) generally include energy efficiency systems, which are Taxonomy-eligible, and fire safety and access control systems, which are not. In this example, the analysis enables accounting for only energy efficiency systems installed as part of a BMS.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

227000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-

based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon water transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

39000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Low carbon airport infrastructure

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

34000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

549000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 38,153 million. Eligibility calculation combines two approaches: • For 81% of revenues, the eligibility and alignment calculation uses an offer-based approach (by nature of technology). Sustainability, marketing, and offer management teams of each line of business determine if products are in line with the definition of economic activities included in the Delegated Acts. This analysis is performed at product category level, allowing detailed segmentation between Taxonomy-eligible and -non-eligible revenues. Compliance with the technical screening criteria is also assessed by the offer technical experts at the product category level. • For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is using an end-segment-based approach, whereby commercial teams indicate for each product line if it matches with the economic activities as described in the Delegated Acts and provide with the related amount of revenues generated from Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green transport and Renewables). Potential double-counting between the two approaches is avoided in applying the end-segment-based approach to only 1% of revenues issued from eligible businesses sold to end-segments supporting climate change mitigation, and the offer-based approach to the remaining 80% of revenues (excluding entities having their own reporting framework). For the remaining 19% of revenues (related to entities having their own reporting frameworks), an offer-based analysis is conducted separately following a review of each entity's product line reporting.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1323000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

40000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

5.4.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

As defined in Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, an activity shall qualify as environmentally sustainable only if it is carried out in compliance with the specific minimum safeguards detailed in the regulation. Schneider Electric takes reference from the Final Report on Minimum Safeguards by the Platform on Sustainable Finance as a guidance to report against minimum safeguards, which looks at four key areas: Human Rights, Corruption, Taxation, and Fair Competition. Human rights: The Company has established an adequate human rights due diligence process as outlined in the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines for MNEs. For details, please see Schneider Electric's Vigilance Plan as well as section 2.2.1.2 "Main sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities" on p.109-123 of our Universal Registration Document (URD) 2024. Corruption: The Company has anti-corruption processes in place. For details, see section 2.2.4.1 "Zero-tolerance for Corruption" on p.258-261 of URD 2024. Taxation: The Company treats tax governance and compliance as important elements of oversight, and there are adequate tax risk management strategies and processes in place. For more details, see section 2.2.1.2 "Main sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities" on page 109-123 of URD 2024. Fair competition: The Company promotes employee awareness of the importance of compliance with all applicable competition laws and regulations. For details, see section 2.3.3.2 "Compliance with competition law" on p.307-308 of URD 2024.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Schneider Electric adopts a pragmatic approach to Taxonomy reporting to ensure company's focus their efforts on true actions to impact sustainability. While the Taxonomy is already fully implemented, it is essential to recognize it as a dynamic regulation with ongoing reviews of Technical Screening Criteria (TSCs), the addition of further activities to the framework, and anticipated changes to the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria. Leveraging its experience in early-stage mapping of sustainable business activities, Schneider Electric is actively engaged with the European Commission, directly and through trade associations, as well as with the Platform for Sustainable Finance, participating in the drafting of economic activities and associated technical screening criteria supporting the environmental objectives defined in the Taxonomy. Schneider Electric remains committed to actively participating in discussions aimed at enhancing the framework, focusing on expediting the completion of the framework with the inclusion of missing sustainable technologies, and enhancing the usability and practical implementation of the

technical screening criteria. Furthermore, the Group will continue to engage with its peers through industry bodies to discuss the interpretation of the technical screening criteria.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

About 99% of the Group's carbon footprint is either related to upstream emissions from the transportation and transformation of raw materials by its suppliers, or to downstream emissions from product use or end-of-life that all depend on product design and R&D investments. Schneider has been embedding environmental considerations into product design for more than 17 years, since the creation of its internal Green Premium™ label. In 2024 the Group continued to revamp its EcoDesign Way™ process to better manage the environmental impact throughout the lifecycle of products, and to co-ordinate efforts across the value chain. In addition to that, Schneider is reinforcing its process at an early stage of product development, so that all future generations of products achieve substantial carbon footprint savings, meaning that any new product developed by the Group will result less greenhouse gases than the previous generation. Schneider has been stepping up its investment in R&D, both in value and as a percentage of Group revenues, investing about 4.8% of its turnover in R&D between 2012 and 2016, 5.1% between 2017 and 2021, 5.4% in 2022, 5.6% in 2023, 5.9% in 2024, and as outlined during its 2023 Capital Markets Day, expects a step-up in strategic R&D investments over the coming years towards 7% of turnover in R&D. In 2024, this represented an investment in R&D of approximately €2,260 million. Around 90% of R&D investments are considered as Sustainable, according to Schneider Electric's definition, as those investment support the development of sustainable features, such as energy and process efficiency, resource optimization and process optimization. An example of investment priority is on SF6-free products, in line with Schneider Electric's target to substitute 100% of relevant offers with SF6-free medium voltage technologies by 2025 (SSE #2).

[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

90

(5.5.2.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2260000000

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To further contribute to a new electric and digital world, 100% of Schneider Electric’s innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, with around 90% qualifying as sustainable under Schneider Electric’s definition. This includes innovation contributing to a decarbonized world, such as energy and process efficiency, resource optimization and process optimization.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :Cost of low-carbon technology

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The Company is using analysis of Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACC) for the carbon-intensive raw materials that are sourced and make a significant contribution to the upstream Scope 3 emissions of the Group. A MACC presents the costs or savings expected from different opportunities, alongside the potential volume of emissions that could be reduced if implemented. By essence, the determination of the price then results from the intrinsic characteristics of the material for which it is assessed (for instance for steel, looking into the different technological routes for producing low carbon steel through hydrogen, electric arc furnaces or carbon capture and storage).

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACC) are built based on projected evolutions on the availability and costs of low-carbon technologies for producing the materials. These evolutions are derived from literature review (for instance IEA publications) and result in abatement costs that are decreasing over time, as low-carbon technologies improve and get more affordable.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

800

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

32

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The Company is using analysis of Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACC) for the carbon-intensive raw materials that are sourced and make a significant contribution to the upstream Scope 3 emissions of the Group. A MACC presents the costs or savings expected from different opportunities, alongside the potential volume of emissions that could be reduced if implemented. By incorporating the respective costs and CO2 savings from various options to source metals and plastics with lower carbon footprint, this assessment allows to inform and adapt the implementation of the decarbonization of procurement emissions in the long term. As a

result, this pricing approach is being evaluated with regards to the Group's climate targets and supports the determination of the expected CO2 reductions happening with our procurement programs.

Row 2

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Potential Liabilities from Carbon Pricing Instruments

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Future carbon prices are being determined based on a thorough assessment of current country-level carbon pricing data, taken from several databases (including International Energy Agency IEA, World Bank, and Network for Greening the Financial System). These prices are being projected across various climate futures based on academic research. Depending on the scenario, the carbon price applied ranges from 0 to 647 EUR per ton of CO2 eq. The carbon prices are then applied to the GHG footprint of the Company, on all emissions from Scopes 1, 2, and 3, in order to estimate the exposure to transition risks.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 - Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

We expect that Carbon Prices, depending on the scenario used in our projections, will increase up to 647 USD per equivalent ton of CO2. While our scenario analysis incorporates spatial variance (not every country may implement a carbon price, and not all countries will see equivalent increases in their carbon price), we projected based of a range of scenarios that average carbon prices will likely increase from the global average of around 5 USD per tCO2e currently to anywhere between the Current Policy Scenario of 6 USD per tCO2e, and our most ambitious scenario of 647 tCO2e.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect that Carbon Prices, depending on the scenario used in our projections, will increase up to 647 EUR per equivalent ton of CO2. While our scenario analysis incorporates spatial variance (not every country may implement a carbon price, and not all countries will see equivalent increases in their carbon price), we projected based of a range of scenarios that average carbon prices will likely increase from the global average of around 5 EUR per tCO2e currently to anywhere between the Current Policy Scenario of 5 EUR per tCO2e (no change in 2050 from current prices), and our most ambitious scenario of 647 tCO2e. We continue to maintain a scenario where the carbon price is 0 simply as a reference point, however, we do not expect the Carbon Price to realistically drop to 0 in the future

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

647

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

As part of our yearly Enterprise Risk Management Exercise, the group's leadership conducts a review of the potential value at risk faced under a variety of scenarios to guide the urgency of decarbonization actions throughout the company. This exercise includes several different risks, of which Policy Risk is a major contributor. Through the yearly exercise, we can begin to see yearly trends in the total value at risk to Carbon Pricing Instruments worldwide, and how our decarbonisation actions have reduced our exposure to Policy Risk over the years.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Plastics

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :n/a

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

n/a
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Each strategic supplier undertakes to apply the principles of ISO 26000 (incl. water management) & ISO 14001. Performance resulting from the EcoVadis / ISO26000 evaluation is a key element of the sustainable development strategy and SRiM process. The business reviews for suppliers evaluate the results of the assessment regularly. If supplier performance is not at the right level, SE may decrease or stop business allocation.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

730

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

To optimize efforts and resources, and maximize impact, Schneider chose to focus on its most CO2 impacting suppliers (about 2% of suppliers by number i.e. 1,000/53,000, but 65% of Schneider's emissions from purchased goods & services). Under the program, Schneider provides trainings, tools and resources to program participants to help them set and achieve their own carbon reduction targets. Suppliers are first encouraged to quantify their CO2 emissions using the company's digital tools. Suppliers then use that data to set goals and strategies for emissions reduction. Suppliers also work towards their goals through decarbonization initiatives such as energy efficiency or renewables. The Zero Carbon Project enables best practice exchange with peers and partners to access other innovative solutions for decarbonization.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Other, please specify :In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to plastics

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Since 2021, Schneider Electric is implementing a Sustainable Packaging program, which aims at ensuring all cardboard used in the packaging of Company products are recycled and all singleuse plastics are phased out by 2025 (SSI #5). To achieve this transformation, a two-pronged approach is deployed. On one hand, a cross-functional team is deployed across business units to review the packaging design, and explore and authorize the use of alternate materials for packaging; on the other hand, Procurement teams across regions engage with suppliers to ensure the deployment of the roadmap by the suppliers to meet the prescribed requirements. Dedicated categories of packaging material were included, resulting in 78% of the packaging spend in scope attributed to sustainable packaging at the end of 2024, vs. 63% in 2023.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

See Article 20 of Schneider Electric General Purchasing terms and conditions, where suppliers undertake to adhere to and comply with the principles and guidance of the ISO 26000 "Guidance on Social Responsibility" international standard. […] If the Supplier fails to fulfil any obligation described above, SEI may unilaterally terminate the Order without any further formality or compensation fifteen (15) calendar days after formal notice with which the Supplier fails to comply. Universal Registration Document 2024 P.265: Schneider Electric deploys a fourth-step process comprising of a Supplier Approval Module(SAM), Supplier Qualification Module (SQM), Supplier Performance Process (SPM), and Supplier Development Process (SDP) to qualify new and legacy suppliers for continued business association, where sustainability performance is a key evaluation criteria. During the commercial stage the performance of the supplier is constantly evaluated by the SPM. Different functional teams evaluate different performance parameters, incl. sustainability as one of the pillars, and the overall performance has an impact on the nature of business relationship. The supplier performance is tracked by SE supplier leaders on a monthly or pluri-annual basis depending on the severity of the risks

and classification of the supplier. All business reviews with suppliers and internal functional business reviews with department Executives cover the sustainability performance as a key evaluation.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ First-party verification
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SE has deployed an extensive supplier support framework which covers bespoke training/ capacity building, access to digital tools, templates & toolkits, access to technical experts, solution providers, and financial arrangements (in specific cases).

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Tracking of climate targets and CO2 performance as part of SSI #3 Zero Carbon Project, and CDP rating for 500 suppliers in CDP Supply Chain program

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

SE has deployed an extensive supplier support framework which covers bespoke training/ capacity building, access to digital tools, templates & toolkits, access to technical experts, solution providers, and financial arrangements (in specific cases).

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

At Schneider, we have supplier decarbonization project, The Zero Carbon Project (TZCP). The objective of TZCP is to reduce the scope 1 & scope 2 emission intensity on an average from our top 1000 suppliers by 50% by 2025. We started this program in 2021. Since 2022, 500 suppliers out of these 1000 have been invited to complete climate questionnaire every year. We organize webinars in collaboration with CDP for these suppliers every year. We also provide support to those suppliers and arrange support from CDP in case they face any technical issues.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Comply with ISO 26000 (Social Responsibility) and ISO 14000 (Environmental Management) standards

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Performance resulting from the EcoVadis/ ISO 26000 evaluation is a key element of the sustainable development strategy and Supplier Risk Management process. The results of the assessment are an integral part of the business reviews scheduled between buyers and suppliers on a quarterly to yearly basis. The goal is to share with suppliers all improvement plans to put in place before next assessment, in order to improve all aspects of their sustainability posture. Strategic suppliers are identified based on several criteria (quality, productivity, delivery, innovation, sustainability, etc.) and represent the supply base with the best overall performances, to whom Schneider Electric is allocating business. This dynamic process allows highest-performing suppliers to become or remain our "strategic" suppliers, while worst performing ones are demoted from this status. The Group has set out to engage all its strategic suppliers in a process of continuous improvement in sustainability.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Schneider Electric partners with top 1,000 suppliers to help reduce their operations' CO2 footprint by 50% by 2025

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

☑ Provide financial incentives for suppliers with a climate transition plan

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :accelerate zero carbon day workshops organized in different regions globally, local action capsule (actions for augmenting & monitoring supplier performance)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Quantitative threshold for a measure of success: The ambition of The Zero Carbon Project is to collaborate with 1,000 suppliers and reduce their operational (Scopes 1 and 2) GHG emissions intensity by 50% by 2025 (SSI #3). The fundamental actions that need to be implemented by suppliers, as part of this program include: • quantifying their GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 are mandatory and Scope 3 is optional for now); • establishing an ambitious emission reduction target, and • implementing an action plan to achieve the target. To optimize efforts and resources, and maximize impact, Schneider chose to focus on its most CO2 impacting suppliers (about 2% of suppliers by number i.e. 1,000/53,000, but 65% of Schneider's emissions from purchased goods & services). Under the program, Schneider provides trainings, tools and resources to program participants to help them set and achieve their own carbon reduction targets. Suppliers are first encouraged to quantify their CO2 emissions using the company's digital tools. Suppliers then use that data to set goals and strategies for emissions reduction. Suppliers also work towards their goals through decarbonization initiatives such as energy efficiency or renewables. The Zero Carbon Project enables best practice exchange with peers and partners to access other innovative solutions for decarbonization. • Access to tools & solutions • Sustainable Procurement team invested heavily in developing a range of customised solutions to support supplier capacity building and access to decarbonization solutions • Developed comprehensive capacity building suite including customized training programs, diagnostics-self assessment checklists, solar calculators, decarbonization playbook • Digital tools for emission calculation and decarbonization roadmap, e.g. Digital Emission Calculator, Zeigo Activate etc • A range of tailored solutions were implemented to navigate supplier journey and address regional variation in regulatory and operational envrionment: o iAccelerate Zero Carbon Day Workshops (5 in nos. across regions-IMEA, EAJP, NAM, Eu) o Local Action Capsule: Onsite implementation support to suppliers (continuous basis) o Renewable Energy Week (remote): Consultation on renewable energy adoption o Sustainable Supply Chain Finance, which ensures immediate payment to the suppliers who perform above certain threshold instead of regular payment duration, providing easy capital access.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reduce operational emissions by 50% by 2025

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Engaging suppliers to phase out single use plastics from the packaging used by Schneider Electric

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Develop comprehensive capacity building suite including customized training programs, diagnostics-self assessment checklists, solar calculators, decarbonization playbook

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Schneider has developed a unique portfolio of products and solutions for energy management in homes, buildings, data centers, infrastructures and industrial plants. Our solutions typically enable savings of 30%, based on data provided by past projects. Schneider has the largest portfolio of energy management solutions to meet the new needs of the grid as well as the demand side. Innovative, advanced digital solutions and services enable utilities to operate and maintain more reliable, resilient, and efficient grids, enabling the smooth integration and management of distributed energy resources into power networks. Digitized microgrid solutions bring new levels of flexibility to the demand side and our power architectures allow end users to efficiently control and optimize their consumption and processes. Finally, Schneider also provides services, enabled by software, to connect, optimize, and impact the business of energy and sustainability for end users. With over 30bn energy spend under management Schneider advises customers on their energy procurement strategies, enabling companies to adopt more sustainable and efficient energy profiles, a 'must do' as the number of market actors increases alongside demands for decarbonized, reliable and cost-effective energy solutions. A growing proportion of customers value the Group offers' sustainable performance and how they clearly benefit from it (e.g. kWh, CO2, water, costs, low toxicity, superior safety, reparability, longer lifespan, access to markets, etc). In 2018, Schneider rolled out its Green Premium (GP) eco-label, aimed at bringing greater environmental added value to the entire offering portfolio (products, services and software), with an approach that is even more customer focused, and takes the specific characteristics of each market segment into account. Based on its program launched in 2008, which is historically focused on its product offering, Schneider is now

responding to the increase in the number of environmental regulations and the expectations of its customers, who are increasingly demanding in terms of environmental performance. One of the features of GP is the PEP (Product Environmental Profile), publically available to all of our customers, which are defined as a product-oriented "summarized" version of a full LCA. It relies on Product Category Rules (PCR) or Product Specific Rules (PSR).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Schneider Electric aims to deliver to its customers a cumulative 800 million tonnes of CO2 of saved and avoided emissions between 2018 and 2025 (SSI #2). Description of the impact of your engagement on climate- related issues: Overall, from 2018 to 2024, SE helped customers save and avoid 679 million tonnes of CO2e, over the full lifecycle of the products sold during this period of time (126 million tonnes in 2024). SE products and services have helped customers decarbonize and reduce their environmental footprint, thanks to various value propositions that leverage the IoT-enabled architecture EcoStruxure. Examples include: • Energy efficiency: the Group helps companies become more efficient and reduce their CO2 emissions, for instance with variable speed drives or energy performance contracting. • Renewable power generation: PPAs or microgrids lead to the consumption of less carbon-intensive electricity. • Reduced GHG leakage: SF6-free equipment or SF6 recovery services lead to reduced emissions. • Materials efficiency: circularity business models (e.g., refurbish) or lead battery recycling lead to reduced emissions for manufacturing virgin materials Additionally, SE aimed to achieve 80% of product sales under our Green Premium (GP) program by 2025. This objective was outreached and at the end of 2024, GP income for the Product reached 82%, representing about 15.7 bn in revenue from GP Products (38.2bn sales * 50% revenue from products * 82% of products under GP).*

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Schneider Electric has set ambitious sustainability commitments translated into concrete targets in the Schneider Sustainability Impacts (SSI) and Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE) programs and the Group Net-Zero commitment. At the same time, the Group is facing stronger pressure on environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance and transparency from investors and regulators. As an Impact company with sustainability at its core, falling short on its sustainability commitments, and especially on its Net-Zero commitment, or conveying misleading environmental claims on its sustainability progress and products would expose the Group to greenwashing accusations with potential brand reputational impacts. Conversely, achieving ambitious sustainability commitments would give Schneider Electric higher credibility and attractivity to its stakeholders. Thanks to the SSI disruptive and virtuous process of continuous improvement, the Group is mitigating its risks, and innovation and transformation is ensuring business opportunities as the need for digital solutions is growing.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Group decided to offer its shareholders an opportunity to express their views on Schneider Electric's Climate strategy at its 2023 Annual General Meeting. 97.67% of shareholders supported Schneider Electric's decarbonization plan in the first Say on Climate motion. The Board intends to repeat this consultation at the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting in order to allow shareholders to express their views on the progress made on the implementation of the strategy and the strategy itself. It will correspond to the launch of the new cycle of the Schneider Sustainability Impact, the current plan ending in 2025.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Intel Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-

2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TETRA PAK

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ COLT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Arrow Electronics, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption,

energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ FLEXTRONICS INTERNATIONAL USA, INC.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Xylem Inc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2)

Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 13

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TotalEnergies SE

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 14

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-

2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 15

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Staples, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 16

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 17

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Eaton Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 18

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ EQUINIX, INC.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 19

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption,

energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 20

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Meta

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 21

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ STMicroelectronics International NV

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 22

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ UBS Group AG

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 23

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Braskem S/A

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 24

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Nokia Group

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2)

Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 25

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 26

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-

2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 27

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ NTT DATA Group Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 28

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 29

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Koninklijke Philips NV

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 30

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Salesforce, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 31

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption,

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 32

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 33

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 34

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Alphabet, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 35

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Dell Technologies

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 36

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Downer EDI

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2)

Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 37

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Givaudan SA

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2024, the Group delivered 679 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 38

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Micron Technology, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 39

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 40

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SBM Offshore

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 41

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Microsoft Corporation

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 42

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 43

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Energisa SA

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 44

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National University Health System

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 45

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ KBR Inc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 46

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National Gas Transmission

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 47

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Topsoe A/S

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 48

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Capgemini SE

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 49

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 50

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 51

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 52

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 53

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Novartis

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 54

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 55

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a

Row 56

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

1) Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

n/a
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate strategic priority*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. To rationalize the effort of reporting and to consider the current limits of the Group's reporting processes (e.g., progressive deployment of IT tools to all entities), Schneider Electric is excluding specific entities from its sustainability statements even though these entities are part of the financial statements. The exclusion process ensures that the sustainability statement remains fair to the reader and provides an accurate understanding of Schneider Electric. Excluded entities represent a total of approximately 2,000 employees, hence less than 1.5% of the Group's employees, and 0.6% of the Group's assets. The resulting coverage is deemed representative.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. To rationalize the effort of reporting and to consider the current limits of the Group's reporting processes (e.g., progressive deployment of IT tools to all entities), Schneider Electric is excluding specific entities from its sustainability statements even though these entities are part of the financial statements. The exclusion process ensures that the sustainability statement remains fair to the reader and provides an accurate understanding of Schneider Electric. Excluded entities

represent a total of approximately 2,000 employees, hence less than 1.5% of the Group's employees, and 0.6% of the Group's assets. The resulting coverage is deemed representative

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. To rationalize the effort of reporting and to consider the current limits of the Group's reporting processes (e.g., progressive deployment of IT tools to all entities), Schneider Electric is excluding specific entities from its sustainability statements even though these entities are part of the financial statements. The exclusion process ensures that the sustainability statement remains fair to the reader and provides an accurate understanding of Schneider Electric. Excluded entities represent a total of approximately 2,000 employees, hence less than 1.5% of the Group's employees, and 0.6% of the Group's assets. The resulting coverage is deemed representative
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

☑ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquisitions: Etap, Planon, EcoAct Divestment: AutoGrid

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Main acquisitions of the period: On January 23, 2024, the Group purchased the remaining 20% non–controlling interests of ETAP in accordance with the forward agreement concluded in 2021 when it acquired 80% of the company. On July 30, 2024, Schneider Electric signed an agreement to acquire an additional 55% stake in Planon for a consideration of EUR 525 million, fully paid in cash, increasing its ownership of Planon to a controlling stake of 80%. On November 2, 2023, the Group acquired 100% of the capital of EcoAct SAS ("EcoAct"), an international leader in climate consulting and net–zero solutions headquartered in Paris, France. The purchase accounting as per IFRS 3 is completed as of December 31, 2024. At acquisition date, goodwill amounted to EUR 130 million. Main Divestments: On December 14, 2023, the Group entered into an agreement with Uplight Inc. (in which Schneider Electric holds a strategic minority investment) to sell AutoGrid to Uplight. This transaction represents a reorganization among Schneider Electric–owned or affiliated businesses aimed at Prosumers, to better align their capabilities. The transaction, which closed on February 8, 2024, has raised the interest percentage of the Group in Uplight Inc. to 43.46%, which remains consolidated as an equity investment. Reporting perimeter: As a general rule and subject to any particular exception described, new acquisitions are included in the reporting scope within 2 years, meaning that data is consolidated into Group reporting at the latest from the third year post acquisition.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Starting in 2024, the radiative forcing of air freight and air travels has been included in the numbers, in order to reflect more comprehensively the climate impact of these activities.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The introduction of radiative forcing due to air transportation is leading to a very tiny change in Schneider Electric's scope 3 emissions, well below 1% of the overall Scope 3. This is way below the significance threshold that is set at 5%. Hence this methodological change did not lead to restate the GHG emissions from the base year.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions are quantified with the market-based methodology and the location-based methodology, following GHG Protocol scope 2 guidance. Our climate strategy includes the sourcing of renewable electricity. We have materialized this objective by committing to the RE100 initiative and by using the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Market-Based method to calculate our emissions. Under this method, we use an emission factor of 0 for the scope 2 emissions of the renewable electricity

we source, and for the remaining part of emissions, the emission factors are, by order of preference: supplier-specific emission factors when available, residual mix emission factors when available, and national emission factors in the other cases.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Direct emissions from refrigerant gases

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

4.9

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions from refrigerant gases are monitored locally, in accordance with applicable regulations. These emissions are mainly due to the operation of air conditioning systems and are not directly linked to our industrial activities. These emissions have been estimated, and since they are below the de minimis threshold we have set of 5% (estimate: 9,969 tCO2e in 2023, which is equal to 4.93% of scope 1 and 2 emissions) this source of emissions is therefore considered not relevant.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

These emissions have been estimated based on the actual surface of buildings occupied by the company, a combination with estimated surface to be equipped with air conditioning systems (for instance, 100% of tertiary / offices buildings), and average ratios of leakages of R134a and R410a based on a literature review (examples of source: "Mines, Armines. Inventaires des Emissions des fluides frigorigènes 2017")
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140718

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The historical values of this indicator have been updated in early 2024, in order to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. This change impacts Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emissions. For this category of emissions, the previous value was 140,936 tons of CO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

430720

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are quantified with the market-based methodology and the location-based methodology, following GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the results from both approaches are disclosed and audited. Values calculated with market-based and location-based methodologies should not be added.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153115

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are quantified with the market-based methodology and the location-based methodology, following GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the results from both approaches are disclosed and audited. Values calculated with market-based and location-based methodologies should not be added. Market-based electricity emissions are calculated using residual electricity emissions factors (source AIB) for European countries, and average country emission factors for other countries (IEA).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7278733

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services: the methodology is compliant with ISO 14069 principles and takes into account the wide heterogeneity of our procurement portfolio: raw materials, electronic and electrical products, printed circuit board assembly, fabricated components, along with non-production purchases (e.g., services such as insurance and banking services). As per the principles of carbon accounting, calculations are based on physical quantities as much as possible, using the tonnes of metals and plastics we purchased. For the remaining part of procurement, calculations are based on the spend, to make sure all procurement activity is captured. Emission factors from various sources are being used, mainly from EIME (Life Cycle Analysis tool), EPA, Ecoinvent, and ADEME Base Carbone®

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62876

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In the industrial context of Schneider Electric, these emissions correspond to the embodied CO2 emissions in equipment and assets that have an extended life and are used for manufacturing processes, logistics purposes and hosting the operations of the Company. For carbon accounting, capital expenditures on construction, production and industrial suppliers are taken into account, and converted into GHG emissions by using spend-based emissions factors from EPA.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53167

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel- and energy-related activities: these emissions are derived from energy consumption data that are used for Scope 1 and 2 emissions; the upstream emissions methodology is dependent on the type of energy: for all energy types, a constant share of Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions is taken into account (for instance approximately 20% for natural gas or oil); for electricity, the upstream emissions are based on a complete lifecycle perspective, including upstream emissions for the fuels of the power plants, transport and distribution losses of electricity generated, and embodied emissions of infrastructures. These emissions for electricity are calculated on a "by country" basis, based on external data from the International Energy Agency

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

616519

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution: emissions from freight that is paid by Schneider Electric are calculated in a dedicated tool with a detailed and comprehensive methodology. Using emission factors from DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), ADEME, and EcoTransIT, the emissions are calculated from the activity data directly collected from the main transport suppliers of the Company, covering a large majority of spending on transportation services. It allows to calculate emissions for every single shipment from these suppliers. Emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter, also include the radiative forcing of condensation trails from planes, and finally the emissions are extrapolated to capture the overall spending on transportation services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42760

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste generated in operations: this category includes the emissions for the waste treatment of industrial waste, recycled industrial waste, and office waste. Using average emission factors from Ecoinvent and IPCC, the emissions from office waste are derived from the number of employees (using a default ratio of office waste/employee/year); the emissions from industrial waste, either recycled or not, are derived from environmental reported data on waste volumes (in tonnes) and recycling rate for large industrial and tertiary sites.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30778

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions are being calculated based on all types of business travels and for the different modes of transportation, by a third-party software solution. Emissions factors are coming from DEFRA. For air travel more specifically, the GHG emissions methodology considers the distance that is flown and the class inside the plane. Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter and also include the radiative forcing of condensation trails from planes.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152359

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions are based on the headcount of employees of Schneider Electric by geographic regions. For a given region, the individual emissions are derived based on assumptions on commuting distances (kilometer traveled per year for commuting), and commuting mode (car, public transport, train, walk, or bicycle). These assumptions were chosen based on literature review and the experience of the consulting company Carbone 4; they are based on public statistics by country (e.g., ADEME for France). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Schneider Electric uses the operational approach to calculate its carbon footprint; emissions due to energy consumption in leased assets are therefore included in scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore this is not a relevant scope 3 category for the Group.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

485877.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions correspond to freight that is not directly paid by Schneider Electric. Therefore, the emissions are derived from an assumption on the share of transportation indirect cost in the procurement of commodities. For instance, based on previous carbon footprint experience and literature review, freight cost represents approximately 7% of cost of metals procurement. The indirect spend on freight is then translated into CO2 emissions using an average split on freight types (either domestic or international freight) and the CO2 intensity of these freight types (using Schneider Electric's own CO2 intensity on paid freight). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to wheel perimeter.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Schneider Electric does not sell intermediary products to third parties (manufacturers). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55338592

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The historical values of this indicator have been updated in the beginning of 2024, in order to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. This change impacts Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emissions. For this category of emissions, the previous value was 55,224,389 tons of CO2e. These emissions correspond to products sold by Schneider Electric during the year of reporting and cumulated over their lifetime. These emissions are attributable to electricity consumption of products, either due to internal consumption or due to heat dissipation (Joule effect). The GHG emissions from electricity considered are forward-looking during the lifetime of products, based on a scenario from the International Energy Agency (IEA) that factors in the future decarbonization of the grids.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4675824

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Using our Product Environmental Profiles (PEP), based on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), we know that the End-of-Life phase of our products is not significant as compared to their total carbon impact. One exception is products that contain SF6 gas. SF6 is a gas used as an insulator and/or breaker in medium voltage devices. It is a powerful greenhouse gas and therefore requires special treatment to prevent atmospheric emissions to occur. That is why this category of emissions, which includes the end-of-life treatment emissions for all products (either with or without SF6), is so significant in the overall carbon footprint. It must be noted that this figure is not derived from the volume of SF6 released in 2021 due to the end of life of all products sold in the past, but the SF6 gas used by Schneider Electric in products annually that may be released at end of product life. For all products of the company, either with or without SF6, the emissions from the end-of-life are calculated as for the emissions for use phase (using LCA in PEP). But more specifically for SF6: (i) Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions: the emissions are derived from SF6 gas purchased by Schneider Electric and installed, as per the sales data of the company and the specifications of the products. The Global Warming Potential of SF6 is an external data provided by the IPCC and has been recently updated in the 6th Assessment Report; (ii) Description of the methodologies, assumptions and allocation methods used to calculate emissions: an assumption is made on the release in the atmosphere of SF6 at product decommissioning, based on Schneider Electric's research, taking into account that some SF6 in equipment is being recycled, while the majority is not recycled. The historical values of this indicator have been updated in the beginning of 2024, in order to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. This change impacts Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Schneider Electric does not lease assets to third parties (lesser point of view). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Schneider Electric does not operate with a franchisor business model (no licenses are granted to other entities to sell Schneider Electric's products in exchange for payments such as royalties). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Schneider Electric uses the operational approach to calculate its carbon footprint; therefore emissions due to equity investments in subsidiaries where Schneider Electric has the operational control are included in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, depending on emission sources. Schneider Electric does not consider emissions due to equity and debt investments in companies where Schneider Electric does not have the operational control.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other categories of emissions are relevant in Schneider Electric's upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other categories of emissions are relevant in Schneider Electric's downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106360

(7.6.3) Methodological details

• Measurement Approach: measured data for 80% of the Group’s energy consumption. Extrapolation for the remaining 20% based on square meters (SQM) of remaining sites multiplied by the kWh/SQM of measured sites • Emission Factors: Base Carbone for energy-related Scope 1 emissions, and IPCC for the Global Warming Potential of SF6 • Inputs: meter, invoice, and/or receipts of purchase for building natural gas and fuel oil. Mass balance for SF6 leakage. • Assumptions: if no scope 1 building energy exists for measured sites in a country, scope 1 building energy for extrapolated sites is assumed to be 0

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

433505

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37348

(7.7.4) Methodological details

• Measurement Approach: measured data for 80% of the Group’s energy consumption. Extrapolation for the remaining 20% based on square meters (SQM) of remaining sites multiplied by the kWh/SQM of measured sites • Emission Factors: IEA, AIB, supplier-specific network values •Inputs: meter, invoice, and/or receipts of purchase for building electricity and district heat.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6562746

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Purchased goods and services: the methodology is compliant with ISO 14069 principles and takes into account the wide heterogeneity of our procurement portfolio: raw materials, electronic and electrical products, printed circuit board assembly, fabricated components, along with non-production purchases (e.g., services such as insurance and banking services). As per the principles of carbon accounting, calculations are based on physical quantities as much as possible, using the tonnes of metals and plastics we purchased. For the remaining part of procurement, calculations are based on the spend, to make sure all procurement activity is captured. Emission factors from various sources are being used, mainly from EIME (Life Cycle Analysis tool), EPA, Ecoinvent, and ADEME Base Carbone®

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

161033

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the industrial context of Schneider Electric, these emissions correspond to the embodied CO2 emissions in equipment and assets that have an extended life and are used for manufacturing processes, logistics purposes and hosting the operations of the Company. In practice, capital expenditures on construction, production and industrial suppliers are taken into account, and converted into GHG emissions by using spend-based emissions factors from EPA.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100126

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel- and energy-related activities: these emissions are derived from energy consumption data that are used for Scope 1 and 2 emissions; the upstream emissions methodology is dependent on the type of energy: for all energy types, a constant share of Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions is taken into account (for instance approximately 20% for natural gas or oil); for electricity, the upstream emissions are based on a complete lifecycle perspective, including upstream emissions for the fuels of the power plants, transport and distribution losses of electricity generated, and embodied emissions of infrastructures. These emissions for electricity are calculated based on external data from the International Energy Agency.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

816302

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution: emissions from freight that is paid by Schneider Electric are calculated in a dedicated tool with a detailed and comprehensive methodology. Using emission factors from DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), ADEME, and EcoTransIT, the emissions are calculated from the activity data directly collected from the main transport suppliers of the Company, covering a large majority of spending on transportation services. It allows to calculate emissions for every single shipment from these suppliers. Emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter, also include the radiative forcing of condensation trails from planes, and finally the emissions are extrapolated to capture the overall spending on transportation services.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38747

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste generated in operations: this category includes the emissions for the waste treatment of industrial waste, recycled industrial waste, and office waste. Using average emission factors from Ecoinvent and IPCC, the emissions from office waste are derived from the number of employees (using a default ratio of office waste/employee/year); the emissions from industrial waste, either recycled or not, are derived from environmental reported data on waste volumes (in tonnes) and recycling rate for large industrial and tertiary sites

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

161046

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions are being calculated based on all types of business travels and for the different modes of transportation, by a third-party software solution. Emissions factors are coming from DEFRA. For air travel more specifically, the GHG emissions methodology considers the distance that is flown and the class inside the plane. Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter and also include the radiative forcing of condensation trails from planes.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

177665

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions are based on the headcount of employees of Schneider Electric by geographic regions. For a given region, the individual emissions are derived based on assumptions on commuting distances (kilometer traveled per year for commuting), and commuting mode (car, public transport, train, walk, or bicycle). These assumptions were chosen based on literature review and the experience of the consulting company Carbone 4; they are based on public statistics by country (e.g., ADEME for France). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric uses the operational approach to calculate its carbon footprint; emissions due to energy consumption in leased assets are therefore included in scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore this is not a relevant scope 3 category for the Group.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

570959

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to freight that is not directly paid by Schneider Electric. Therefore, the emissions are derived from an assumption on the share of transportation indirect cost in the procurement of commodities. For instance, based on previous carbon footprint experience and literature review, freight cost represents approximately 7% of cost of metals procurement. The indirect spend on freight is then translated into CO2 emissions using an average split on freight types (either domestic or international freight) and the CO2 intensity of these freight types (using Schneider Electric's own CO2 intensity on paid freight). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to wheel perimeter

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric does not sell intermediary products to third parties (manufacturers). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

42598039

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Based on lifecycle assessments of key products

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions correspond to the electricity consumption of Schneider Electric's products, due to heat dissipation (Joule effect) during use phase. This is based on our work on Product Environmental Profiles (PEP): for 80% of our product revenue, we have performed ISO 14025 and PEP ecopassport program compliant Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), including CO2 footprint. From data in PEP, we estimate the use phase emissions in each product category. (i) LCAs are performed with the EIME software and its database (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer); ii) Calculations include an assumption on service life (e.g. 10 years), use scenarios during active, idle, and off phases, and national electrical power model; iii) The PEPs ecopassport are compliant with ISO 14025:2006 type III, and the environmental analyses are performed in conformity with standard ISO 14040. This figure is not the volume of CO2 emitted in the reporting year due to the use of all offers sold in the past, rather the emissions of offers sold during the year and cumulated over their expected lifetime. Importantly, our products are part of larger electricity architectures, leading to 2 key considerations 1) the energy consumed by our products is mostly negligible with respect to the architecture in which they are installed 2) the architecture often enables to deliver efficiency via energy management and automation. Also, most Schneider Electric's products have long lifecycles (up to 40 years). This translates into high use phase emissions over its lifetime, compared to other industries with shorter lifespan products (e.g., consumer electronics). Looking solely at use-phase induced absolute emission generates a strong bias in the evaluation of the sustainability performance of offers, as companies producing durable products are penalized compared to other sectors. It is crucial to account for the emissions in the use phase of our products and engage in their reduction, but it is essential to underline the role that they play in economy decarbonisation. Hence, since 2018, Schneider Electric externally reports quarterly how much CO2 our solutions enable our customers to save and avoid, and targets to save and avoid 800 million tons of CO2 emissions on our customers' end, thanks to our products cumulated in the 2018-2025 period (this indicator is audited by an independent third party).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4462523

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Primarily based on the quantity of SF6 in sold products

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Using our Product Environmental Profiles (PEP), based on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), we know that the End-of-Life phase of our products is not significant as compared to their total carbon impact. One exception is products that contain SF6 gas. SF6 is a gas used as an electrical insulator and/or breaker in medium voltage devices. It is a powerful greenhouse gas and therefore requires special treatment to prevent atmospheric emissions. That is why this category of emissions, which includes the end-of-life treatment emissions for all products (either with or without SF6), is so significant in the overall carbon footprint. It must be noted that this figure is not derived from the volume of SF6 released in 2021 due to the end of life of all products sold in the past, but the SF6 gas used by Schneider Electric in products annually that may be released at end of product life. For all products of the company, either with or without SF6, the emissions from the end-of-life are calculated similarily for the emissions for use phase (using LCA in PEP). But more specifically for SF6: (i) Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions: the emissions are derived from SF6 gas purchased by Schneider Electric and installed, as per the sales data of the company and the specifications of the products. The Global Warming Potential of SF6 is an external data provided by the IPCC and has been recently updated in the 6th Assessment Report; (ii) Description of the methodologies, assumptions and allocation methods used to calculate emissions: an assumption is made on the release in the atmosphere of SF6 at product decommissioning, based on Schneider Electric's research, taking into account that some SF6 in equipment is being recycled or recovered, while the majority of SF6 is not recycled or recovered.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric does not lease assets to third parties (lesser point of view). This source of emission is therefore not relevant

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric does not operate with a franchisor business model (no licenses are granted to other entities to sell Schneider Electric's products in exchange for payments such as royalties). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric uses the operational approach to calculate its carbon footprint; therefore emissions due to equity investments in subsidiaries where Schneider Electric has the operational control are included in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, depending on emission sources. Schneider Electric does not consider emissions due to equity and debt investments in companies where Schneider Electric does not have the operational control.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other categories of emissions are relevant in Schneider Electric's upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other categories of emissions are relevant in Schneider Electric's downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC - Limited assurance report_KPI_ESG - 2024 _ EN.pdf,7.9.1_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

See the attached Schneider Electric - Limited Assurance Report 2024 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit) p.4 “KPI n°46: Complete greenhouse gas footprint according to GHG Protocol (scope 1, scope 2 market-based, scope 2 location-based, all scope 3 categories) for a respective value of 106 360 TCO2e, 37 348 TCO2e, 433 505 TCO2e and 55 649 186 TCO2e;” Also see our Universal Registration Document 2024 attached p.330-341 “2.4.3 Reports of assurance” and p.346-347” Greenhouse gas (GHG)” table

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC - Limited assurance report_KPI_ESG - 2024 _ EN.pdf,7.9.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See the attached Schneider Electric - Limited Assurance Report 2024 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit) p.4 “KPI n°46: Complete greenhouse gas footprint according to GHG Protocol (scope 1, scope 2 market-based, scope 2 location-based, all scope 3 categories) for a respective value of 106 360 TCO2e, 37 348 TCO2e, 433 505 TCO2e and 55 649 186 TCO2e;” Also see our Universal Registration Document 2024 attached p.330-341 “2.4.3 Reports of assurance” and p.346-347” Greenhouse gas (GHG)” table

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.2 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC - Limited assurance report_KPI_ESG - 2024 _ EN.pdf,7.9.2_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See the attached Schneider Electric - Limited Assurance Report 2024 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit) p.4 “KPI n°46: Complete greenhouse gas footprint according to GHG Protocol (scope 1, scope 2 market-based, scope 2 location-based, all scope 3 categories) for a respective value of 106 360 TCO2e, 37 348

TCO2e, 433 505 TCO2e and 55 649 186 TCO2e;" Also see our Universal Registration Document 2024 attached p.330-341 "2.4.3 Reports of assurance" and p.346-347" Greenhouse gas (GHG)" table

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

7.9.3 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC - Limited assurance report_KPI_ESG - 2024 _ EN.pdf,7.9.3_2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

See the attached Limited Assurance Report p.4 “KPI n°46: Complete greenhouse gas footprint according to GHG Protocol ([...] all scope 3 categories) for a respective value of [...] 55 649 186 TCO2e;”. All scope 3 categories are audited, incl. “Use of sold products” And Universal Registration Document 2024 p.330-341 “2.4.3 Reports of assurance” Also, see p.346-347” Greenhouse gas (GHG)” table, indicating that all scope 3 categories, incl. “Use of sold products” are covered by an assurance report

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52092

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

26

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Schneider Electric sources renewable electricity via on-site renewable energy or green tariffs from the utilities serving Schneider's operations, or indirectly, via unbundled and bundled market mechanisms. Starting from 2018, we have set the target to use 90% renewable electricity in our energy mix by 2025 (for our environmental reporting perimeter), and 100% by 2030 (as part of our commitment in the Renewable Energy 100 (RE100) initiative of the Climate Group). In 2024, we consumed 903,166 MWh of renewable energy vs. 707,033 in 2023, 688,474 MWh in 2022, 670,287 in 2021, 586,650 MWh in 2020, 404,141 MWh in 2019, 259,272 MWh in 2018 and 16,194 MWh in 2017. Thanks to this increase in renewable energy consumption, we could reduce our emissions at measured sites by 52,092 tCO2e. Our total Scope 1+2 emissions in 2023 were 202,232 tCO2e, therefore this reduction represents a (52,092/202,232) x 100 =25.8% emissions reduction

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6432

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions reduction activities have generated 6,432 tons of CO2e savings in our scope 1 and 2 emissions (mostly from energy savings activities and fleet electrification). The activities mostly refer fleet electrification, as well as the electrification of natural gas usage. Calculation = (6,432/202,232) x 100 = 3.18%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no notable impacts due to divestments made in 2024.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5672

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, Schneider Electric included new acquisition and integrated entities from previous acquisitions for a total of 5,672 tCO2e

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1437

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, all major non-integrated entities were included in this table starting in 2024, resulting in 100% site coverage. In prior years, major non-integrated entites were excluded from Group results in this table. URD p. 349. So we change the methodology to assess our scope 1 & 2. Coverage before 2024 was 99%, in 2024 we reached 100%, meaning 1% difference, so we could estimate this change in methodology to 1% of our 2024's scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions, i.e., 1% of 143708 tCO2e = 1437.08 tCO2e.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

266987

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

4

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

These emissions are primarily driven by a structural effect towards less carbon-intense type of commodities, as part of the outcome of our sustainability procurement initiatives. In 2024, emissions factors were also updated to ensure the most recent volume and spend based calculations occurred.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

105672

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

191

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The methodology was updated in 2024 to better align with the GHG protocol. As a result, the emissions increased.

Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

59474

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

146

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Increase due to a change in the approach of accounting for electricity. A location-based approach is now used.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

252659

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

45

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Reductions arise from air tonnage reduction program, but there is also a methodological aspect at play, with the shift to incorporate radiative forcing into the air emissions calculation.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

3820

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

11

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Increase in waste generation due to evolution of production activities

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

100344

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

165

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Increased emissions due to elevated travel volume and the incorporate of radiative forcing in the calculation

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

4312

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

In 2024, we changed the calculation methodology by combining Human Resources data sources differently, which led to a small change in the reported numbers.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

89920

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

19

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

The incorporation of radiative forcing led to an increase

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1625710

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

4

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

These emissions are primarily driven by the emission factors of electricity that are used to estimate the projected use-phase emissions during the lifetime of products. In 2024 the emission factors from the grids have significantly decreased overall. In addition, the geographic distribution of Schneider Electric product sales in 2024 has shifted incrementally and on a relative basis from higher to lower carbon intensity electricity grids (e.g., from developing to developed markets). This in turn reduces the overall use of sold products emissions.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

156341

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

4

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

These emissions are primarily driven by the total amount of SF6 that is embedded in some of the medium voltage equipment that Schneider Electric is selling. A new SF6-free range of product has been developed, to tackle the challenge of end-of-life emissions of SF6. While this new range of products is ramping up in sales to displace traditional SF6 equipment, the quantity of conventional MV products sold is increasing alongside the amount of SF6 embedded within that equipment. [Fixed row]

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4951

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

101409

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Albania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

209.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.3

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

192

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

178

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3107

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3609

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

652.7

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

230.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

74.8

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.2

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1117.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

579.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

469

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.8

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

331

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1094.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

520.4

Brunei Darussalam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.8

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1912.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.3

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.3

Cameroon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3858.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

576.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

268.4

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

502.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.1

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1399.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77859.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

297.8

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

617.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.8

Congo

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.6

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.3

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46.2

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

500.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

861.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.1

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

605.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

647.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

62.6

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.3

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.1

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3770.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2562.9

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.9

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

104.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

283.2

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15621.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6809.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

349.5

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3619.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7795.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1908.6

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

105.3

Guadeloupe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Guyana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.7

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1516.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1653.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.2

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6784.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

166356.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15057.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3778.4

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

278.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

93.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.4

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

366.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

366.9

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5736.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5594.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

153.8

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

838

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

571.4

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.7

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.6

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.1

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

303.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.1

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.4

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.3

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.5

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

810

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1884.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1840.7

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.6

Martinique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.1

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.9

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6022.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29958.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9784.3

Mongolia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.3

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

359.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

119.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

119.9

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.5

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

592.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

913.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

275.9

New Caledonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

344.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.6

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.5

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.9

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

639.8

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.7

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.8

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.9

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13376

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1294.7

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

993.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6979.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1509.9

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

59.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.3

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

305.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

231.8

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

Réunion

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.7

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

454

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

132

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

108

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2375.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1456.5

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.9

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2127.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

219.9

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1309.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.1

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

217.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.9

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.7

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

665

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

650.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.1

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5239.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3800.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.1

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

272.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

65.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.9

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

155.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43.3

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

571.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

571.8

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4535.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

305.7

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.4

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1368.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2705.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1164.1

Turkmenistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.4

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1833.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1650.2

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3043.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3455.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

699.8

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37676.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56657.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1405.1

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.9

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

875.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Business*	*16624*
Row 2	*Global Supply Chain*	*31469*
Row 3	*Operations*	*58267*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Vehicles*	*54398*
Row 2	*SF6 emissions*	*4951*
Row 3	*Fuel Oil Consumption*	*5964.75*
Row 4	*Natural Gas consumption*	*41046.2*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Operations*	*48681*	*7840*
Row 2	*Global Supply Chain*	*253637*	*20871*
Row 3	*Business*	*131187*	*8643*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Electricity consumption of sites*	*428326*	*32175*
Row 2	*District Heating consumption*	*2732.2*	*2732.2*
Row 3	*Electric Vehicles*	*2446.7*	*2446.7*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106360

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

433505

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37348

(7.22.4) Please explain

The reporting GHG emissions concern all entities where Schneider Electric has operational control and integrated in the Group for more than 2 years. Within the Group perimeter, given the complexity to obtain robust and meaningful data, in particular for small leased offices, estimated coverage indicators are provided for each reporting table. All Group industrial and logistics sites, in addition to certain major tertiary sites are covered. As per the Group' s Environmental Policy, all industrial and logistics sites with more than 50 people and tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within 2 years after their acquisition or creation.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our GHG inventory does not include GHG emissions for entities that are not in the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Intel Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third-party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Intel Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Intel Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third-party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TETRA PAK

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TETRA PAK

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TETRA PAK

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ COLT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ COLT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ COLT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES GROUP LIMITED

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2 per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Arrow Electronics, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Arrow Electronics, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Arrow Electronics, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cementir Holding N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ FLEXTRONICS INTERNATIONAL USA, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ FLEXTRONICS INTERNATIONAL USA, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ FLEXTRONICS INTERNATIONAL USA, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Xylem Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Xylem Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Xylem Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market -based method.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TotalEnergies SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TotalEnergies SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TotalEnergies SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Staples, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Staples, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Staples, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Eaton Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Eaton Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Eaton Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ EQUINIX, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ EQUINIX, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ EQUINIX, INC.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Meta

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Meta

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Meta

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ STMicroelectronics International NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ STMicroelectronics International NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ STMicroelectronics International NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ UBS Group AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ UBS Group AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ UBS Group AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Braskem S/A

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Braskem S/A

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Braskem S/A

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Nokia Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Nokia Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ NTT DATA Group Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ NTT DATA Group Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ NTT DATA Group Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 84

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Telus Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Salesforce, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Salesforce, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Salesforce, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 91

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 92

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Philip Morris International Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 94

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 95

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 96

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 97

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 98

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 99

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Suzano Papel & Celulose

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 100

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Alphabet, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 101

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Alphabet, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Alphabet, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 103

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Dell Technologies

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 104

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Dell Technologies

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 105

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Dell Technologies

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 106

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Downer EDI

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 107

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Downer EDI

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 108

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Downer EDI

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 109

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Givaudan SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 110

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Givaudan SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 111

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Givaudan SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 112

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Micron Technology, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 113

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Micron Technology, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 114

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Micron Technology, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 115

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 116

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 117

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 118

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SBM Offshore

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 119

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SBM Offshore

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 120

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SBM Offshore

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 121

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Microsoft Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 122

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Microsoft Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 123

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Microsoft Corporation

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 124

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 125

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 126

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Burns & McDonnell, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 127

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Energisa SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 128

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Energisa SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 129

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Energisa SA

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 130

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National University Health System

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 131

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National University Health System

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 132

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National University Health System

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 133

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ KBR Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 134

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ KBR Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 135

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ KBR Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 136

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National Gas Transmission

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 137

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National Gas Transmission

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 138

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ National Gas Transmission

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 139

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Topsoe A/S

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 140

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Topsoe A/S

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 141

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Topsoe A/S

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 142

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Capgemini SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 143

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Capgemini SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 144

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Capgemini SE

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 145

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 146

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 147

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 148

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 149

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 150

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel

production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 151

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years

of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 152

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all

manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 153

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Empire State Realty Trust, Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 154

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 155

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 156

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Petróleo Brasileiro SA - Petrobras

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 157

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the

world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 158

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial

fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 159

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 160

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 161

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 162

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 163

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 164

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 165

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as

possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 166

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 2.79 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of

financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 167

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market based method

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon

footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf

Row 168

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

38153

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is given in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: emissions are estimated with direct activity data (as opposed to be approximated or extrapolated) and using physical approach (as opposed to spend-based approach), as much as possible. For the main emission category, related to purchased goods and services, there is a 97% coverage of emissions with direct activity data, and almost half of the emissions are derived from tonnages of materials, and the other half from spending (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, and upstream emissions for fuel production. For air-related activites (business travels and freight), the radiative forcing due to condensation trails is included in the climate impacts. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

For more information, please see Schneider Electric's 2024 Universal Registration Document, p. 346-347, table "Greenhouse gas (GHG)" https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/510443/2024-universal-registration-document.pdf
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

As we offer a substantial number of references to our customers, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. With the economic methodology used and described in Further Information of question SC1.1, the requesting customers can determine the CO2 emissions associated with the products they buy. Yet, with this method, the ways to reduce emissions related to a given customer only rely on our own action plans at Group level. Another method for precisely allocating GHG emissions to specific lines of products is for our customers to identify the references of the products they buy and calculate the carbon impact of their purchases thanks to the information that we publish in the Product Environmental Profiles (PEP). As a matter of fact, we systematize Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs). The assessment of all environmental impacts calculated on the product life cycle is a compulsory deliverable listed in our Offer Creation Process. 80% of our product revenues were covered by products having a PEP based on a full LCA, as part of our Green Premium eco-label. All assessments done since 2012 have been systematically performed by considering the full product life cycle and providing 11 environmental impacts at a minimum. PEPs are available for customers in different languages, downloadable online. All our PEPs are performed according to ISO 14040. They are compliant with – certified or based on – the ISO 14025 (Environmental Type III declaration). As a matter of fact, we are reinforcing our environmental declaration by a 3rd party certification from the PEP ecopassport program: to ensure that the environmental data and disclosures are reliable, we teamed up in 2009 with other electrical and electronic equipment makers to develop an ISO 14025-compliant disclosure program called PEP ecopassport. The program, which covers all electrical and HVAC equipment for buildings, infrastructure and industry, attests compliance with prevailing standards and practices. More information: www.pep-ecopassport.org
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Schneider Electric strives to distinguish itself through innovative green offers as mentioned in the Global Environment Policy. This ambition is articulated through: • Designing energy-efficient, low CO2, serviceable, and safe offers; • Helping customers improve their environmental performance; • Providing digital environmental

information on offers. To reach such ambitions, Schneider Electric has committed to: • Invest in R&D to create energy-efficient and environment-friendly solutions; • Create new EcoDesigned products and solutions and develop life-cycle thinking; • Invent circular offers and business models, through products that can be reused, repaired, retrofitted, refurbished, and recycled, and through end-of-life services; • Provide transparent and digitized information on the environmental information and benefits of offers; • Deliver continuous improvement in product stewardship. In 2024, Schneider Electric decided to go one step further regarding product sustainability transparency by launching the Environmental Data Program and retiring the Green Premium™ label. The Environmental Data Program is the way Schneider Electric measures, categorizes, and compares the environmental attributes and footprint of their products. The program uses a fact-based methodology to provide up to 35 environmental data points to Schneider Electric products. The data are classified in five categories covering the entire product lifecycle (materials and substances, energy efficiency, lifetime extension, repack and remanufacture, and environmental footprint) and are available on Schneider Electric's digital platforms. This detailed product environmental information goes beyond existing regulatory requirements in response to customers' growing expectations. By the end of 2024, 70% of Schneider product turnover (90 000 Commercial references) was made with product disclosing more than 14 environmental data attributes, easily accessible on the online product pages. On circular performance, we have embedded new circular value propositions such as the "takeback" claim. For example, customers who have purchased one of the APC Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS) have access to complimentary recycling when the battery in the product reaches its end of usable life. In 2023, this service collected more than 16,000 tonnes of batteries globally for recycling. Environmental Data Program information, including environmental claims and external labels, is digitally available 24/7 for customers in the technical data sheet of the online catalog, in the mySchneider mobile app, and on the "mySchneider" web portal.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

443899

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

443899.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

869172

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

86391

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

955563.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2743

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13408

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

16151.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

31251

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

31251.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

903166

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

543699

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1446865.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

245557

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

13419

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

14051

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Excluding 218,088 MWh of oil consumption for motion

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

198342

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

198342

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/a

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

443899

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

13419

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

212393

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Excluding 218,088 MWh of oil consumption for motion
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

47453

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

44670

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

34034

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

31251

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

212393

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

212393

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

410.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.7

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

428.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

620.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

620.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7172

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

461.7

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

730.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8364.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1404.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

771.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2233.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3463.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

180.6

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

215

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1197.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5056.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8162.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

36

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

565.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8763.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Brunei Darussalam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4631.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4657.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Cameroon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6884.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3181.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10066.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1343.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1343.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126614

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

12723.6

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

717.6

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3544.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

143600.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4040.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4044.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Congo

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

159.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

159.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2025.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

707.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

188.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2921.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5620

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

93.4

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1766.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

521.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8001.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9369.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

75

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9444.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

652.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

241.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

53.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

947.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127017.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3460.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1388

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38968.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170834.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20912.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

821.6

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2558.8

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8808.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33101.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

37.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

265.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Guadeloupe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Guyana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8397.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

87.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2801.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11286.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

231773.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

22103.1

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12799.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

266676.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19224

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

754.1

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19997.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

254.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

307.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

829

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

829.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19570.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

128.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10115.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29814.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1803

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1820.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

164.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

167.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15.9

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2855

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

619.8

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3487.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

30.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

53.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2869.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

409.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3278.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Martinique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73463.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

45.7

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24356.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97865.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Mongolia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

190.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2801.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

73.1

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

897.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3772.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

New Caledonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

166.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

121.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

139.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1361.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

129.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

133.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1624.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

121.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

123.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

187.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.3

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

187.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18821.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

134.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

83.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19039.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9109.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

190.6

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3103.1

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

290.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12694.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

393.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

393.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

214.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

668.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7.8

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

683.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Réunion

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

405.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

72.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

521.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3878.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

141.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4020.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2985.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

368.9

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3412.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3416.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3416.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

177.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15.3

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

32

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

224.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5.9

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

740.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

205.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

254.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1200.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25176.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

855.7

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

517.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18088.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44638.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4187.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1594.6

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

223.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6005.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4829.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

249.9

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1150.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

60.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6290.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1001.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1014.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9632.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

816.4

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10458.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6394.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

368.5

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

693.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7456.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Turkmenistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

295.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

92.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

407.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3864.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

547.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4412.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16313.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

263.2

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

177.9

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11024.6

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27779.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

143483.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4.7

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

71016.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

214504.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1550.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

504.9

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2061.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15641

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CELs (clean energy certificates)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5491

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of solar and wind, and exact breakdown is not available

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

84

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage is 'within 27 months of consumption', hence 2022 is a default value, rather conservative

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Accurate supplier mix is unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1333

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ Before 2020

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This electricity falls under the mandatory renewable power percentage (RPP) under the Large-scale Renewable Energy Target of the country. Plus Jurisdictional renewable energy for consumption in ACT. No vintage requirements for these LGCs (hence "before 2020" is a conservative default choice).

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4476

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3298

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123964

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of hydro, wind, solar and CHP, and exact breakdown is not available

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25003

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of wind, geothermal, hydro, and solar, and exact breakdown is not available

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19189

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17070

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2963

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4757

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of solar, wind and hydro, and exact breakdown is not available

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4937

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5313

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Accurate supplier mix is unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8437

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Accurate supplier mix is unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8192

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4341

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3435

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4532

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57697

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of solar and wind, and exact breakdown is not available

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63544

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1190

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2660

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NAR (North American Renewables Registry) RECs provided by Hydro Quebec

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20242

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35657

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Kenya

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

400

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uganda

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

162

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Algeria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

700

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1500

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1600

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14400

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

226780

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32594

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48860

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30979

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1312

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

688

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

400

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n.a.
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method	Comment
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)	*Schneider Electric did not purchase low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling in 2024.*

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Algeria

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.7

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.27

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

464.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

461.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.1

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

180.6

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

180.6

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

21.6

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

21.6

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

8.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

14067.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

12723.6

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3.2

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3.2

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

93.4

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

93.4

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Egypt

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

26.5

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4371.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3391.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 10

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.18

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

309.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

276.6

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 11

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5.75

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10079.3

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

9862.8

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 12

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.44

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

772.1

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

753.1

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 13

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.8

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 14

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

45.7

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

45.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 15

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.21

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

368.9

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

368.9

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 16

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.12

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

205.2

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

205.2

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 17

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.43

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

759.9

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

752.2

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 18

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.14

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

253.1

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

249.9

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 19

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.47

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

816.4

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

816.4

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 20

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.21

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

368.5

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

368.5

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 21

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.09

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

165.2

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

165.2

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 22

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

93.2

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a

Row 23

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.32

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

558.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

497.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/a
[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Our strategy to source renewable electricity is to leverage all four options available on the market, depending on the technical, economical and legal context in each country: onsite capacities, PPA, green tariffs and unbundled renewable attribute certificates. In the long-term, our strategy is to grow the share of PPA and onsite renewable capacities, leveraging and showcasing our Schneider Electric solutions.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Unable to make exclusive EAC claims

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Unable to make exclusive EAC claims
[Add row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Power transmission, transformation and distribution equipment

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Mainly Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

6

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

10

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.34.1.7) Comment

Energy efficiency is a key aspect both for environmental and cost savings reasons. By providing our customers highly energy efficient products or with enablers to reduce energy, we help them achieve their sustainability goals, saving energy costs and reducing their environmental footprint. We define an energy efficient product as: at normal use conditions. it reaches a higher energy efficiency class (when defined to standards or EU EcoDesign standards) or its energy efficiency is at least 10% higher than global market average (if no energy efficiency class defined by standards), or it's at least 10% more efficient than previous generation. These energy efficient products account for 6% of 2024 product revenue (revenue excluding software, services, digital offers...)
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000003767

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

143708

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

38153000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

33

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 have decreased in 2024 by 29% as compared to 2023, and the overall reduction since 2021 are largely due to energy efficiency initiatives, electrification of the Group's on-site processes and fleet, and the outstanding progress on sourcing more and more renewable electricity. Revenues increased 8.4% organically due to business growth. The resulting impact is a 33% decrease of the intensity figure.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

135

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Number of sites "Waste-to-Resource”

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Waste is a major source of pollution but also a potential source of raw materials, making waste management key for circularity. The Group considers waste a resource. The previous goal of labeling 200 industrial sites as “Towards Zero Waste to Landfill” by 2020 was surpassed (206 sites). The Group’s 2021 – 2025 “Waste-to-Resource” (SSE #9) program, an evolution of its 2018 – 2020 Towards Zero Waste to Landfill program, takes its waste recovery program even further: sites must achieve 99% recovery for all waste not classified as hazardous while also achieving 100% hazardous waste recovery using the best available handling/treatment options locally. Additionally, to promote and emphasize the importance of circular economy, “Waste-to-Resource” sites are not allowed to use waste-to-energy solutions for more than 10% of their waste. This provides an opportunity for sites to work collaboratively within their internal supply chains, and alongside external suppliers and waste management providers, to find innovative reduce, reuse, and recycle solutions. Schneider Electric is committed to mitigating the potential adverse impacts of hazardous waste on environment and health. Two main levers have been identified through the “Waste-to-Resource” program. First, all sites generating hazardous waste ensure visibility of handling and end-of-life treatment paths. They must also seek to add value to waste where possible (through material or energy recovery) while neutralizing its hazardous nature. Secondly, top hazardous waste-generating sites should work to reduce the volumes of waste generated

in the first place, notably by implementing “best available techniques” (BAT) in their industrial processes. Such BAT processes lead to superior performance from a resource efficiency perspective, and/or chemical substances use, and/or emission reductions.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Million tons CO2e saved and avoided on our customers' end thanks to our EcoStruxure offers

(7.52.2) Metric value

679

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Million tons of CO2e saved on our customers' end

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

23

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

With EcoStruxure, our IoT-enabled architecture, Schneider Electric helps companies become more efficient and reduce their CO2 emissions. Schneider Electric products and services can help customers decarbonize and reduce their environmental footprint, thanks to various value propositions that leverage the IoT-enabled architecture EcoStruxure™. To demonstrate the avoided emissions from offers, a new indicator was launched and communicated externally in 2018. Since then, the

Group has set a quantified target, aim to reach a cumulated 800 million tonnes of CO2 of saved and avoided emissions by its customers between 2018 and 2025 (SSI #2). As part of the SSI targets, avoided emissions are quarterly disclosed and independently audited once a year. This commitment is one of the three performance indicators of the first ever convertible sustainability-linked bond launched by the Group at the end of 2020. To transparently measure these avoided emissions, the Group developed a methodology which is publicly available on the Group's website. It was developed with Carbone 4, an expert CO2 accounting consulting company. The methodology is designed to become a shared industry standard. Its principles are applicable across the capital goods and consumer durables sectors. Attention was given to defining rigorous calculations, with conservative assumptions. The methodology was first published in July 2019 and was independently reviewed by the audit company EY with regards to its consistency, accuracy, understandability, neutrality, completeness, and relevance. The methodology has been assessed in view of the requirements of ISO 14067, ISO 14021 and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) guidance.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1_SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/26/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

140718

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

153115

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

293833.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

76

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

70519.920

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

106360

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37348

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

143708.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

67.23

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, we have submitted a new target that was validated by the SBTi, which renewed our commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 76% by 2030 from a 2021 base year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The Group established this target to internally align with climate science for emission reduction and externally to ensure public accountability to our investors and stakeholders. We all need to do more within an increasingly limited amount of time. It is encouraging to see now over 6,000 companies with reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). For Schneider Electric, it's been more than one year since the company Net-Zero targets, were validated by the SBTi, in line with their "Corporate Net-Zero Standard". And as one of the first companies with targets aligned with science, it requires to work through the challenges, while celebrating the successes, learning, and sharing lessons learned to contribute to the broader understanding of what it will take to accelerate progress. By working with its stakeholders across all areas of influence, the Group is accelerating its action to reduce its environmental footprint across its entire value chain, and beyond.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To deliver its Scope 1 and 2 targets, the Group has launched several transformations under the Climate and Resources pillars of Schneider Sustainability Impact: • Reach 150 Zero-CO2 sites by 2025 (SSE #1), • Propose SF6-free alternatives for all medium voltage technologies by 2025 (SSE #2), • Source 90% of electricity from renewables by 2025 (SSE #3), and 100% by 2030, • Increase energy efficiency in our sites by 15% by 2025 (SSE #5) and double energy productivity by 2030 (vs 2005) (EP100), • Shift one third of corporate vehicle fleet to electric vehicles by 2025 (SSE #7), and 100% by 2030 (EV100). The Group leverages its Power and Building EcoStruxure IoT architectures to deliver these ambitions, monitor and optimize energy consumption, manage assets and grid infrastructure, manage distributed renewable energy resources and electricity load, monitor energy quality, and power electric vehicles.. This strategy has delivered an absolute reduction of 150,124 tonnes of CO2 e emissions on Scopes 1 and 2 (compared to 2021), which is a 51% decrease, and a 58,524 tonnes CO2 reduction vs. 2023.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1_SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/26/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7278733

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62876

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

53167

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

616519

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42760

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30778

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

152359

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

485877

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55338592

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4675824

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

68737485.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

68737485.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

51553113.750

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6562746

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

161033

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100126

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

816302

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38747

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

161046

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

177665

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

570959

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42598039

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4462523

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

55649186.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

55649186.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.16

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, we have submitted a new target that was validated by the SBTi, which renewed our commitment to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 25% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. It covers 100% of our relevant scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The Group established this target to internally align with climate science for emission reduction and externally to ensure public accountability to our investors and stakeholders. We all need to do more within an increasingly limited amount of time. It is encouraging to see now over 4,500 companies with reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). For Schneider Electric, it's been more than one year since the company Net-Zero targets, were validated by the SBTi, in line with their "Corporate Net-Zero Standard". And as one of the first companies with targets aligned with science, it requires to work through the challenges, while celebrating the successes, learning, and sharing lessons learned to contribute to the broader understanding of what it will take to accelerate progress. By working with its stakeholders across all areas of influence, the Group is accelerating its action to reduce its environmental footprint across its entire value chain, and beyond.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Decarbonizing the world at scale, in line with the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), requires immediate collective action. Schneider Electric is taking concrete actions to engage its value chain, suppliers and customers, to decarbonize: • Engage 1,000 top suppliers to reduce their operational CO2 emissions by 50% with The Zero Carbon project (SSI #3). • Reduce purchase related CO2 emissions with EcoDesign Way to improve the end-to-end lifecycle environmental footprint of its offers, notably by reducing and substituting materials and components in products. The Group aims to source 50% green materials by 2025, favoring bio-sourced, recycled, and sustainable options (SSI #4). • Have 100% of its primary and secondary packaging free from single-use plastics and made from recycled cardboard (SSI #5). • Reduce CO2 emissions from freight and logistics activities, by shifting from air to sea freight and optimizing fill rates and travel routes (SSE #4). • Reduce CO2 emissions from waste management, with its "Waste as Worth" program. In 2023, 137 sites achieved the "Waste to Resources" designation as part of SSE #9. • Reduce CO2 emissions from capital goods by optimizing real estate space occupancy as saved surfaces translate directly into lower CO2 emissions, as well as spared natural habitats and agricultural land. In addition, the Group aims at delivering CO2 savings to customers: • Save and avoid 800 million tons of CO2 emissions to our customers (SSI #2) • Achieve 100% substitution with SF6-free medium voltage technologies (SSE #2) • Achieve 80% of product revenues covered by Green Premium (SSE #6) • Reach 420,000 metric tons of avoided primary resource consumption through 'take-back at end-of-use' since 2017. In 2024, the Group achieved a reduction of 19.0% of its scope 3 GHG emissions compared to 2021. For details, please see question 7.11.1.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

853923

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

91

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.82

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This objective is part of our global science-based-target referred to as Abs1, in 7.53.1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2017, Schneider Electric joined RE100 and committed to source 100% of electricity from renewables by 2030. An intermediary target of 90% by 2025 has been set on the Group's environmental reporting scope i.e., all the largest sites of the Group that are ISO 14001 certified: all industrial and logistics sites comprised of more than 50 employees within two years of their acquisition or creation, and all large tertiary sites of more than 500 employees. 263 sites are certified ISO 14001 as of the end of 2024.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Schneider Electrics has set this target in conformance with the RE100 initiative.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To deliver its target, the Group leverages four complementary tools: green tariffs, renewable certificates, power purchase agreements and on-site generation. Since 2017, the Group has accelerated renewable electricity sourcing and the installation of on-site solar panels, coupled with EcoStruxure™ metering and power architectures. In 2024, the Group achieved to source 96% of electricity from renewable sources for its largest locations, up from 2% in 2017, 30% in 2018 and 50% in 2019. In 2020, Schneider Electric was recognized as the 2020 Clean Energy Trailblazer by Climate Group's RE100. This was the first year of the RE100 Leadership Awards, which recognizes companies going above-and-beyond to accelerate a clean energy future. Schneider was awarded the honor based on its wide-ranging commitments, including the Company's own CO2 reduction targets, CO2 savings delivered by EcoStruxure™ technologies to customers, clean energy advisory services, and its Access to Energy program, which provides energy access in underserved communities globally.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management
☑ Other waste management, please specify :'Waste-to-Resource' label for 200 sites

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

120

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

200

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

135

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.7500000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Emissions from waste generated in our operations equaled to 38,747 tCO2e in 2024. Thanks to our Waste-to-Resource program, these emissions can be reduced.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Our Waste-to-Resource program

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

A site achieves 'Waste-to-Resource' status if it recovers more than 99% (by weight) of its non-hazardous waste while leveraging waste-to-energy solutions for less than 10% of its non-hazardous waste. Additionally, if a site generates hazardous waste, it must ensure 100% proper handling and treatment of that waste. Proper handling and treatment of hazardous waste means that hazardous waste shall be handled as per Schneider Electric's requirements and local regulations, whichever is the most restrictive. Waste is considered as recovered if it is reduced, reused, or sent to a waste provider for recycling or disposal in any manner except landfill and incineration without energy recovery. Waste composting and energy recovery systems qualify as recovered. This indicator relates to all sites within the Group's full real estate footprint. This indicator was audited by PwC

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Schneider Electric is committed to mitigating the potential adverse impacts of hazardous waste on environment and health.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Schneider Electric has significantly advanced its efforts to convert waste into valuable resources. As of the latest reporting period, the Company has established 135 "Waste-to-Resource" sites, with an ambition to increase this number to 200 by 2025. These sites are pivotal in our strategy to manage product end-of-life waste effectively. Furthermore, sites are required to achieve 99% recovery for non-hazardous waste and 100% recovery for hazardous waste using the best local handling and treatment options. To emphasize the circular economy, waste-to-energy solutions are limited to 10% of waste, encouraging collaboration within internal supply chains and with external partners to innovate in reducing, reusing, and recycling waste. Schneider generated around 135,000 tons of waste in 2024, most of it being solid waste. Continuous improvement plans have been deployed to manage this waste, in line with the ISO 14001 certification. The Group achieved 97.6% recovery of reported waste, and a 92.1% recycling rate without energy recovery in 2024. The recovery ratio has increased from 81% to 97.6% since 2009, thanks to site-by-site waste management action plans. In 2021, the Group set the ambition to reduce hazardous waste intensity by 30% in 2025 against the 2017 baseline. In 2024, hazardous waste generation intensity was 0.24 tonnes/million EUR of revenue, which represents an evolution of -42% vs. 2017.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1000 suppliers' operations

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit revenue

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

50

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

40

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes this is part of our 2030 absolute targets

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Under this program, also called Zero Carbon Project, the Group partners with 1,000 of its suppliers, who commit to reduce their company's CO2 emissions (mandatory Scope 1 & 2; Scope 3 is optional) and not just on the proportion of sales to Schneider Electric. The active participation of upstream supply chain is critical because it represents multiple times GHG emission compared to Schneider Electric's own operations. The top 1,000 suppliers come from 64 categories across direct material, indirect material and project procurement and have been nominated by the respective procurement teams. To ensure suppliers get adequate handholding during the implementation, several capacity building and engagement modules have been deployed. These initiatives sensitize the suppliers on various approaches and technical levers for decarbonization, including training on basic requirements and calculations. Moreover, Schneider supports and drives collaborations with suppliers through services and EcoStruxure solutions. As a first step in the long-term journey to decarbonize, top 1,000 suppliers are required to quantify their carbon emissions and take ambitious reduction targets and deploy roadmap to achieve them. Suppliers are required to share the carbon emission performance via the dedicated Schneider Supplier Portal-Supplier Relationship Management (SSP-SRM). To measure the carbon emission reduction achieved, we calculate the average carbon intensity reduction achieved by responding suppliers, multiplied by the percentage of suppliers reporting carbon emission data. Carbon intensity is calculated as Scope 1 & 2 CO2 emission divided by financial turnover. This indicator was audited by PwC in 2024.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The Company aims to achieve 25% absolute reduction in carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. This means that all Schneider upstream suppliers need to transition towards clean energy. Reaching this ambitious target is a long-term transformative process. As a first step and to onboard the suppliers, Schneider Electric launched The Zero Carbon Project in 2021.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Zero Carbon Project (TZCP) is the first step of this journey to galvanize the upstream supply chain and take coordinated actions to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from Schneider's suppliers. Schneider Electric's Executive leadership launched the initiative in April 2021, on the occasion of an all-digital global event, attended by the leadership of key supplier partners. The ambition of TZCP is to collaborate with the Group's top 1,000 suppliers - which represent 70% of Schneider's upstream carbon emissions – and reduce their operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50% by 2025 (SSI #3). The initiative is part of Schneider's 2021-2025 sustainability goals, and is a concrete step towards limiting the rise in average global temperatures to 1.5C or less by 2100, as targeted by the Paris Agreement. Under the program, Schneider will provide tools and resources to program participants to help them set and achieve their own carbon reduction targets. Suppliers will be first encouraged to quantify their CO2 emissions using the company's digital tools. Suppliers will then use that data to set goals and strategies for emissions reduction. Suppliers will also work towards their goals through decarbonization initiatives such as energy efficiency or renewables. The Zero Carbon Project will enable best practice exchange with peers and partners to access other innovative solutions for decarbonization. The Company aims to achieve 25% absolute

reduction in carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. This means that all Schneider upstream suppliers need to transition towards clean energy. Reaching this ambitious target is a long-term transformative process. As a first step and to onboard the suppliers, Schneider Electric launched The Zero Carbon Project in 2021, which aims to cut 50% of operational carbon emissions from the top 1,000 suppliers by 2025 (SSI #3). At the end of 2024 SSI #3 achieved a 40% performance and has laid the ground to accelerate decarbonization in the coming years.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2017

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

☑ units of revenue

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2005

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

153

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

153.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, achievement of our energy productivity target will contribute to reaching our SBT goals for 2030 (-76% scope 1 and 2).

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ EP100

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: Environmental Reporting perimeter (industrial and logistics sites comprised of more than 50 employees within two years of their acquisition or creation, and all large tertiary sites of more than 500 employees).The Group demonstrates its energy efficiency commitment by being a member of EP100 (Energy Productivity 100), which is defined at Group-level. The target is to double energy productivity by 2030 against the 2005 baseline, meaning double the economic output from every unit of energy consumed within 25 years.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Energy productivity is the amount of output the Group produces vs. the amount of energy consumed (turnover/ MWh), and Schneider Electric's objective is to increase this value by both increasing the Group's business performance while simultaneously reducing the energy consumed in its operations.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, the Group achieved 153% energy productivity compared to 2005 (against a 2030 target of 100%). By achieving its EP100 commitment 8 years early (in 2022), Schneider demonstrates the feasibility of decoupling business growth from energy consumption. Simultaneously it tangibly illustrates Schneider products, solutions, and services are a core foundation to energy saving opportunities. In general, Schneider Electric sites are low consumers of energy compared with other industries, because industrial processes are discrete and assembled. Schneider Energy Action program uses site energy experts along with Schneider's Sustainability Business (SB) team to report and analyze energy consumption, to identify energy savings opportunities and to deploy actions. Since 2005, the Group has fixed annual objectives for energy efficiency each year. Schneider met or exceeded its energy efficiency goals during the previous four Company programs (2009 – 2011, 2012 – 2014, 2015 – 2017, and 2018 –2020), by achieving 10%, 13%, 10%, and 10%, respectively. In 2021, the Group renewed its commitment to improve energy efficiency by another 15% between 2019 and 2025, tracked under SSE #5. 15.8% were achieved in 2024, totaling over 50% reductions between 2009 and 2024.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/24/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.54.3_SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The 2050 target (at least -90% GHG emissions on scope 1, 2 and 3) is approved by the SBTi as a Net-Zero long-term target, as per the SBTi's new Net-Zero Standards. It covers 100% of our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions on the one hand, and 100% of our Scope 3 emissions on the other hand.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The Group is committed to be Net-Zero across its entire value chain by 2050, which means that the Group aims to reduce its 2021 footprint by an absolute 90% by 2050 and balance residual emissions with high-quality and high-durability carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We intend to reach the same level of reduction solely on the Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, from a 2017 base year (as part of our mid-term science-based targets). In 2030 on Scopes 1 and 2 as for 2050 for all of our Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, we will neutralize residual emissions with carbon credits that enable the development of CO2 sequestration. These carbon credits, which are needed in global climate scenarios, are allowed in the Net-Zero Standards from the SBTi. With our investment-based approach with Livelihoods Fund, we are long-term investors in CO2 carbon removal projects, to help scale up the ecosystem of nature-based solutions for climate. For our supply of CO2 carbon credits, we are investing in both nature-based and engineered carbon removal, that enable the development and scale of the carbon removal market and which are needed in global climate scenarios.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Since 2011, Schneider Electric has invested in the Livelihoods Carbon Fund (LCF) and renewed its engagement with the LCF2 and LCF3 funds. These funds leverage the carbon economy to finance ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, and rural energy projects with tangible social, environmental, and economic added value for rural communities. LCFs provide upfront financing to project developers for large[1]scale project implementation and maintenance over periods of 10 to 20 years. The funds receive result-based payments for the risks they bear in the form of carbon credits. This investment model is made possible thanks to long-term commitments from the investors. These funds invest into three kinds of projects generating both reduction and removal credits and combining climate change resilience with strong social and economic impact: 1. Agroforestry and regenerative agriculture (which combines productivity and biodiversity restoration). 2. Reforestation and restoration of key natural ecosystems, including mangrove restoration (mangroves are powerful carbon sequestration agents and natural barriers to coastal areas). 3. Rural energy (the fuel-efficient cookstoves distributed by Livelihoods decreases wood consumption by half, preserves forests, and mitigates climate change). The return of the fund is measured in carbon credits from the highest available standards (VERRA and Gold Standard). To date, those credits have not been used to balance the Group's GHG emissions, but some reflected contribution investments connected to the Schneider Electric Paris Marathon and the Paris Olympics and have been cancelled by those respective entities. These credits may be used in the future for beyond the value chain mitigation.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The group monitors its own emission targets and reports the progress of each target annually in its Universal Registration Document.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*3*	*91524*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*52327*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other, please specify :Schneider Energy Action program and SF6 leakage reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

235

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7700000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

42400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Starting 2024, and in the context of its CSRD reporting, Schneider Electric has begun to disclose its financial resources allocated for Climate Change Mitigation, in compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. More details can be found in section 2.2.2.1.3 Climate change results and financial effect of Universal Registration Document 2024 p. 138 – 139, notably: During the reporting year Schneider Electric invested 41.6 millions of euros CapEx and 0.8 millions of

euros OpEx to support the implementation of its transition plan. These spendings are classified in alignment with the Company-wide decarbonization levers, however tracking currently only covers Scope 1 and 2 on a company-wide basis. A more nuanced differentiation on additional spending and the link with financial statements can be found in the aforementioned section which presents material financial resources for the decarbonization levers. Overall, to implement the objective of achieving the "Net-Zero ready" target in operations by 2030 on Scopes 1 and 2, it is estimated that around EUR 400 million will be invested from 2024 by 2030, in technologies such as heat pumps to substitute comfort gas or electric vehicles (EV) chargers, and for supporting the shift towards SF6-free products. In 2024, 171,000 MWh were saved, leading to an estimate of EUR 7.7mn saving.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :RE100 Strategy (100% Renewable electricity by 2030)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52092

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3500000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2017, Schneider Electric joined RE100 and committed to source 100% of electricity from renewable by 2030, with an intermediary target of 90% by 2025. In 2024, the Group sourced 96% of electricity from renewable sources, up from 2% in 2017. Many benefits are seen 1) Going green is deeply aligned with the strategy. Schneider wants to be part of corporate actors who shape the future energy landscape, its own sites acting as "Prosumers" in the electricity grid. 2) Renewable sourcing is an important pillar to cut CO2 emissions from its operations, following a 1.5°C trajectory in line with Science Based Targets 3) Because it makes good business sense. Renewable supply enables in many cases the delivery of savings on its electricity costs. It is also a way to diversify energy supply risks, and reduce exposure to the volatility of market prices. Also, in some developing countries, microgrid technologies coupled with renewable can enable the securing of power supply and reducing downtime risks. 4) Because the Group wants to demonstrate the value added of its own technologies and solutions, by showcasing EcoStruxure Grid IoT architecture in its own sites. Schneider connected inverters have been installed, MCCBs and transformers to connect onsite solar panels to the grid, and use the energy and microgrid software to manage energy production and consumption. Schneider also leverages the expertise of Sustainability Business Division consulting teams to deliver this transformation.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The CO2 reduction targets of the Group (reduce energy consumption by 15% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline) and reducing carbon emissions from transportation purchased by the Group by 15% between 2021 and 2025 are usually part of the performance incentive of Global Supply Chain personnel involved in those 2 programs (personal component of the annual incentive).

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Schneider Energy Action is a program for the continual reduction in energy consumption of the Group's main sites. The objectives are: - reducing the Group's CO2 footprint, as part of our ambitions for continued reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and in line with our COP21 and science-based targets commitments - reducing all forms of energy consumption (electricity, heat, gas, oil), and thereby lowering costs -deploying Schneider Electric's energy efficiency solutions at its own sites -demonstrating Schneider Electric's expertise to its customers-raising employees' awareness about energy efficiency solutions and how they can contribute themselves to CO2 savings. A budget is dedicated to energy efficiency activities, including the implementation of Schneider Electric monitoring tools ("EcoStruxure" platform). The objectives for 2021-2025 are: - improve energy efficiency in our sites by 15% over three years compared to 2019; - deployment of certification for energy management systems in accordance with standard ISO 50001, -identification of opportunities to reduce energy consumption in all sites as a result of the Energy Action audits -promotion of renewable energy adoption on our own sites (mainly solar), integrating Schneider Electric solutions, and purchasing renewable energy when it is available locally. The Group has met or exceeded its energy efficiency goals during the past 3 company programs (2009-2011, 2012-2014 and 2015-2017), by achieving 10%, 13% and 10%, respectively, totaling over 30% reduction from 2009 to 2017.At the end of 2024, this program enabled the following achievements: • 16% energy efficiency in out sites compared to 2019 (climate and level of production standardized) for the 200+ sites with the highest consumption, covering 88% of the total energy consumption published by the Group; • About EUR 42.4 million were invested, of which EUR 41.6 million in CapEx and EUR 0.8 million in OpEx; • About EUR 7.7 million and 171,000 MWh were saved in 2024 compared to 2019 baseline;
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

The Group provides resources efficient products (energy at usage, low CO2, material efficiency) whose footprints are fully available through the 'Product Environmental Profile' relying on Life Cycle Assessment. An environmental footprint is a product or solution-related content that provides quantitative information based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA, according to ISO 14040-44 standard). Environmental footprint enables the assessment of multiple environmental impact indicators, including the carbon footprint, for all product or solution lifecycle stages. The scope of this assessment is also referred as 'cradle-to-grave'. Environmental footprint is a mandatory requirement in the Environmental Data Program. Schneider Electric relies on Product Environmental Profiles (PEP) to fulfil this requirement. A PEP is defined as a product-oriented "summarized" version of a full LCA. It relies on Product Category Rules (PCR) or Product Specific Rules (PSR).
[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:
☑ All existing and new products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply
☑ ISO 14025
☑ ISO 14067
☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14021 auto-declaration

(7.71.1.4) Comment

1. Schneider Electric Environmental data program (replacing Green Premium program created in 2008) aims at scaling LCA and PEP generation for each product of Schneider Electric portfolio, enabling the generation of detailed LCA per product to 1/ Generate PEP at scale and 2/ foster ecodesign simulations to decarbonize

products. A PEP is defined as a product-oriented 'summarized' version of a full LCA. It shall rely on a Product Category Rules or product Specific Rules. At Schneider, there are two types of PEP available: • Certified – a Type III environmental declaration in compliance with ISO 14025. The certified PEP is externally reviewed by an accredited verifier and published by a program operator according to the rules provided by this operator (for example, PEP ecopassport®). • Internal – the internal PEP follows the exact same rules as the certified one. However, an internal PEP is reviewed internally and therefore cannot be registered through an independent program operator. A process of accreditation for internal verifiers guarantees the adequate level of internal PEP verifications. Verifiers check PEPs from lines of business other than their own, thus ensuring independence. Internal PEPs comply with the ISO 14021 self-completed declaration. In 2024, more than 2,300 valid PEPs were publicly available online, covering all of Schneider's product lines, and more than 80% of product lines are covered by an ISO 14025 Type III declaration. 2. CO2 Impact Methodology: Saved and Avoided Emissions by Schneider Electric Offers": Our innovative methodology has been audited by an independent third party auditor (E&Y). They have performed a review of the first version of the Methodology dated June 30th, 2019. The Referential relies on ISO 14067 and ISO 14021 standards requirements. For each detailed methodology, the Referential specifies the offer boundaries, emissions sources that are taken into account in the accounting, calculation formulas, values, sources and frequency of the update of calculation terms and emission factors.
[Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Schneider Impact Revenues: Impact revenues are defined as offers bringing higher efficiency and sustainability to customers, and excluding revenues from carbon intensive segments and equipment with SF6

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Various options proposed in picklist: Transmission, Solar energy equipment, digital transformation benefits

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

1- We promote « active » energy efficiency, consisting in optimizing the entire energy cycle through active energy control. These are mostly used to optimize the energy efficiency of utilities and industrial processes and to improve energy performance and comfort in industrial facilities, commercial buildings and homes – representing more than 60% of total energy demand. 2- We are active in five key domains of the smart grid: flexible distribution, renewable energy integration, efficient buildings, electric vehicle charging infrastructure and demand-response. 3- Our hands-on approach to sustainable cities combines solutions to all key systems of a city, integration capabilities, innovative financing mechanisms such as performance contracting, as well as a strong collaborative mindset, with both global players with complementary capabilities and local players with deep knowledge of each city's specifications. Revenues derived from activities with fossil sectors and others are excluded, in line with prevailing corporate responsibility reporting and sustainable finance practices. SF6-containing switchgear for medium voltage applications are also excluded. Also, neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. We target to grow to 80% our Impact Revenues by 2025. 100% of Schneider Electric's innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% being either strictly green or neutral

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Aligned with GHG Protocol accounting and reporting principles. As an independent verifier, EY reviewed the methodology with regards to its accuracy, understandability, neutrality and relevance, in view of the requirements of ISO 14067 & ISO 14021.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Functional unit defined in a product standards is used (such as using the Product Specific Rules of PEP Ecopassport), e.g. for an Altivar Machine 320: “To adapt the speed of motor to the machine's operating point for 0.75 kW for heavy duty electric motors for fluid management and industrial applications in IP21/UL type 1 conditions. Calculation is based on 10 years of product service lifetime. The usage profile is 80% uptime in use phase at 75% loading rate and 20% uptime in stand by phase”

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Case-by-case basis, either based on 1/ alternative offers on the market 2/ average market penetration of the offer, and other available technologies 3/ compulsory regulatory performance of new equipment or infrastructure 4/ impact of innovation on the environmental performance of the offer over the past years, or 5/ other offers that can provide the same output or service, without necessarily being the same technology or a direct competitor.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

678678997

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO2 savings and avoidances are calculated for global sales of the reporting year and cumulated over the offers’ lifetime. Net emissions are calculated as the difference between emissions with Schneider Electric’s offer and emissions in the reference situation. The ambition for this indicator has been increased in 2021 with the definition of the new sustainability strategy: Schneider is committed to save and avoid 800 million metric tons of CO2 thanks to EcoStruxure™ for its customers. The calculation of CO2 impact of offers over their lifetime is based on sales data per product range. The electricity emission factors are forward looking, integrating the decarbonization of the global energy mix as per scenario of the IEA. Market data and expert assumptions are used to determine the use-case scenario of offers and the associated CO2 impact. This methodology is associated to typical uncertainties of CO2 corporate accounting methodologies, and conservative assumptions are preferred.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

74
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Livelihoods Carbon Fund. Schneider Electric is a founder member of the Livelihoods Carbon Fund: the first sustainable carbon fund with high social impact created in 2011, managed by an independent team based in Paris. In 2021, Schneider Electric invested EUR 25 million in Livelihoods Carbon Fund #3, in addition to the EUR 10 million invested in Livelihoods Carbon Funds #1 and #2 (EUR 5 million each). The mission of the Fund is to originate carbon-based projects under voluntary carbon schemes, mainly VCS (Voluntary Carbon Standard) and Gold standard foundations. Livelihoods Fund supports mainly three program types: mangrove restoration, agroforestry and rural energy access projects that avoid deforestation. For the project-based carbon credits cancelled by us this year, they all come from a project called Hifadhi which is a project distributing efficient cookstoves in Kenya. this project distributed 60,000 improved cookstoves in three districts in Embu County (Embu East, Embu North, Mbere South), located at the foot of Mount Kenya. The improved "Hifadhi" cookstoves are made from locally-sourced metal and ceramic materials. It is highly energy-efficient because of a ceramic liner that improves combustion and retains heat longer while cooking. But its main quality is that it decreases wood consumption by 60% compared to the traditional three-stone cookstove, as kitchen tests done by researchers at Kenyatta University in Nairobi have confirmed. This project will save 13,000 tons of wood and save more than 1 million tonnes of CO2 over the project's life span of 10 years. This project also seeks to integrate an ambitious reforestation component with the target to plant trees with the same communities that receive the "Hifadhi" cookstoves. The idea is to have a

carbon-neutral project: not only will the “Hifadhi” stoves cut down significantly on wood consumption, but Livelihoods will also plant trees to neutralize any timber needed to fuel the stoves. In addition to planting timber trees, the local communities will also receive fruit tree seedlings that will allow them to consume the fruits or even sell them for extra income at their local marketplace. Schneider Electric is entitled to 13% of the credits that comes out of the Hifadhi project. In 2024, there is total 19,440 tCO2e offset by Schneider Electric under this project.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19440

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To ensure validity of our claims, Livelihoods also commissioned an external audit between May and September to check the veracity of the information with a sample of c.900 beneficiary households. Results were very positive and convincing where all households visited had an Hifadhi stove and they are globally using them correctly and it is the only item used for cooking. The program Hifadhi objective goes beyond emission reduction, where the project also aims to reduce deforestation, reduce exposure to smoke in houses, empower women and provide healthy nutrition to the community involved. Please note that this audit encompasses all carbon credits generated by Hifhadi project.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The carbon credits generated is technically purchased as the fund would distribute a dividend equals to the price of the credits to Schneider Electric (according to our participation in the fund). Schneider Electric could then purchase the credit from the Fund at the same price. (No cash transfer)
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

☑ Other plastic polymers target, please specify :Thermoplastic

Plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

☑ Adhere to eco-design requirements

(10.1.3) Please explain

Schneider Electric has pledged to reduce its GHG emissions by engaging and transforming its value chain to be efficient with resources, increasing recycling and responsible behaviors on raw materials, plastics and wood used. As part of our Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program, we are committed to: • Increasing green material content in our products to 50% by sourcing plastics with high recycled content or by removing nonregulated, hazardous substances (SSI #4); • Eliminating single-use plastic from primary and secondary packaging and from our non-production operations, such as catering, gifts and merchandising (SSI #5); • Recovering all waste (including plastics) not classified as hazardous with innovative reduce, reuse, and recycle solutions (SSE#9); • Avoiding waste, material and energy consumption through our "take-back at end-of-use" program which enables savings in waste and material including plastics (SSE #10).
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric does not produce plastic polymers

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric does no produce durable plastic components

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric includes plastics in most of its portfolio either as thermoplastics or thermosets. Schneider Electric is taking concrete action to tackle plastic pollution as part of its Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program, having committed to: - Eliminating single-use plastic from primary and secondary packaging and from non-production operations, such as catering, gifts and merchandising. - Increasing green material content in products to 50% by sourcing plastics with high recycled content or by removing non-regulated, hazardous substances. To achieve these short-term goals, we must work together to make our circular offers attractive to customers, and at the same time, embark supply chain partners on this journey to drastically reduce the production of short-lived items that contain plastic.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric does not produce or commercialize plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric is progressing on eliminating single-use plastic from primary and secondary packaging and from our non-production operations, such as catering, gifts and merchandising.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric does not provide or commercialize services or goods that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Increased demand and the threat of climate change make water management one of the biggest challenges in the coming years. Building next-generation Water and Wastewater systems requires bold steps to address issues, including leakage, water quality, customer satisfaction, service interruption, and energy savings. Schneider Electric has the opportunity to accelerate the drive toward a zero-emissions future, bridging process and sustainability to meet end consumers' expectations for quality and traceability. Together with its partners, Schneider Electric delivers energy management and automation digital solutions for the industry that supplies water to the world. Regarding waste management, Schneider Electric actively promotes the reuse of products and components through refurbishment programs, extending product lifetime and reducing the need for new resources. When products cannot be reused or refurbished, Schneider Electric promotes enhanced recyclability through material selection and dismantlability, it includes the identification of critical parts in our End of Life Instructions, together with associated actions to undertake to maximize product recyclability and therefore minimize the waste generated at the end of product's life.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Schneider Electric does not provide provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

100000

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

Schneider Electric report and communicate on the performance achieved for Thermoplastics, in 2024 it represented 100 kilo tons. The Group communicates through its SSI#4 on Green materials the definition used to qualified 'Green Thermoplastics', it includes different attributes such as: Presence of halogenated flame retardants, % of recycled content (both post-consumer and post-industrial recycled content are used), % of bio-based content, and Use of Green Flame retardants. The Group commits to increase to 50% Green Materials in our products by 2025, the scope of commodity is including Thermoplastics, and Steel and Aluminum. There is no dedicated target per commodity. Out of the 100kt of thermoplastic purchased by the group in 2024, 11.1 kt were qualified as 'Green' including 10.2 kt containing a

minimum of 20% recycled thermoplastic. Since Thermoplastics is taking time for qualification, it is expected to multiply by at least 3 the volume of Green Thermoplastics by the end of 2025.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.7) Please explain

Through SSI#5 Schneider Electric committed to phase out from Single Use Plastics in our packaging by 2025. The group reports this KPI based on spend. The strategy is defined in our Sustainable Packaging Guideline and aims to: - Optimize packaging volume and size - Remove single use plastic - Replace single use plastic by cellulosic based alternative - Foster reusable plastic packaging (e.g. reusable plastic pallets) In case of phasing out from single use plastic is not possible then the rules are to rely on mono-materials and polyefin polymers (PE, PET, PP). The group long-term commits to reduce the waste generated by plastic packaging by enhancing the recyclability of packaging system and ultimately mitigate plastic pollution, especially in marine ecosystem. Implementing biobased content in packaging or recycled content is not the priority since it does not impact positively the waste generation (biobased material negatively interfere with the recycling process).
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % reusable

☑ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Through SSI#5 Schneider Electric committed to phase out from Single Use Plastics in our packaging by 2025. The group reports this KPI based on spend. The strategy is defined in our Sustainable Packaging Guideline and aims to: - Optimize packaging volume and size - Remove single use plastic - Replace single use plastic by cellulosic based alternative - Foster reusable plastic packaging (e.g. reusable plastic pallets) In case of phasing out from single use plastic is not

possible then the rules are to rely on mono-materials and polyefin polymers (PE, PET, PP). The group long-term commits to reduce the waste generated by plastic packaging by enhancing the recyclability of packaging system and ultimately mitigate plastic pollution, especially in marine ecosystem. Implementing biobased content in packaging or recycled content is not the priority since it does not impact positively the waste generation (biobased material negatively interfere with the recycling process).
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

	Please explain
Usage of plastic	*n/a*

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify :Quantify and publish the assessment of impacts on biodiversity (MSA.km2), Investments in Livelihoods Fund (natural climate solutions on Agroforestry and ecosystems restoration)

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Company used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to understand site-specific proximity to biodiversity sensitive areas. In 2021, the results of the IBAT Multi-site Report included all Schneider Electric sites and showed that, within a 1-kilometer radius 21% of the Group's sites were in proximity of a protected area as defined by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). Among the sites in proximity of a protected area, 33% are either industrial sites or distribution centers; the remaining 66% are office buildings.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The IBAT report enables users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021"

include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: 3% of the Group's sites are in proximity of a key biodiversity area (defined by IBAT as either "Alliance for Zero Extinction" or "Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas"). Among the sites in proximity of a protected area, 33% are either industrial sites (characterized by discrete industrial processes such as assembly lines) or distribution centers (warehouses and logistics); the remaining 66% are office buildings.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The IBAT report enables users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021" include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: • 21% of its sites are in proximity of a protected area as defined by the IUCN, of which: 8% are in category 1a, 1b, and 2 (just six sites are in proximity of a category-1-protected area); 29% are in category 3 or 4; 31% are in category 5 or 6; and 32% are not applicable, not assigned or not reported.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Indicators of the Climate Pillar of the Schneider Sustainability Impact, including “Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1,000 suppliers’ operations” and “Help our customers save and avoid millions of tons of CO2 emissions”.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

See the attached Schneider Electric - Limited Assurance Report 2024 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1 SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC - Limited assurance report_KPI_ESG - 2024 _ EN.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Climate change is the greatest challenge of our generation, and the next 10 years will be crucial to addressing it. Together we must reduce CO2 emissions and halt the rise in Earth's temperature. At Schneider Electric, our commitment is to be the partner of our customers in their journeys toward sustainability, and become carbon positive ourselves, fully aligning with our strategy and purpose. These engagements exemplify innovation for an all-digital and all-electric world. We advocate for bold measures to accelerate the emergence of a low-carbon world that will meet the demands of future generations. Two critical disruptions — digital and renewables — can help us rethink our energy model and protect our planet's future. At Schneider, we combine these technologies to advance a world that increases efficiency and sustainability for buildings, industries, infrastructures, IT, and cities. If the world is to achieve the United Nations (U.N.) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, we must build momentum now — and leave no one behind. This is why Schneider answered the call for new 1.5 °C Science Based Targets in 2019, accelerating our carbon neutrality goal by five years and establishing the roadmap for a post carbon economy. In this context, we commit to: - Before 2025, demonstrate that Schneider Electric is carbon positive together with its customers and partners, thanks to CO2 savings delivered by EcoStruxure™; - On the Group's operations (scope 1 and 2): be carbon neutral by 2025 (allowing CO2 offsets) and to comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi in 2030, reaching at least 76% reduction of GHG emissions, as compared to 2021 base year; - On indirect emissions (scope 3) in its supply chain and with customers: reduce GHG emissions by -25% by 2030 (versus 2021) as part of the Group's validated 1.5 °C SBT targets, by actively engaging suppliers to accelerate their climate strategy and sourcing greener materials, as well as reducing offers' emissions on customers' ends; - Become carbon neutral on the Group's full end-to-end footprint by 2040 (scope 1, 2, and 3), 10 years ahead of the 1.5 °C trajectory; - By 2050, comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi by reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by

at least 90% on a 2021 base year. But we should go further. Therefore, we support partners and customer son their individual sustainability journeys, and team up with likeminded vendors and suppliers. We work with public and private sector members to reduce carbon emissions and limit rising temperatures to 1.5 °C, end poverty, and assure equal rights. As companies that are part of local communities, we all play a crucial role. This is part of the momentum we've been building through 20 years of engagement and in- novation in sustainability. We have positioned Schneider to empower everyone to make the most of their energy and resources. Our technologies reconcile growth, access to energy for all, and a carbon-free future for our planet. We play a unique role in contributing to the solutions of global issues. More than just economic actors, we bring ideas, skills, and technologies and deploy them at scale. Our people and partners see them through by serving local communities around the world. At Schneider, we believe that companies can make a positive impact and contribute to societal progress. We empower all to make the most of their energy and resources to ensure that Life Is On everywhere, for everyone, and at every moment. We pioneer digital solutions for sustainability. We have the duty to be profitable. We also have the responsibility to build a resilient and sustainable future where energy and digital are available to everyone. These are fundamental human rights giving access to a decent and safe life, and to education and economy. Do good to do well and do well to do good: that is our program for the coming decade.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]